









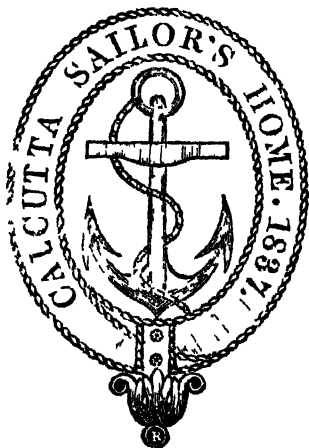








SIXTEENTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CALCUTTA SAILOR'S HOME.



CALCUTTA:  
THE MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.  
1854.

## CONTENTS.

---

1. List of the Office Bearers, ... ..
2. Resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting  
March 1854, ... ..
3. Objects of the Home, ... ..
4. Its Constitution, ... ..
5. Rules and Regulations, ... ..
6. Bill of Fare, ... ..
7. Report of the Committee for 1853, ...
8. Subscriptions and Donations for 1853, ...
9. Receipts and Disbursements for 1853,...
10. Impress Notes and Deposits, ... ..
11. Unadjusted sums Payable and Recoverable

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CALCUTTA  
SAILORS' HOME,

*Held within the Home, in Loll Bazar, pursuant to advertisement,  
on Thursday, the 30th March, at half-past 4 P. M.*

P R E S E N T :

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| SIR LAWRENCE PEEL,       | CAPTAIN HANDLEY,        |
| THE REVD. MR. FISHER,    | E. DE VALBEZEN, ESQ.,   |
| THE REVD. MR. HAMILTON,  | C. HUFFNAGLE, ESQ.,     |
| W. H. ELLIOTT, ESQ.,     | D. C. MACKEY, ESQ.,     |
| W. GREY, ESQ.,           | COLIN CAMPBELL, ESQ.,   |
| CAPTAIN DAVIE ROBERTSON, | T. C. OWEN, ESQ.,       |
| CAPTAIN DICEY,           | D. MACKINLAY, ESQ., AND |
|                          | F. ROGERS, ESQ.         |

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL in the Chair.

*The following Resolutions were carried unanimously :*

1st.—That the Report of the Committee for the past year, now submitted to the Meeting, be approved of, and that the same be printed and circulated.

2nd.—That the Building Committee be requested to continue their endeavours to effect an arrangement with as little delay as possible with the Proprietor of the ground in Loll Bazar referred to in the Report proposed to be the site for the new Home.

3rd.—It being shown by the Report that the Funds already collected are not sufficient to pay for the piece of ground referred to in the foregoing Resolution, and the estimated cost of building the new Home ; that a further appeal be made to the public when the ground is purchased, in the hope that it will subscribe readily and liberally, to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to 12,000 still required, to enable the Committee to complete the work, without any incumbrance.

**4th.**—That thanks are due to the Honorable the Court of Directors for their liberal contribution of Co.'s Rs. 10,000 to the Building Fund, and for their offer to continue the monthly allowance of Rs. 100 monthly, for the general purposes of the Institution.

**5th.**—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for 1854, *viz.* :

|                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Colin Campbell, Esq., | The Revd. J. C. Herdman, |
| D. Cowie, Esq.,       | The Revd. H. Hutton,     |
| Captain Dicey,        | The Revd. A. Hamilton,   |
| John Deffell, Esq.,   | Captain H. Handley,      |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq.,  | Daniel Mackinlay, Esq.,  |
| W. Grey, Esq.,        | R. Stuart Palmer, Esq.,  |
| Captain H. P. Lovell, | T. C. Owen, Esq., and    |

Captain Divie Robertson.

With power to fill up vacancies occasioned by death or by Members leaving the country.

**6th.**—That John Brown, Esq., be elected Secretary in the room of F. Rogers, Esq. resigned.

**7th.**—That thanks be voted to Sir Lawrence Peel for the unwearying interest which he continues to manifest in all that relates to the Institution.

## CALCUTTA SAILOR'S HOME.

---

### OBJECTS OF THE HOME.

THE objects of the Institution are,—to provide for Seamen frequenting the Port of Calcutta, Board and Lodging at a moderate charge; to protect them from imposition and extortion; to encourage them to husband their hard-earned wages; to provide them, through the Superintendent of the Home, with a safe depository for their savings, and a medium of remitting the same with security to their friends at home; to promote their moral, intellectual, and professional improvement; and to afford them the opportunity of religious instruction. The Home is also a refuge for the shipwrecked and distressed mariner.

---



## CONSTITUTION.

I.—That this Society be designated  
 “THE CALCUTTA SAILOR’S HOME.”

II.—That it be under the management of a General Committee, elected from the body of Subscribers at a General Meeting, to be held in the month of *January* or as soon thereafter as the yearly accounts can be prepared.

III.—That all persons subscribing 25 Rs. per annum, or 200 Rs. in one sum, be members of the Society, and be entitled to vote at General Meetings.

IV.—That a House Committee be elected by the General Committee, for the domestic management of the Establishment.

V.—That the General Committee shall meet once in every month, on such day as it may fix as most convenient.

VI.—That the House Committee shall meet once a week on such day as it may fix as most convenient.

VII.—That a monthly visitor be appointed to inspect the daily operations, who shall report to the Home Committee every week.

VIII.—That notices of all propositions relating to new rules, important expenditure, &c., shall be given at the meeting held previous to the meeting at which the same are to be brought forward.

IX.—That all monies received by the Secretary, be deposited in the Bank of Bengal, in an account to be opened in the name of such Members of Committee as the General Committee may appoint; and that all cheques drawn on such account, be signed by the Members so appointed, without whose sanction and the signature of the Secretary no payments for account of the Home shall be made.

X.—That the General Committee shall have power to make Bye-Laws from time to time, which shall be binding on the Officers, servants, and inmates of the Home.

# RULES AND REGULATIONS

## OF

### **THE HOME.**

---

1. Those *entering the Home* are desired to make application, in the first instance, to the Superintendent, who resides on the Premises, and whose duty it is to answer all questions put to him, regarding admission, obtaining employment, cashing Notes, &c.

2. *Bedding*.—Every man to bring his own bedding, which will be subject to the inspection of the Superintendent, with the view of seeing that it is clean before being admitted.

3. *Deposits*.—All money should be deposited at once with the Superintendent, whose receipt alone will make the Committee responsible.

4. *Advance Notes* to be cashed by the Superintendent for all steady Seamen, Inmates of the Home, at 1 anna and 6 pic per Rupee.

5. *A Registry or Shipping Agent* is connected with the Home, through whom all Sailors, whether Inmates of the Home or not, can be shipped, for the usual charge of one Rupee per man.

• 6. Should any inmate of the Home remain therein for twenty-five days, or refuse to ship himself, after having had three opportunities of doing so, such inmate will have to leave the Home, should the Committee not dispose of his case otherwise.

7. The following are the *Hours observed at the Home, viz.*

*Coffee*.—At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 A. M.

*Breakfast*.—At  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 8 A. M.

*Dinner*.—At 1 P. M.

*Supper*.—At dusk or from  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 to 7.

*Prayers*.—At 7 A. M., for those who choose to attend.

8. The following are the *terms for Board and Lodging for Men and Officers, viz.*—

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| For each Man for Board, Lodging, &c., per day, ... | 8 Annas  |
| For each Officer, for ditto, .....                 | 1 Rupee. |

9. The Superintendent is to provide meals for parties coming on shore on liberty or holidays, if notice be given the day before, at the following rates. *viz.*

|   |   |
|---|---|
| For the Men— for Breakfast, Dinner and Supper to each, 12 Annas |   |
| „ for Breakfast or Supper, ... ..                               | 4 |
| „ for Dinner, ... ..  | 6 |
| For Officers,—Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, each ...             | 8 |

*N. B.*—The Bill of Fare for each day of the week is annexed hereto

10. No *Liquors* allowed to be brought to the Home; but Liquors will be supplied there at the Bar from 6 to 7 A. M. from noon to 2 P. M. and 5 to 9 P. M. on weekdays and in Sundays from 1 to 3 P. M. No trust given at the Bar.

11. The Superintendent, on a list being furnished of *clothing, &c.*, required, will supply inmates with them at the lowest and original cost of the articles.

12. All *accounts* to be settled weekly if required.

13. No party's effects to be removed from the Home until all his accounts have been settled.

14. No Gambling, Drunkenness, profane Swearing or insubordination of any kind allowed, while every kind of rational amusement, and order and sobriety are to be encouraged.

15. *Medical Attendance* when required, and every inmate reported *Sick* for three days, to be removed to the Hospital.

## BILL OF FARE.

**Officers.**

Coffee, at 6½ A. M. daily.

**BREAKFAST, 8½ A. M.**

Sausages, Mutton Chops, Beef-Steaks, Fish, Eggs, Tea, Butter, Bread and Potatoes.

**DINNER.**

*Sunday, 3½ P. M.*

Soup, Roast Geese, Roast Beef, or Pig, Fish Curry, Fowls, Pudding, Rice, Vegetables and Fruits.

*Monday, 3 P. M.*

Soup, Roast Mutton, Salt Beef, Ducks, Meat Curry, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

*Tuesday.*

Soup, Roast Beef, Fowls, Ducks, Fish Curry, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

*Wednesday.*

Soup, Roast Pork, Ducks, Potatoe-Chops, Meat Curry, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

*Thursday.*

Soup, Roast Mutton, Fish, Fowls, Cutlets, Ducks, Fish Curry, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

*Friday.*

Soup, Salt Beef, Fish, Fowls, Meat Curry, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

*Saturday.*

Soup, Roast Beef, Stewed Duck, Fowls, Potatoe-Chops, Fish Curry, Fruits, Vegetables and Tart.

**SUPPER, from 6½ to 7.**

Cold Meat, Tea, Bread and Butter.

**Seamen.**

\* Coffee at 6½ A. M. daily.

**\* BREAKFAST, 8½ A. M.**

Sausages, Beef-Steaks, Stew, Fish, Rice, Eggs, Bread, Tea and Potatoes.

**DINNER.**

*Sunday, 2 P. M.*

Roast Beef, Roast Pigs, Fish Curry, Sea Pies, Vegetables and Fruits.

*Monday, 1 P. M.*

Soup, Salt Beef, Roast Mutton, Meat Curry, Fruits and Vegetables.

*Tuesday.*

Roast Beef, Pigs' Heads, Meat Pies, Fish Curry, Sea Pies, Fruits and Vegetables.

*Wednesday.*

Soup, Salt Beef, Roast Mutton, Meat Curry, Fruits and Vegetables.

*Thursday.*

Roast Beef, Fish Curry, Pigs' Heads, Meat Pies, Sea Pies, Fruits and Vegetables.

*Friday.*

Soup, Salt Beef, Roast Mutton, Meat Curry, Fruits and Vegetables.

*Saturday.*

Roast Beef, Pigs' Heads, Meat Pies, Sea Pies, Meat Curry, Fruits and Vegetables.

**SUPPER, from 6½ to 7.**

Cold Meat, Stew, Potatoes, Bread and Tea.

## REPORT.

1. THE Committee of the Calcutta Sailor's Home, in presenting this their Sixteenth Annual Report, will briefly and simply state such facts as they conceive, will enable the friends and supporters of the Home to judge of the nature and extent of the operations of the Institution for the past year.

2. The following Comparative Statements show in favor of the year just closed, viz. :

| MEN.            | Admitted. | Shipped. | Left. | Died. | Remaining on 31 <sup>st</sup> December. |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|---|
| 1852, .....     | 1119      | 1381     | 28    | 24    | 94                                      |
| 1853, .....     | 1133      | 1431     | 21    | 15    | 69                                      |
| Increase, ..... | 14        | 50       | 0     | 0     | 0                                       |
| Decrease, ..... | 0         | 0        | 7     | 9     | 24                                      |

## OFFICERS.

|                 |    |    |   |   |   |
|-----------------|----|----|---|---|---|
| 1852, .....     | 66 | 61 | 3 | 0 | 5 |
| 1853, .....     | 82 | 85 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Increase, ..... | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Decrease, ..... | 0  | 0  | 1 | 0 | 5 |

## 3. Of the Men who left in these two years :

|                                       | 1852. | 1853. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| There left without situations, .....  | 4     | 9     |
| Without notice, .....                 | 6     | 3     |
| Expelled, .....                       | 10    | 8     |
| Obtained situations on shore, .....   | 8     | 1     |
| AND OF THE OFFICERS :                 |       |       |
| There left without a situation, ..... | 1     | 1     |
| Expelled, .....                       | 1     | 0     |
| Obtained situation on shore, .....    | 1     | 1     |

## 4. The total remaining on 1st January and admitted in the two years were :—

|                 | 1852. | 1853. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Men, .....      | 1527  | 1527  |
| Officers, ..... | 72    | 90    |

5. In the above statement the Committee do not include 201 men and 4 officers who passed their liberty days at the Home ; nor 255 men and 12 officers, not inmates of the Home, shipped through the Home Shipping Agent, in the course of the past year. From the limited accommodation of the

present Building many applications for admission had to be refused.

6. The Home has spent, in the course of the year, upwards of 900 Rupees in relieving the wants of Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen.

7. The quantity of wine, beer and spirits consumed in the Home during the past year, consisted of 64 dozens of brandy, 3 dozens of gin, 7 dozens of port wine, 4 dozens sherry, 175 dozens of beer and 248 dozens porter ; being slightly in excess of the consumption of the previous year.

8. The Impress or Advance notes cashed at the Home in 1853 amount to Rupees 32,892, being Rupees 220 less than those cashed in the previous year ; but, on the other hand, the deposits have increased enormously—those for the past year aggregating Rs. 98,091, of which Rupees 52,235 were drawn by the depositors here, and Rupees 44,182 remitted, through the Agency of the Superintendent, on account of the depositors, to Europe. The Committee call attention to this fact with peculiar satisfaction ;—the entire deposits for 1852, which were larger than those of any previous year, having reached only Rupees 49,358, while the aggregate deposits of the 15 years the Home has been in existence (including 1852 but not 1853), do not amount to Rupees 3,40,000.

9. The following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure for the past year :—

### RECEIPTS.

|   |        |    |    |
|---|--------|----|----|
| For Board, Bar, and Fees for cashing advance        |        |    |    |
| Notes, &c., .....                                   | 18,503 | 14 | 3  |
| Subscriptions and Donations, .....                  | 3,609  | 0  | 0  |
| Godown Rent and Proceeds of Effects sold, .....     | 775    | 15 | 0  |
| Contribution for Rent received from Government, ... | 1,100  | 0  | 0  |
| Impress Notes, .....                                | 29,019 | 0  | 0  |
| Outstanding for 1852 collected, .....               | 3,412  | 10 | 11 |
| Total Receipts, .....                               | 56,420 | 8  | 2  |

### EXPENDITURE.

|  |        |    |   |
|--|--------|----|---|
| For Bazar, Wine, Beer, &c., ... ..                                       | 11,515 | 0  | 3 |
| Impress Notes Cashed, ... ..   | 31,202 | 12 | 0 |
| Establishment, ... ..  | 3,133  | 1  | 6 |
| Paid to account year's Rent, .....                                       | 2,800  | 0  | 0 |
| Paid to Shipwrecked and Distressed<br>Seamen, .....                      | 940    | 1  | 6 |
| Sundries for Printing, &c., .....  | 313    | 4  | 6 |
| Paid sums due for 1852, ... ..   | 3,691  | 5  | 3 |
| Total, ...   | 53,595 | 9  | 0 |
| Balance in hands of Secretary in Bank<br>of Bengal on 31st December, ... | 2,824  | 15 | 2 |
|  | 56,420 | 8  | 2 |

10. The above balance in hand has since been exhausted, by paying arrears of house rent, amount-



ing to Rs. 1,050; claims for Bazar, Wine, &c. amounting to Rs. 1,438-3-9; and for Establishment to Rupees 371, all due for the year 1853. In the Appendix will be found the claims unadjusted at the end of the year, and if all the sums under the head Receivable, be realized, there is exhibited (although leaving nothing in hand for actual current expenses) a small balance, on the year, *in favor* of the Home, which is an improvement on the preceding year, which showed a small balance *against* the Institution.

11. The Committee are sorry to have to observe that the Subscriptions and Donations for the year, of which a list is appended, exhibit a falling off of upwards of Rs. 600, as compared with those of 1852; and, believing that it may be of general interest, they give below a statement of the number of Subscribers and Donors; the amount of subscriptions and donations received; the number of Officers and men accommodated in the Home; the number of Ships, British and Foreign, (not including dhonies or small craft) entered inwards; the aggregate tonnage of, and the number of Seamen navigating, such Ships—in each year, from 1841 to 1853 inclusive:—

| YEARS.       | No. of yearly Subscribers and Donors. | Amount of Subscriptions and Donations. | No. of Men and Officers admitted into the Home. | No. of Ships entered inwards yearly. | Amount of Tonnage. | No. of Seamen being 5 to every 100 Tons. |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 1841, ... .. | 207                                   | 11832                                  | 748   | 709                                  | 277527             | 13876                                    |
| 1842, ... .. | 130                                   | 8819                                   | 1337  | 600                                  | 238923             | 11946                                    |
| 1843, ... .. | 137                                   | 7060                                   | 1443  | 613                                  | 223276             | 11163                                    |
| 1844, ... .. | 148                                   | 7777                                   | 951   | 610                                  | 253093             | 12655                                    |
| 1845, ... .. | 145                                   | 7092                                   | 785   | 676                                  | 293477             | 14673                                    |
| 1846, ... .. | 112                                   | 6332                                   | 999   | 678                                  | 282928             | 14146                                    |
| 1847, ... .. | 105                                   | 4985                                   | 454   | 1067                                 | 298326             | 14916                                    |
| 1848, ... .. | 78                                    | 3365                                   | 687   | 844                                  | 308901             | 15445                                    |
| 1849, ... .. | 127                                   | 5796                                   | 973   | 977                                  | 332391             | 16619                                    |
| 1850, ... .. | 92                                    | 5480                                   | 840   | 1051                                 | 376254             | 18812                                    |
| 1851, ... .. | 77                                    | 4006                                   | 1221  | 875                                  | 420543             | 21027                                    |
| 1852, ... .. | 83                                    | 4224                                   | 1599  | 744                                  | 391684             | 19584                                    |
| 1853, ... .. | 60                                    | 3609                                   | 1611  | 778                                  | 353156             | 17657                                    |

12. The application to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, through the Most Noble the Governor General, for a piece of ground to build a new Home upon, has been unsuccessful ; but the Court accompany their refusal with the offer of a contribution to the Building Fund, of Company's Rupees 10,000, for which munificent Donation the best thanks of all well-wishers of the Sailor's Home are due. The Court have also been pleased to direct the continuance of their Monthly Subscription of 100 Rupees, which, when the Donation was first alluded to, it was the intention to withdraw.

13. The Committee have not been able to find any eligible site for the new Home on the river-side. There are two pieces of ground, one in Cossitollah and the other in Loll Bazar, which the Members of the Committee, appointed to report upon them, consider to be the best vacant ground obtainable. But the price asked is more than the Committee can afford to pay.

14. The Building Fund at present consists of—

1.—Company's Paper deposited  
with the Government Agent for

|                        |        |   |   |
|------------------------|--------|---|---|
| Company's Rupees ..... | 44,500 | 0 | 0 |
|------------------------|--------|---|---|

|  |       |   |   |
|--|-------|---|---|
| 2.—A cash balance in the hands<br>of the Government Agent of,... | 1,110 | 8 | 1 |
|--|-------|---|---|

|  |       |   |   |
|--|-------|---|---|
| 3.—Balance in the Bank of Ben-<br>gal, ..... | 1,411 | 0 | 4 |
|--|-------|---|---|

---

|                             |        |   |   |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|---|
| Making together, Rupees ... | 47,021 | 8 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|---|---|

15. The builder's estimate for a new Home is close upon Rupees 48,000, so that taking the Building Fund—between what is in hand, the Donation of the Court of Directors, and Subscriptions uncollected—to amount to, say, Rs. 60,000, there would be, after setting aside the above sum for the Building, only Rupees 12,000 in the hands of the Committee, to be laid out in the purchase of a site ; and for the cheapest of

the two sites in question not less than Rupees 26,000 is asked.

16. It is therefore manifest that until the Building Fund accumulates, by the interest being added to the principal, or until subscriptions are collected, by a further appeal to the public, there is no probability of the building of the new Home being commenced. If the Institution could secure a House of its own, the very large draw upon its resources now caused by House Rent would cease, and it might then become, as the Committee are anxiously desirous that it should be, self supporting as a Home, although as a *Charity*, or Asylum for Shipwrecked and Distressed Mariners, the Institution will need, as the Committee doubt not it will always receive, the liberal support of the public.

17. Through the kindness of their Proprietors, the Daily and Weekly Newspapers continue to be supplied gratuitously to the Home.

18. Prayers are read in the Home on two mornings of each week, by the Revd. C. Marshall Jackson, to such of the inmates as choose to attend. A Scripture Reader attends regularly as before, and the City Mission has manifested its care over the spiritual interests of the Sailor, by appointing one of its Agents to watch over the Home.

19. That the Home is calculated to be of essential service to Sailors, and that the Committee desire to render it increasingly valued and useful, will not, they believe, be disputed. They have above shewn, that, not merely for current expenses, but specially for the Building Fund, a large sum of money is now urgently needed ; and they trust that this renewed appeal to the generosity of the Public, who have in former times shewn so lively an interest in this Institution, will not be made in vain.

---

*Subscriptions and Donations for 1853.*

|   | Subscriptions. | Donations. |
|---|----------------|------------|
| Messrs. Allan, Deffell and Co., ... ..  | 0 0 0          | 100 0 0    |
| „ Ashburner and Co., ... ..             | 0 0 0          | 100 0 0    |
| C. Allen, Esq., ... ..                  | 0 0 0          | 25 0 0     |
| G. Allan, Esq., ... ..                  | 0 0 0          | 5 0 0      |
| Messrs. H. L. Boyle and Co., ... ..     | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Braddon and Co., ... ..               | 0 0 0          | 50 0 0     |
| G. F. Brown, Esq., c. s., ... ..        | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| The Revd. J. Blomefield, ... ..         | 10 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Sir J. W. Colvile, ... ..               | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Colvin, Ainslie, Cowie and Co., | 250 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| „ James Church, Junior, and Co.,        | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Charles Nephew and Co., .....         | 16 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Crooke and Grey, ... ..               | 0 0 0          | 100 0 0    |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq., ... ..             | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Eglinton and Co., ... ..        | 0 0 0          | 100 0 0    |
| „ Gillanders, Arbutnot and Co.,         | 250 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| „ Gilmore, McKilligin and Co.,          | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Gordon, Stewart and Co., ...          | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Gladstone, Wyllie and Co., ...        | 0 0 0          | 150 0 0    |
| W. Grey, Esq., c. s., ... ..            | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| H. C. Hamilton, Esq., c. s., ... ..     | 16 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Captain H. Howe, ... ..                 | 16 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Hamilton and Co., ... ..        | 16 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Jamieson and Co., ... ..              | 0 0 0          | 50 0 0     |
| „ Jardine, Skinner and Co., ...         | 250 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| „ Kelly, Campbell and Co., .....        | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Kelsalls, Hoare and Co., ...          | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Kettlewell, Drabble and Co., ...      | 0 0 0          | 50 0 0     |
| „ James Lyall and Co., .....            | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, ... ..          | 250 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| Hon'ble J. Lewis, ... ..                | 64 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Carried over, Rs.,...                   | 1713 0 0       | 730 0 0    |

|  | Subscriptions. | Donations. |
|--|----------------|------------|
| Brought over, Co.'s Rs.,...            | 1713 0 0       | 730 0 0    |
| Messrs. Livingstone, Dearman and } ... | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Withers, ... .. }                      |                |            |
| „ Leach, Rawson and Co., .....         | 0 0 0          | 150 0 0    |
| „ Mackillop, Stewart and Co., ...      | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| R. Molloy, Esq., ... ..                | 8 0 0          | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.,  | 0 0 0          | 25 0 0     |
| G. M., ... ..                          | 0 0 0          | 12 0 0     |
| H. Marshall, Esq., ... ..              | 0 0 0          | 10 0 0     |
| A. B. Mackintosh, Esq., ... ..         | 0 0 0          | 8 0 0      |
| J. C. Owen, Esq., ... ..               | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| The Hon. B. Peacock, ... ..            | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| Captain W. Poole, ... ..               | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Purrier and Co., ... ..        | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Patterson and Co., ... ..            | 20 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| The Revd. J. W. Pratt, ... ..          | 16 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. G. Pelmoler and Co., ... ..    | 10 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Peel, Bellairs and Co., ... ..       | 0 0 0          | 50 0 0     |
| W. Ritchie, Esq., ... ..               | 60 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Captain Divie Robertson, ... ..        | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. Robinson, Balfour and Co., ... | 0 0 0          | 50 0 0     |
| „ Smith, Farie and Co., ... ..         | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| C. E. Swinhoe, Esq., ... ..            | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Captain T. E. Rogers, ... ..           | 100 0 0        | 0 0 0      |
| J. Simpson, Esq., ... ..               | 12 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| T. Sweetland, Esq., through Messrs. }  | 0 0 0          | 5 0 0      |
| Hamilton and Co., ... .. }             |                |            |
| Messrs. Turner, Cadogan and Co., ..... | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| The Revd. Henry Thomas, ... ..         | 10 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| Messrs. J. and R. Watson and Co., ...  | 50 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| „ Watson and Co., ... ..               | 25 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
| H. Woodrow, Esq., ... ..               | 20 0 0         | 0 0 0      |
|  | .....          | 1040 0 0   |
| Amount of Subscriptions,.....          | .....          | 2569 0 0   |
| Total Subscriptions and Donations,...  | .....          | 3609 0 0   |

No 2.

*Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Calcutta Sailor's Home for the year 1853.*

RECEIPTS.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| To Board, Bar, Fees on Cashing Notes, and for Shipping the Men, ..... | 18,503 14 3 |
| " Impress Notes, .....  | 29,019 0 0  |
| " Subscriptions for the year, .....                                   | 2,569 0 0   |
| " Donations for ditto, .....  | 1,040 0 0   |
| " Contribution for House Rent received from Government, .....         | 3,609 0 0   |
| " Proceeds of sundry effects sold, .....                              | 1,100 0 0   |
| " Godown Rent collected, .....  | 80 15 0     |
|   | 695 0 0     |

Sums received applicable to the year 1852, viz.,

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| To Impress Notes, .....                                     | 1,527 0 0  |
| " Proceeds of Bar, .....                                    | 29 1 0     |
| " House Rent from Government, .....                         | 100 0 0    |
| " Godown Rent, .....  | 151 7 0    |
|   | 1,807 8 0  |
| " Balance in Secretary's hands, on 31st December, 1852, ... | 1,185 3 6  |
| " Ditto in Bank of Bengal at ditto, ..                      | 419 15 5   |
|   | 1,605 2 11 |

Co.'s Rs., ..... 56,420 8 2

EXPENDITURE.

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| By Impress Notes, .....                                       | 31,202 12 0 |
| " Bazar, Wine and Beer, .....                                 | 11,515 0 3  |
| " Establishment, .....  | 3,133 1 6   |
| " Printing, Advertisements, &c., .....                        | 73 10 0     |
| " Funeral Expenses, .....                                     | 38 0 0      |
| " Spirit Li cuts, .....                                       | 191 10 6    |
| " House Rent, .....   | 3,150 0 0   |
| " Less Month's Rent allowed during repairs, .....             | 350 0 0     |
|   | 2,800 0 0   |
| " Paid Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen relieved, .....      | 940 1 6     |
| " Proceeds of effects refunded, .....                         | 10 0 0      |
| Payment made applicable to the year 1852, viz.,               |             |
| By Bazar, .....   | 913 13 3    |
| " Establishment, .....  | 264 0 0     |
| " House Rent, .....   | 2,450 0 0   |
| " Printing, .....   | 35 0 0      |
| " Funeral Expenses, .....                                     | 28 8 0      |
|   | 3,691 5 3   |
| " Balance in Secretary's hands on the 31st December, 1853, .. | 2,404 15 9  |
| " Ditto in Bank of Bengal, ...                                | 419 15 5    |
|   | 2,824 15 2  |

Co.'s Rs., ..... 56,420 8 2



## No. 3.

*Statement of Impress or Advance Notes Cashed by the Home in 1853.*

|  |                         |   |            |
|--|-------------------------|---|------------|
| Of the Impress Notes of 1852, there remained uncollected at the end of the year, ..... | 1,679 8 0               | Of the Impress Notes of 1852, as per Contra there have been collected .....               | 1,527 0 0  |
| The Total Impress Notes numbering 763 cashed in 1853, amount to, .....                 | 31,202 12 0             | And of those of 1853, .....   | 29,019 0 0 |
| Error in Cash Book on 7th October 1853, .....  | 10 0 0                  |   | 30,546 0 0 |
|  |                         | The Loss by Impress Notes in 1853, is, 956 4 0  |            |
|  |                         | And on 31st December 1853, there remained outstanding of the Impress Notes of 1852, ..... | 152 8 0 •  |
|  |                         | Ditto of 1853, .....  | 1,237 8 0  |
|  | Rupees ..... 32,892 4 0 |   | 2,346 6 0  |
|  |                         | Rupees .....  | 32,892 4 0 |

*Statement of Deposits made by Immates of the Home in the year 1853.*

|  |                            |   |                            |
|--|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Balance of the Deposits of 1852, .....                     | 2,963 6 6                  | Taken to or remitted to Europe, by the Depositors, .....                | 44,182 1 3                 |
| Amount of Deposits made by Officers and Men in 1853, ..... | 98,091 4 3                 | Drawn out by the Depositors before leaving Calcutta, .....              | 52,235 0 9                 |
|  |                            | Balance in the hands of the Superintendent on 31st December 1853, ..... | 4,637 8 9                  |
|  | Rupees ..... 1,01,054 10 9 |   | Rupees ..... 1,01,045 19 9 |

No. 4.

UNADJUSTED.

On 31st December 1853, the following sums were *Receivable and Payable by the Home, viz.*

| RECEIVABLE.  |                  | PAYABLE.  |                  |
|--|------------------|---|------------------|
| Balance in the hands of the Secretary the above date as per Cash Book, ... | 2,404 15 9       | For Bazar Wine, &c., of the above date,               | 1,438 3 9        |
| Balance in Bank of Bengal,   | 419 15 5         | For Establishment, .....                              | 272 0 0          |
| Impress Notes, .....   | 2,824 15 2       | For Printing, .....                                   | 99 2 0           |
| Proceeds of Bar, .....   | 1,237 8 0        | For House Rent for October, November, December, ..... | 1,050 0 0        |
| Ditto of Sundry Effects Sold, .....  | 194 7 0          | Balance in favor of the Home, .....                   | 1,570 12 5       |
| Godown Rent for Novr. and Decr., .....                                     | 38 4 0           |   |                  |
| Contribution for House Rent from Government, for December, .....           | 135 0 0          |   |                  |
|  | 100 0 0          |   |                  |
|  | <u>4,530 2 2</u> |   |                  |
|  | Rupees .....     |   | Rupees * .....   |
|  |                  |   | <u>4,530 2 2</u> |



---

**TRAVELLING DIRECTIONS**

**TAKEN FROM THE**

**DARJEELING GUIDE.**

---



# **TRAVELLING DIRECTIONS.**

---

**DAWK AND RIVER ROUTES;**

**LIST OF STAGING BUNGALOWS;**

**COST AND TIME OF TRAVELLING;**

**EXPENSE OF DAWK AND BOATS**

**AND**

**INFORMATION AND ADVICE**

**ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS**

**TO THOSE TRAVELLING BY WATER.**

---

**Calcutta:**

**PRINTED AT THE BENGAL HURKARU PRESS.**

**[THIRD EDITION]**

**1852.**



# TRAVELLING DIRECTIONS.

---

Any of the following routes from Calcutta to Darjeeling may be adopted according to circumstances.

A route is also annexed for visitors from the Upper Provinces of Bengal.

---

## I.—DAWK ROUTE FROM CALCUTTA.—NEW ROAD.

1. Lay the dawk in Calcutta; so as to travel from Calcutta *viâ* Barraet, Kishnagur, Berhampore, Bergatcha, Parbuttypore, Denagepore and Titilya, by the new Road. *Vide Tables No. VIII to XIII.*

N. B.—Travellers are strongly recommended not to overload their palankeens either inside or out. The bhangy burdars can always keep pace with the palankeens, and travellers can employ as many as they please to pay for.

2. Travellers who are in haste, and are not afraid of the sun, may lay their dawks according to Table XII direct to Darjeeling, travelling day and night, and reach their destination in five days, say one hundred and twenty hours; equal to about three miles per hour; which includes stoppages at bungalows for refreshment—one hour at each bungalow.

3. Travellers, who are not in *very* great haste, are recommended to abide by the programmes of dawk routes, Nos. VIII, IX or X; which occupy six, seven, eight, or nine days; the latter routes allowing stoppages of several hours during the heat of each day and two days to ascend the hills instead of one.

4. Invalids and all prudent travellers, in the rains, say June to October inclusive, are recommended to travel by the routes No. IX or X.

---

## II.—MIXED ROUTE.—RIVER AND NEW ROAD.

1. Proceed either in the Government steamer, or a hired pinnace or budgerow, or beaulah, to Rampore Beaulah, if *viâ* the Sunderbunds or the Jellinghy; or to Berhampore, if *viâ* the Bhaugerutty; at either of which places the traveller may disembark; or he may push on to Bergatcha, on the north bank of the Ganges and East bank of the Mahanunda, and proceed dawk, as detailed above; or he may march up (by far the pleasantest plan from November to March, inclusive,) stopping at the following places, where bungalows have been erected by the Government.

N. B. If the traveller wishes to proceed *dawk*, after disembarking at Rampore Beaulah, or Berhampore, or Bergatcha, as the case may be, it will be necessary, either before departure from Calcutta, through the General Post Office, or, at all events, before arrival at Rampore Beaulah, or Berhampore, as the case may be, to give due notice and make due remittance to the Post Masters at either of those stations, who will require five days' notice for one set, or ten days for two sets of bearers.

*Bergatcha* is on the north bank of the Ganges; it is distant from *Beaulah*, sixteen miles, and from *Berhampore* 30 miles. There is a Government bungalow.

*Parbuttypore* (35 miles); A good Government Bungalow.

*Bishnapore* (27 miles); ditto.

*DENAGEPORE* (28 miles); ditto.

*Prawnuggur (Chowpökurenk)* (25 miles); ditto.

*Kooyah (Gunnymoisipore)* (22 miles); ditto.



**TITALYA** (25 miles) on the east bank of the Mahanunda, where there is a good Government bungalow.

**Silligoris** (16 miles); still on the bank of the Mahanunda, where there is a good Government bungalow. The traveller will there cross the river (a little before sunrise is the best time) and go through the terai, to

**Punkabarree** (16 miles—elevation 1,600 feet) the first station in the hills, where there is a good Government bungalow.

**KURSION** (distance 6 miles—elevation 4,500 feet). Here there is a comfortable Government bungalow, and travellers will be generally inclined to make some stay, according to circumstances. This station, in the winter months, is perhaps preferable to Darjeeling, especially to those who do not like the thermometer lower than 45° or 50°. In fine weather, there is a beautiful view of the plains from the Bungalow. There is good shooting too, for persons strong enough in health to take the requisite exercise.

**Pucheem**, 14 miles further up (elevation 7,000 feet), is a Government bungalow, built in imitation of the Bhotiah houses of the better sort, with the addition of glass windows and doors, (a new Bungalow, 2 or 3 miles lower down, is in course of construction).

**DARJEELING**, (elevation 7,200 feet) 9 miles distant; the road is nearly level and in good order. There is a bungalow; also houses to let, &c.

### III.—ROUTES FROM THE UPPER PROVINCES.

Parties from the Upper Provinces, by dāk, should address the Post Masters at Bhagulpore or Purneah, requesting them to lay dawks to Titalya or to Darjeeling direct as may be desired.

Those proceeding by water, will ascend the Mahanunda *via* Malda and from thence the Purnababāh to Denagepore or continue up the Mahanunda to Titalya as they may please.

*N. B. Travellers should not forget to take palankeens with them.*

### IV.—A ROUTE BY WATER FROM CALCUTTA:

*Viâ Denagepore and from thence by Dawk.*

Proceed in a pinnace, or in a light budgerow or commodious Beaulah, according to season, up the Bhagerutty River *viâ* Berhampore; cross the Ganges and enter the Mahanunda at Turtesepore. Proceed up the Mahanunda until a little below Malda, where the boat will enter the Purnababāh (Denagepore River) at a place called Iemuchie and proceed up as far it can.

If the snows have melted or rain has fallen recently, the boat, if a light one, may go up to Denagepore; but this is uncertain except in the rains; and in the dry season,\* it is better to stop at Nalagola, thirty miles short of Denagepore, where dawks can be waiting, if previously ordered.

\* Before engaging a boat, in the dry season, the traveller is recommended to consult the Supt.'s Weekly Report of the state of the Rivers, published in all the papers, and he will then be able to suit his boat to the depth of water, which varies throughout the year. The depth of water in the Nudda Rivers is abundant during the rains; but some of the Rivers are closed, and others have only a few inches in March, April and May.

Nalagola to Denagapore may be done easily by one set of bearers—resting once or twice for an hour; if the journey is performed during a fine moonlight night, so much the better.

From Denagapore start about 2 or 3 p. m., travel all night with regular reliefs of bearers, and arrive at Titalya about 2 or 3 o'clock. Rest that day at Titalya and start in the evening or night to the Silligorie bungalow, on the East bank of the Mahanunda; sixteen miles from Titalya, where you will arrive in 5 or 6 hours.

Start from Silligorie at 6 a. m., cross the terai (twelve miles) to the foot of the hills; ascend them (four miles) to Punkabarree, where breakfast; rest an hour or two and proceed on to Kursion (six miles), about 2 or 3 p. m. either on ponies, or in chais, as may be arranged.

Stop at Kursion that night and a day or two longer, as may be necessary or desirable. Then proceed on to Darjeeling (twenty-three miles), in jampans or chairs, or on ponies, as may suit the traveller, taking care, in the former case, to start not later than 7 a. m., so as to reach Darjeeling before it is dark. If the traveller does not reach the Pucheen Bungalow, which is 14 miles from Kursion, before 2 p. m., and desires to take refreshment, the traveller (if a lady especially) had better remain there all night and start for Darjeeling early the next morning.


#### V.—ANOTHER ROUTE, BY WATER, FROM CALCUTTA

##### *To Titalya viâ Malda.*

In the rains, travellers may proceed up the Mahanunda, passing Malda to Kissengunge. Time from Calcutta, about three weeks.\* In the months of February, March, April and May, until the rains commence, there is, however, but little water in the river above Dololgunge, which is 14 miles short of Kissengunge. From Kissengunge to Titalya is about 40 miles.

Before embarking, travellers, by this route, should write to Titalya, apprising the Post Master there, of the time of departure and description of conveyance wanted at the place of disembarkation.† Repeat this from Malda to prevent mistakes. There is a bungalow at Kissengunge, but none at present at Dololgunge which is distant from Titalya about fifty miles by land.

On arrival at Titalya—*vide supra*.

 It will be desirable to take servants, crockery, glass and cutlery, if a bungalow be hired; but necessary furniture will be found in the houses; and stores are procurable on the spot.

N. B.—Do not forget to take palankeens with you; or to have them in waiting at the place where you disembark.

---

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| * Memo. Calcutta to Berhampore, say .. .. . | 7 days. |
| Berhampore to Malda .. .. .                 | 7 "     |
| Malda to Dololgunge .. .. .                 | 7 "     |
| Dololgunge to Kissengunge .. .. .           | 3 "     |

and in the rains very light boats can get quite up to Titalya in two or three days more.



† It is necessary to remit a Treasury order on the Superintendent of Darjeeling, a month before the traveller starts, as it takes some time to realize the money, until when the Post Master cannot make advances to bearers, coolies, &c., which must be done a week or ten days before they are required, or their services may not be obtained at the desired time.


# THE DARJEELING GUIDE.

## VI.—A ROUTE BY STEAMER:

*With Sunderbuns and Beaulah, and from thence by Dawk.*

Go in a Steamer to Rampore Beaulah, where you will arrive, in about six days, more or less; when you disembark, you are recommended to attend to the following Table of Stages to Darjeeling.

|  | Distance<br>in miles. | Hours<br>Performing<br>distances. | Miles<br>per hour. |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Leave Beaulah by Dawk about .....  | 4 p. m.               |                                   |                    |
| Reach Parbuttypore Bungalow.....   | 9 a. m.               | 52                                | 17                 |
| Leave again.....   | 4 p. m.               |                                   |                    |
| Reach Dinagepore.....  | 11 a. m.              | 56                                | 19                 |
| Leave again.....   | 3 p. m.               |                                   |                    |
| Reach Titalya.....   | 3 p. m.               | 72                                | 24                 |
| <p> There are six good Government bungalows on this road, between Beaulah and Titalya, where rest and refreshment may be had. (Vide List of Bungalows.)</p> |                       |                                   |                    |
| Leave Titalya.....   | at 10 p. m.           |                                   |                    |
| Reach Silligorie Govt. Dawk Bungalow..   | 4 a. m.               | 16                                | 6                  |
| <p> Here take slight refreshment and start again.</p>   |                       |                                   |                    |
| Leave the Bungalow about sunrise, say.....   | 6 a. m.               |                                   |                    |
| Reach Punkabarree.....   | about noon            | 16                                | 6                  |
| Rest and refresh and leave Punkabarree .....   | 3 p. m.               |                                   |                    |
| Arrive at Kursion to dinner.....   | 5 p. m.               | 6                                 | 3                  |
| Remain there during pleasure or until the bearers are ready to take you on to Darjeeling.....  |                       | 23                                | 11                 |
| Total miles of Dawk Travelling   | 241½                  | 102                               |                    |

 When you leave Kursion, it should be early in the morning, so that you may arrive at Darjeeling in good time, say 5 p. m., stopping at the Puchee Bungalow (fourteen miles from Kursion and nine miles from Darjeeling) about an hour for rest or refreshment; or, in case of bad weather or fatigue, sleep there and go on in the morning.

•• Do not forget to write to the Post Master at Beaulah, before leaving Calcutta, with a Treasury order to cover dawk expenses, &c.

## VII.—ANOTHER ROUTE BY STEAMER

*To Rajmahal, or Bhaugulpore, and then across Purneah to Titalya, &c.*

Go in a Steamer to either of the above places; drop down from thence in a boat to Caragola Ghaut\* or rather to Kantenuggur Creek, where there is a Dawk Bungalow about two miles inland. From thence get on to Purneah, where there is a dawk Bungalow [part of a Public Building] and a Post Master, who will (if due previous notice has been given) lay a dawk from Caragola to Kissengunge and Titalya, from whence the traveller can go on to Punkabarree, where chairs or ponies should be waiting, to take the traveller up to Darjeeling.

Going thus, by easy stages, the Traveller will find Bungalows all along the road at convenient distances, one a day, viz.

## Day.

|     |                                  |            | hours    |
|-----|----------------------------------|------------|----------|
| 1 + | to Kantenuggur....               | (by water) |          |
| 2   | Kantenuggur to Purneah....       |            | 32 miles |
| 3   | Purneah to Kissengunge.....      |            | 40 "     |
| 4   | Kissengunge to { Titalya..       |            | 40 "     |
|     | { Silligorie..                   |            | 16 "     |
| 5 + | Silligorie to { Punkabarree..... |            | 16 "     |
|     | { Kursion.....                   |            | 6 "      |
| 6 + | Kursion to { Pucheem.....        |            | 14 "     |
|     | { Darjeeling.....                |            | 9 "      |

The stages marked with a cross must be travelled in the day time; say start at 6 A. M., but all the others should commence at about 4 P. M. Take tea or coffee and a biscuit at Silligorie nothing more or less. Breakfast at Punkabarree; leave again at 2 P. M. (not sooner) dine and sleep at Kursion; start at good time in the morning, say 7 A. M. from Kursion or you may be benighted, before you reach Darjeeling, if you travel in a chair. On horseback 9 o'clock is early enough to start.

\* Many years ago the Ganges ran under the village of Caragola and on that account a dāk monehee was stationed there; but after the river threw a chur there, no alteration was made: the dāk office remains at Caragola, though the ghaut is at Kantenuggur, a koss and half east of the dāk Bungalow. I would propose that a small shed be built at the ghaut, and palkees and bearers be ordered to wait there for passengers landed from steamers. Travellers have repeatedly been landed at the ghaut and been obliged to walk up to Caragola before they would get their bearers and palkee. The banks of the Ganges directly south of the dāk bungalow are steep; the rapidity of the current at the height of the inundation and the shallows there, when the river is low, prevent a ghaut being made, besides two nullahs cross the chur between the dāk bungalow and the Ganges. The dāk bungalow has been built on the only high spot near the ghaut—the rest of the country remains under water for about a month.

The dāk office (where the Steam agent also remains) is at Caragola, an arrangement very troublesome for travellers to get a letter or send one to the dāk office, as they are obliged to put too till a servant can go and come. From the ghaut to the dāk office is nearly 2 miles. It would be a great convenience if these offices could be nearer the ghaut say in the village of Kantenuggur.

## VIII—ORDINARY DAWK ROUTE.

## CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

*(Stopping at Titilya.)*

| IN THE COLD OR DRY SEASON. |          |                    |          | miles. | hours. | days. |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------|--------|-------|
| Leave Calcutta.....        | 3 p. m.  | reach Kishnaghur.. | 11 a. m. | 62     | 20     | 1     |
| „ Kishnaghur..             | 4 p. m.  | „ Berhampore ..    | 10 a. m. | 54     | 18     | 1     |
| „ Berhampore..             | 2 p. m.  | „ Parbuttypore..   | noon     | 64     | 22     | 1     |
| „ Parbuttypore ..          | 4 p. m.  | „ Denagapore..     | 11 a. m. | 57     | 19     | 1     |
| „ Denagapore..             | 2 p. m.  | „ Titilya..        | 2 p. m.  | 72     | 24     | 1     |
| „ Titilya.....             | 10 p. m. | „ Silligorie..     | 4 a. m.  | 16     | 5      | 1     |
| „ Silligorie....           | 6 a. m.  | „ Punkabarree....  | 10 a. m. | 16     | 5      | 1     |
| „ Punkabarree....          | 2 p. m.  | „ Kursion.....     | 4 p. m.  | 6      | 2      |       |
| „ Kursion.....             | 7 a. m.  | „ Darjeeling..     | 3 p. m.  | 23     | 8      | 1     |
| Total.                     |          |                    |          | 370    | 123    | 8     |

N. B.—\* In the rains (i. e. June to October) this must be divided into two stages, as it takes 12 or 14 hours to cross the Gauges sometimes, at this season, vide Table X.

## FROM DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA.

*Via Titilya.*

|                          |         |                    |          | miles      | hours | days. |
|--------------------------|---------|--------------------|----------|------------|-------|-------|
| Leave Darjeeling..       | 7 a. m. | reach Kursion..... | 3 p. m.  | 23         | 8     | 1     |
| „ Kursion.....           | 3 p. m. | „ Punkabarree..    | 5 p. m.  | 6          | 2     | 1     |
| „ Punkabarree....        | 6 a. m. | „ Silligorie....   | 12 a. m. | 16         | 5     | 1     |
| „ Silligorie.....        | 3 p. m. | „ Titilya.....     | 8 p. m.  | 16         | 5     |       |
| „ Titilya.....           | 2 p. m. | „ Denagapore..     | 2 p. m.  | 72         | 24    | 1     |
| „ Denagapore....         | 4 p. m. | „ Parbuttypore..   | 11 a. m. | 57         | 19    | 1     |
| „ Parbuttypore..         | 3 p. m. | „ Berhampore ..    | 1 p. m.  | 64         | 22    | 1     |
| „ Berhampore....         | 4 p. m. | „ Kishnaghur..     | 10 a. m. | 54         | 18    | 1     |
| „ Kishnaghur....         | 3 p. m. | „ Calcutta.....    | 11 a. m. | 62         | 20    | 1     |
| N. B.—* Vide Note above. |         |                    |          | Total. 370 | 123   | 8     |

 Actual travelling on the road 123 hours, equal to 5 days 3 hours.

N. B. The above calculations are made at the average rate of travelling for palankeens (3 miles per hour) in the plains or jaunpans in the hills. Those who ride from Punkabarree up or down the hills, will do that portion of the journey in about half the time above stated.

\*.\* The above tables give the average time—with ordinary bearers, and a palankeen of the usual weight. In bad weather, or with bad bearers, the time of actual travelling on the road may be extended to one hundred and thirty-six or even one hundred and forty-four hours, and in fine and cool weather, with good bearers, the time will come down to about one hundred and sixteen or one hundred and twenty hours; and if a portion of the road be travelled on horse-back, as in the tables No. XII, XIII & XIV, the time will come down to about 105 hours, or less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  days, actual travelling on the road.

## IX.—EASY DAWK ROUTE

## CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

*(Passing Titalya at Night.)*

| IN THE COLD OR DRY SEASON.      |         |       |                   | miles.   | hours. | days. |     |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------|-----|
| Leave Calcutta.....             | 3 p. m. | reach | Kishnaghur.....   | 11 a. m. | 68     | 20    | 1   |
| " Kishnaghur....                | 4 p. m. | "     | Berhampore.....   | 10 a. m. | 54     | 18    | 1   |
| " Berhampore... 2 p. m.         | "       | "     | *Parbuttypore.... | 12 a. m. | 64     | 22    | 1   |
| " Parbuttypore . 4 p. m.        | "       | "     | Denagapore.....   | 11 a. m. | 57     | 19    | 1   |
| " Denagapore... 4 p. m.         | "       | "     | Rooyeah.....      | 8 a. m.  | 48     | 15    | 1   |
| " Rooyeah... 3 p. m.            | "       | "     | Silligorie.....   | 5 a. m.  | 40     | 14    | 1   |
| " Silligorie... 6 a. m.         | "       | "     | Punkabarree....   | 10 a. m. | 16     | 5     | } 1 |
| " Punkabarree . 2 p. m.         | "       | "     | Kursion.....      | 4 p. m.  | 6      | 2     |     |
| " Kursion... 7 a. m.            | "       | "     | Darjeeling.....   | 3 p. m.  | 23     | 8     | 1   |
| N. B.—*Vide Note to Route VIII. |         |       |                   | Total.   | 370    | 123   | 8   |

## FROM DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA

|                                 |               |                          |          | miles      | hours. | days. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|--------|-------|
| Leave Darjeeling....            | 9 a. m. reach | Kursion.....             | 5 p. m.  | 23         | 8      | 1     |
| " Kursion.... 9 a. m.           | "             | " Punkabarree.....       | 11 a. m. | 6          | 2      | 1     |
| " Punkabarree . 2 p. m.         | "             | " Silligorie.....        | 7 p. m.  | 16         | 5      | } 1   |
| " Silligorie... 9 p. m.         | "             | " Rooyah.....            | 11 a. m. | 40         | 14     |       |
| " Rooyah... 4 p. m.             | "             | " Denagapore.....        | 8 a. m.  | 48         | 15     | 1     |
| " Denagapore... 3 p. m.         | "             | " Parbuttypore.....      | 10 a. m. | 57         | 19     | 1     |
| " Parbuttypore . 1 p. m.        | "             | " *Berhampore . 11 a. m. | 64       | 22         | 1      |       |
| " Berhampore . 3 p. m.          | "             | " Kishnaghur.....        | 9 a. m.  | 54         | 18     | 1     |
| " Kishnaghur . 2 p. m.          | "             | " Calcutta.....          | 10 a. m. | 62         | 20     | 1     |
| N. B.—*Vide Note to Route VIII. |               |                          |          | Total. 370 | 123    | 8     |

 Rest and refreshment 1 day 20 hours=6 hours daily.

N. B. The traveller will, ordinarily, from October to June, reach the Ganges 7 hours after leaving Berhampore; and the bearers ought to cross the *chur*, which can be done in 3 hours, to the opposite bank of the Ganges; but in the rains the boatmen take 10 or 12 hours to carry a palkee round the *chur*, and this will cause a derangement of the Dawk and perhaps demurrage — unless this stage is divided into two, stopping at Bergatcha for the 1st day and going on to Parbuttypore in the afternoon.

Take tea or coffee and a biscuit at Silligorie nothing more or less.

Breakfast or Tiffin at Punkabarree—Leave again at 2 p. m. (not sooner)


Dine and sleep at Kursion.

The traveller should start at good time in the morning, say 7 a. m. from Kursion, or he may be benighted, before he reaches Darjeeling, if he travels in a chair. On horseback, 9 o'clock is early enough to start, even allowing an hour for rest and refreshment at the Pucheem Bungalow, situated 14 miles from Kursion and 9 from Darjeeling. The traveller should not, however, leave Pucheem (except a man on pony back) after 3 p. m. or he may be benighted.

## X.—VERY EASY DAWK ROUTE.

## CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

*(Recommended to Invalids.)*

 From June to October inclusive, the delay in crossing the Ganges is very great (vide N. B. to Routes, VIII and IX) which with bad roads and worse bearings in Rajshye and Denagapore districts, often cause demurrage, as well as great inconvenience and unnecessary fatigue to the traveller. The following Route is therefore recommended, as absolutely necessary in the rains, and very advisable to Invalids and easy going travellers, in all weathers.

|                                       |                 |         |       |                | Miles.   | Hours. | Days. |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|----------------|----------|--------|-------|-----|
| Leave                                 | Calcutta. ....  | 3 p. m. | reach | Kishnagur..... | 11 a. m. | 62     | 20    | 1   |
| "                                     | Kishnagur.....  | 3 p. m. |       | Berhampore.... | 9 a. m.  | 54     | 18    | 1   |
| "                                     | Berhampore....  | 5 p. m. | "     | Bergatcha*..   | 4 a. m.  | 30     | 12    | 1   |
| "                                     | Bergatcha....   | 5 p. m. | "     | Parbuttypore.. | 5 a. m.  | 34     | 12    | 1   |
| "                                     | Parbuttypore... | 3 p. m. | "     | Denagapore...  | 10 a. m. | 57     | 20    | 1   |
| "                                     | Denagapore....  | 3 p. m. | "     | Rooyah.....    | 9 a. m.  | 47     | 16    | 1   |
| "                                     | Rooyah.....     | 4 p. m. | "     | Silligorie.... | 1 a. m.  | 41     | 14    | } 1 |
| "                                     | Silligorie....  | 6 a. m. | "     | Punkabarree... | 11 a. m. | 16     | 5     |     |
| "                                     | Punkabarree...  | 2 p. m. | "     | Kursion.....   | 4 p. m.  | 6      | 2     |     |
| "                                     | Kursion.....    | 9 a. m. | "     | Puchem.....    | 5 p. m.  | 14     | 7     | 1   |
| "                                     | Puchem.....     | 9 a. m. | "     | Darjeeling...  | 1 p. m.  | 9      | 3     | 1   |
| N. B. Going up hill, two hours extra. |                 |         |       |                | Total.   | 370    | 129   | 9   |

## FROM DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA.


|   |                 |         |       |                 | Miles.   | Hours. | Days. |     |
|---|-----------------|---------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------|-------|-----|
| Leave                                   | Darjeeling...   | 9 a. m. | reach | Kursion....     | 5 p. m.  | 23     | 8     | 1   |
| "                                       | Kursion....     | 9 a. m. | "     | Punkabarree...  | 11 a. m. | 6      | 2     | } 1 |
| "                                       | Punkabarree...  | 2 p. m. | "     | Silligorie..... | 7 p. m.  | 16     | 5     |     |
| "                                       | Silligorie....  | 9 p. m. | "     | Rooyah.....     | 11 a. m. | 41     | 14    | 1   |
| "                                       | Rooyah.....     | 4 p. m. | "     | Denagapore...   | 8 a. m.  | 47     | 16    | 1   |
| "                                       | Denagapore...   | 3 p. m. | "     | Parbuttypore... | 10 a. m. | 57     | 20    | 1   |
| "                                       | Parbuttypore... | 1 p. m. | "     | Bergatcha...    | 5 a. m.  | 34     | 12    | 1   |
| "                                       | Bergatcha...    | 5 p. m. | "     | Berhampore...   | 5 a. m.  | 30     | 12    | 1   |
| "                                       | Berhampore...   | 3 p. m. | "     | Kishnaghur...   | 8 a. m.  | 54     | 18    | 1   |
| "                                       | Kishnaghur...   | 3 p. m. | "     | Calcutta.....   | 11 a. m. | 62     | 20    | 1   |
| N. B. Coming down hill, two hours less. |                 |         |       |                 | Total.   | 370    | 127   | 9   |

\* If on arrival at Bogwangleh the weather is not favorable for crossing the Ganges, the traveller can rest at the Bogwangleh Dawk Bungalow, until it becomes favorable.—Ed.

N. B. The remarks following Tables VIII and IX are all applicable to this Route; which differs from the preceding only by dividing and reducing some of the daily stages.

# XI.—FORM OF LETTER TO THE DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL.

[SUITABLE FOR ALL ROUTES.]

 As Invalids and others, on desiring to lay a Dawk for Darjeeling, are sometimes in doubt how to address the Post Office for that purpose, the following form is subjoined.

“ TO THE DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL,

*Calcutta.*

“ Sir,

“ I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to order a dawk (or two dawks) to be laid for me from hence to Darjeeling (or Titalya, or Punka-barrce, as the case may be) via Barraset, Kishnaghur, &c.

“ I require      Bearers,      Banghy Burdars and      Mussalchees.

“ To leave Calcutta at 3 p. m. on      day the      instant, and to progress as stated on the other side ; allowing six days from the present date for the necessary Notices to be sent out to the Mofussil Post Offices.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

“ Calcutta (or elsewhere)

day of      185      .”

---

DAWK FROM CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

(Here copy out the route intended to be followed.)

Or say “ Vide No.      page      of the DARJEELING GUIDE, TRAVELLING DIRECTIONS, third Edition 1852, page      .”



## XII.—ACTUAL ROUTE FROM CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.

*Travelled in September, 1845.*

The following is an accurate statement of an actual journey from Calcutta to Darjeeling, detailing the names of the several stages, with the hour of arrival and departure, the distance of each stage and the time consumed in travelling.

The journey was performed by Palkee Dawk from Calcutta to Punkabarree and on horseback from Punkabarree to Darjeeling.

| <i>Stations.</i>    | <i>Arrived.</i> | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Hours</i> | <i>Rate ms.<br/>per hour.</i> | <i>Left.</i> | <i>Remarks.</i> |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta, .....     | —               | —             | —            | —                             | 2½ p. m.     |                 |
| Angurparah, .....   | 5 p. m.         | 9             | 2½           | 3½                            | 5 "          |                 |
| Geretty, .....      | 7½ "            | 9             | 2½           | 3½                            | 7½ "         |                 |
| Hooghly, .....      | 11½ "           | 8             | 3½           | 2                             | 11½ "        |                 |
| Noysurroy, .....    | 2 a. m.         | 8             | 2½           | 3                             | 2½ a. m.     |                 |
| Inchurub, .....     | 5½ "            | 8             | 3            | 2½                            | 5½ "         |                 |
| Santipore, .....    | 10½ "           | 8             | 4½           | 2½                            | 10½ "        |                 |
| Kishnagur, .....    | 8 a. m.         | 12            | 9½           | 1½                            | 9½ "         |                 |
| Bellea, .....       | 2½ "            | 9             | 4½           | 2                             | 2½ p. m.     |                 |
| Bicrumpore, .....   | 5½ "            | 9             | 2½           | 3                             | 5½ "         |                 |
| Meral, .....        | 8½ "            | 12            | 2½           | 3½                            | 8½ "         |                 |
| Borwoah, .....      | 2 a. m.         | 12            | 6            | 2                             | 2½ a. m.     |                 |
| Berhampore, .....   | 6 "             | 12            | 3½           | 3                             | 10½ "        |                 |
| Jeeagunge, .....    | 2½ . m.         | 12            | 4            | 3                             | 2½ p. m.     |                 |
| Hogwangolah, .....  | 5½ "            | 9             | 3            | 3                             | 5½ "         |                 |
| Bergatcha, .....    | 4 p. m.         | 9             | 10½          | not 1                         | 8 p. m.      |                 |
| Diggryne, .....     | 2½ a. m.        | 9             | 6½           | 1½                            | 2½ a. m.     |                 |
| Nizampore, .....    | 6½ "            | 12            | 4            | 3                             | 6½ "         |                 |
| Parbutty pore, ..   | 11½ "           | 13            | 5            | 2½                            | 3 p. m.      |                 |
| Poorsa Haut, .....  | 6½ p. m.        | 12            | 3½           | 4                             | 6½ "         |                 |
| Kunjnpore, .....    | 12 "            | 11            | 5½           | 2                             | 12 "         |                 |
| Kyrata, .....       | 5½ a. m.        | 11            | 5½           | 2                             | 5½ a. m.     |                 |
| Fran Sagur, .....   | 10½ "           | 11            | 4½           | 2½                            | 10½ "        |                 |
| Denagapore, .....   | 4½ p. m.        | 12            | 6            | 2½                            | 5½ p. m.     |                 |
| Kantenugkur, .....  | 10½ "           | 13            | 5½           | 2½                            | 10½ "        |                 |
| Prannuggur, .....   | 4½ a. m.        | 12            | 6            | 2                             | 4½ a. m.     |                 |
| Nechintapore, ..... | 9½ "            | 12            | 5            | 2½                            | 9½ "         |                 |
| Roojah, .....       | 2 p. m.         | 10            | 4½           | 2½                            | 4 p. m.      |                 |
| Putty pore, .....   | 8 "             | 11            | 4            | 3                             | 8 "          |                 |
| Titallya, .....     | 3½ a. m.        | 14            | 7½           | 2                             | 11½ a. m.    |                 |
| Silligorie, . . . . | 6½ "            | 16            | 6½           | 2½                            | 7 a. m.      |                 |
| Punkabarree, .....  | 3 p. m.         | 16            | 8            | 2                             | 3½ p. m.     |                 |
| Kursion, .....      | 6 "             | 6             | 2½           | 2½                            | 7 a. m.      |                 |
| Pucheem, .....      | 11½ a. m.       | 14            | 3            | 5                             | 1 p. m.      |                 |
| Darjeeling, .....   | 4 p. m.         | 9             | 3            | 3                             |              |                 |
|                     |                 | 370           | 163          |                               |              |                 |

☞ If intending travellers would communicate with the Publishers—and even twelve names given at 120 Rs. each, it is probable that a carriage Dawk could be established between Bergatcha and Silligorie, from 1st March to 31st December. ,

## XIII.—ACTUAL ROUTE FROM DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA.

*Travelled in November, 1844.*

The following is an accurate statement of an actual journey from Darjeeling to Calcutta, detailing the names of the several stage, with the hour of arrival and departure, the distance of each stage and the time consumed in travelling.

The journey was performed, by a heavy man, on horseback, from Darjeeling to Silligorie and from thence by Palkee Dawk to Calcutta.

| Stations.        | Arrived.  | Miles | Hours | Left.    | Rate ms.<br>per hour  | Remarks.  |
|------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|---|---|
| Darjeeling,...   | —         | —     | —     | 9 a. m.  | Slowest rate 2 miles per hour, — Fastest 4½ miles per hour — Average 3½ miles per hour. | The time actually consumed in travelling, on the road, being, as detailed above, only 105¼ hours, or something less than 4½ days; the traveller is enabled to stay, the greater part of a day at Kurison; the same at Titalya, at Denagopore, at Berhampore and at Kishnagur respectively, and yet be in Calcutta within a week without much exposure to the Sun. |
| Puchee,...       | 10½ a. m. | 9     | 1½    | 11½ "    |   |   |
| Kurison,.....    | 2 p. m.   | 14    | 2½    | 2 p. m.  |   |   |
| Punkabarree,...  | 3 "       | 6     | 1     | 4 p. m.  |   |   |
| Silligorie,...   | 5 "       | 16    | 2     | 7 "      |   |   |
| Titalya,....     | 11 "      | 16    | 4     | 2½ p. m. |   |   |
| Futtypore,....   | 6½ p. m.  | 14    | 4½    | 6 "      |   |   |
| Booyah,.....     | 10 p. m.  | 11    | 3     | 10½ "    |   |   |
| Nechintapore,... | 1½ a. m.  | 10    | 3½    | 2 a. m.  |   |   |
| Prannuggur,...   | 5½ "      | 12    | 3½    | 5½ a. m. |   |   |
| Kantenuggur,...  | 9½ "      | 12    | 3½    | 0½ "     |   |   |
| Denagopore,...   | 2 p. m.   | 13    | 4½    | 1½ p. m. |   |   |
| Pran Sagur,...   | 5 "       | 13    | 3½    | 5½ "     |   |   |
| Kyrata,.....     | 8½ "      | 11    | 3     | 8½ "     |   |   |
| Kunjanpore,....  | 11½ "     | 11    | 3½    | 11½ "    |   |   |
| Poorsa Haut,...  | 4 a. m.   | 12    | 4½    | 4 a. m.  |   |   |
| Parbuttypore,... | 7 "       | 12    | 3     | 11 "     |   |   |
| Nizampore,....   | 3 p. m.   | 13    | 4     | 5 p. m.  |   |   |
| Duggryne,....    | 8½ "      | 12    | 3½    | 9½ "     |   |   |
| Bergatcha,....   | 12½ "     | 9     | 3     | 2 a. m.  |   |   |
| Bogwangolah, ..  | 5 a. m.   | 9     | 3     | 5 "      |   |   |
| Jeeagunge, ....  | 7½ "      | 9     | 2½    | 7½ "     |   |   |
| Berhampore,....  | 11 "      | 12    | 3     | 4½ p. m. |   |   |
| Borwouh, .....   | 7½ p. m.  | 12    | 3     | 7½ "     |   |   |
| Merai,.....      | 11½ "     | 12    | 3½    | 11½ "    |   |   |
| Bicrumpore,....  | 2½ a. m.  | 12    | 3½    | 2½ a. m. |   |   |
| Bellea,.....     | 4½ "      | 9     | 2½    | 4½ "     |   |   |
| Kishnagur,...    | 8 "       | 9     | 3½    | 11½ "    |   |   |
| Santipore,....   | 3½ p. m.  | 12    | 3½    | 3½ p. m. |   |   |
| Inchurrah,....   | 6½ "      | 8     | 3     | 6½ "     |   |   |
| Noysutroy,....   | 9 "       | 8     | 3     | 9½ "     |   |   |
| Honghly,....     | 11½ "     | 8     | 2     | 11½ "    |   |   |
| Geretty,.....    | 1½ a. m.  | 8     | 2½    | 1½ a. m. |   |   |
| Augurparah,...   | 5 "       | 9     | 3½    | 5 "      |   |   |
| Calcutta,.....   | 8½ "      | 9     | 3½    | —        |   |   |
|                  |           | 370   | 105¼  |          |   |   |

§ 37. We have seen an approximate estimate of the cost, and probable receipts which would attend the establishment of a palkee carriage conveyance, twice a week up and twice down between Barrackpore and Punkabarree, from which it appears feasible to take passengers at the rate of six miles per hour—less the crossing the Ganges—for about two hundred rupees each, per trip.

## XIV.

## LIST OF DAWK STAGES FROM CALCUTTA TO DARJEELING.]

| <i>Under what<br/>Post Office.</i> | <i>No of<br/>Stages.</i> | <i>Names of<br/>Stages.</i> | <i>Between<br/>each<br/>Stage.</i> | <i>Between<br/>each<br/>Station</i> | <i>Distance<br/>from<br/>Calcutta.</i> | <i>Distance<br/>from<br/>Darjeeling.</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| CALCUTTA. ...                      | 1                        | Barraset.....               | 14                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 2                        | Amadanga.....               | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 3                        | Jagoolee.....               | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 4                        | Duncha.....                 | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 5                        | Raughat.....                | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 6                        | Badoola.....                | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
| KISHNAGUR...                       | 7                        | Kishnagur.....              | 12                                 | 62                                  | 62                                     | 309                                      |
|                                    | 8                        | Bellea.....                 | 9                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 9                        | Bicrumpore...               | 9                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 10                       | Merali.....                 | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
| BERHAMPORE                         | 11                       | Borwoah.....                | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 12                       | Berhampore..                | 12                                 | 54                                  | 116                                    | 255                                      |
|                                    | 13                       | Jeeagunge.....              | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 14                       | Bogwangolah..               | 9                                  |                                     |  |  |
| BEAULEAH...                        | 15                       | Bergatcha.....              | 9                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 16                       | Diggryne.....               | 9                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 17                       | Nizampore..                 | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 18                       | Parbuttypore..              | 13                                 | 64                                  | 180                                    | 189                                      |
| DENAGPORE                          | 19                       | Poorah Haut..               | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 20                       | Kunjunpore....              | 11                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 21                       | Kyrata.....                 | 11                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 22                       | Pran Sagur....              | 11                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 23                       | Denagpore....               | 12                                 | 57                                  | 237                                    | 133                                      |
|                                    | 24                       | Kantenuggur..               | 13                                 |                                     |  |  |
| TITALYA.....                       | 25                       | Prannoggur*..               | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 26                       | Nechintapore..              | 12                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 27                       | Rooyah†.....                | 10                                 | 47                                  | 284                                    | 86                                       |
|                                    | 28                       | Futtehpore..                | 11                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 29                       | Titalya.....                | 14                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 30                       | Silligorie.....             | 16                                 | 41                                  | 325                                    |  |
| DARJEELING.                        | 31                       | Punkabarree..               | 16                                 |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 32                       | Kursion.....                | 6                                  | 22                                  | 347                                    | 23                                       |
|                                    | 33                       | Mahulderam..                | 6                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 34                       | Puchem.....                 | 8                                  |                                     |  |  |
|                                    | 35                       | Darjeeling... .             | 9                                  | 23                                  | 370                                    | —  |

\* Also called Chowpokareah.

† Also called Gunnymoisapore.

## XV.

## LIST OF DAWK STAGES FROM DARJEELING TO CALCUTTA.

| <i>Under what Post Office.</i> | <i>No. of Stage.</i> | <i>Names of Stages.</i> | <i>Between each Stage.</i> | <i>Between each Station.</i> | <i>Distance from Darjeeling</i> | <i>Distance from Calcutta.</i> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| DARJEELING                     | 1                    | Pucheem, . . . .        | 9                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 2                    | Mahulderam, .           | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 3                    | Kursion, . . . .        | 6                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 4                    | Punkaharree, .          | 6                          | 29                           | 29                              | 341                            |
| TITALYA.....                   | 5                    | Silligorie, . . .       | 16                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 6                    | Titalya, . . . .        | 16                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 7                    | Futtehpoore, . .        | 14                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 8                    | Rooyah, * . . .         | 11                         | 57                           | 86                              | 284                            |
| DENAGEPORE                     | 9                    | Nechintapore, .         | 10                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 10                   | Prannuggur, † .         | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 11                   | Kantenuggur, .          | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 12                   | Denagepore, . .         | 13                         | 47                           | 133                             | 237                            |
|                                | 13                   | Pran Sagur, . .         | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 14                   | Kyrata, . . . .         | 11                         |                              |                                 |                                |
| BEAULEAH...                    | 15                   | Kunjunpore, . .         | 11                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 16                   | Poorsah Hunt, .         | 11                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 17                   | Parbuttypore, .         | 12                         | 57                           | 190                             | 180                            |
|                                | 18                   | Nizampore, . . .        | 13                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 19                   | Diggryne, . . .         | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 20                   | Bergatcha, . . .        | 9                          |                              |                                 |                                |
| BERHAMPORE                     | 21                   | Bogwangolah, .          | 9                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 22                   | Jeeagunge, . . .        | 9                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 23                   | Berhampore, . .         | 12                         | 64                           | 254                             | 116                            |
|                                | 24                   | Borwoah, . . . .        | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 25                   | Merai, . . . . .        | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 26                   | Bierumpore, . .         | 12                         |                              |                                 |                                |
| KISHNAGUR..                    | 27                   | Bellea, . . . . .       | 9                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 28                   | Kishnagur, . .          | 9                          | 54                           | 308                             | 62                             |
|                                | 29                   | Gadoola, . . . .        | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 30                   | Ranaghat, . . .         | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
| CALOUTTA...                    | 31                   | Duncha, . . . .         | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 32                   | Jagoolee, . . . .       | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 33                   | Andangah, . . .         | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 34                   | Barraset, . . . .       | 8                          |                              |                                 |                                |
|                                | 35                   | Calcutta, . . . .       | 14                         | 62                           | 370                             | —                              |

\* Also called Gunnymoispoore.

† Also called Chowpokareah.

## GOVERNMENT STAGING BUNGALOWS.

BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING.

| Number. | STAGES FROM<br>CALCUTTA<br>TO      | Distance in<br>miles. |                   |                     | Description. |        | REMARKS.   |
|---------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--|
|         |                                    | Between<br>each stage | From<br>Calcutta. | From<br>Darjeeling. | Walls.       | Roof.  |  |
| 1       | Kishnagur...                       | 62                    | 62                | 308                 | brick        | straw  | portion of a Barrack                                 |
| 2       | Berhampore .                       | 54                    | 116               | 254                 | brick        | pucka  |  |
| 3       | Bogwangola .<br><i>The Ganges.</i> | 21                    | 137               | 233                 | brick        | straw  |  |
| 4       | Bergatcha . .                      | 9                     | 146               | 224                 | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 5       | Parbuttypore.                      | 34                    | 180               | 190                 | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 6       | Bishnapore . .                     | 30                    | 210               | 160                 | brick        | ditto  | * Called also Chowpokareah<br>† Alias Gunnymoisepore |
| 7       | Denagapore . .                     | 27                    | 237               | 133                 | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 8       | Prawnuggur .                       | 25                    | 262               | 108                 | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 9       | Rooyah . . . .                     | 23                    | 285               | 85                  | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 10      | Titalya . . . .                    | 24                    | 309               | 61                  | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 11      | Silligorie . . .                   | 16                    | 325               | 45                  | brick        | ditto  |  |
| 12      | Punkabarree .                      | 16                    | 341               | 29                  | brick        | bamboo |  |
| 13      | Kurston . . . .                    | 6                     | 347               | 23                  | brick        | bamboo |  |
| 14      | Puchheim . . .                     | 14                    | 361               | 9                   | wood         | bamboo |  |
| 15      | Darjeeling . .                     | 9                     | 370               | —                   | .....        | .....  |  |

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

"Question appearing to exist that parties travelling by Government orders, or engaged in Government business, are entitled to occupy the Staging Bungalows free of charge:—

"Notice is hereby given, under orders received from Government, that no individual, under any plea or circumstance whatsoever, availing himself of the shelter and accommodation of such Bungalow, is exempted from paying the tax according to the Rules and Rates laid down.

"Officers whose travelling charges are defrayed by the State, are to pay the tax at the Bungalows they occupy, entering the expence as an incidental charge in the Bill which they may submit for their Dawk-Expenses.

(Signed.) L. J. H. GREY,

Camp Dinapore, June 9, 1843.

Offg. Post Master General.

## GOVERNMENT STAGING BUNGALOWS.

FROM THE GANGES TO DARJEELING.

| No. |                       | Distance between<br>each Station. | From Calcutta. | From Darjeeling. |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.  | Caragolah Ghaut*..... |                                   |                |                  |
| 2.  | Purneah.....          | 32                                | 229            | 133              |
| 3.  | Kissengunge.....      | 40                                | 269            | 101              |
| 4.  | Titalya.....          | 40                                | 309            | 61               |
| 5.  | Silligorie.....       | 16                                | 325            | 45               |
| 6.  | Punkabarree.....      | 16                                | 341            | 29               |
| 7.  | Kurston.....          | 6                                 | 347            | 23               |
| 8.  | Pucheem.....          | 14                                | 361            | 9                |
| 9.  | Darjeeling.....       | 9                                 | 370            | —                |

## GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW REGULATIONS.

A charge of one rupee is made on all travellers occupying the bungalow for any period of time, not exceeding twenty-four hours, and an additional rupee for any period of the successive twenty-four hours.

If two travellers, or two different parties or families, meet at any bungalow, each party is entitled to half the accommodation—no person or party being entitled to occupy the whole if any other party requires it, and when, from the absence of any other claimant, a party occupies the whole, they will have to pay for both portions.

A book is kept at every bungalow, in which it is required that individuals will insert their names and the amount paid to the servants in charge, in conformity with the above rules.

The Government Bungalows are fitted with two beds—two tables, four chairs—*nothing else*: they are under charge of the Post Masters of the division in which they are situated, and have an establishment of a bearer, a khitmutgar and a sweeper, but have no cooking or bathing room utensils, except such as may be supplied by the keeper of the Bungalow or be given by travellers or friends.

\* See note page 9.


## COST AND TIME OF TRAVELLING.

*(As given at the General Post Office).*

The following tabular statement gives the distance between the stations, and from the several stations to Darjeeling, and to Calcutta, (according to Post Office Regulations!) as well as the time consumed in dawk travelling, allowing the customary rate from Calcutta to Bogwongolah, three and half miles on hour, and from thence three miles an hour to Darjeeling.

| Station.      | Distance to<br>next station. | Time con-<br>sumed in tra-<br>velling. | Distance to<br>Darjeeling. | Time con-<br>sumed in tra-<br>velling to Dar-<br>jeeling. | Distance<br>from<br>Calcutta. |
|---------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
|               | miles                        | hours                                  | miles                      | hours   | miles                         |
| Calcutta      |                              |  |                            |   |                               |
| Kishnagur     | 62                           | 18                                     | 310                        | 99½   | 62                            |
| Berhampore    | 54                           | 16                                     | 256                        | 84  | 116                           |
| Bogwongolah   | 21                           | 6                                      | 233                        | 77½   | 137                           |
| Bergatchu     | 9                            | 3                                      | 226                        | 75  | 146                           |
| Parbatty-pore | 36                           | 12                                     | 192                        | 63  | 182                           |
| Dinagapore    | 56                           | 19                                     | 135                        | 45  | 238                           |
| Titalya       | 72                           | 24                                     | 63                         | 21  | 310                           |
| Punkaharree   | 32                           | 11                                     | 30                         | 10  | 312                           |
| Darjeeling    | 30                           | 10                                     |                            |   | 372                           |
|               | 372                          | 119                                    |                            |   |                               |

N. B. Caragola Ghaut to Purneah, 36 miles.

 Two dawks and two banghy huddars, at a time, can be laid from Calcutta to Darjeeling by the Post Master General, Calcutta, on giving him six days' notice in the dry season, and eight days' notice in the rainy season; and the same number from Darjeeling to Calcutta, by the Darjeeling Post Master, under similar notice. In consequence of the much greater difficulty experienced in procuring bearers during the rainy season, an additional charge, at the rate of one day's hire, is made in the Beaulach Division, at that season of the year.


## TIME AND EXPENSE OF BOATS.

[June, July and August are the best months for a River trip.]

The hire of a good pinnace or budgerow is about eight rupees per day, more or less, according to size and quality of boat: but by contract for the trip in a medium boat, it would be say, from Calcutta, *via* the Bhageratty—to

|                                      |     |     |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Berhampore, about.... (7 days) ..... | Rs. | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| Malda..... (7 " ) .....              | "   | 90  | 0 | 0 |
| Dololgunge..... (7 " ) .....         | "   | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Kissengunge..... (2 " ) .....        | "   | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Titalya..... (2 " ) .....            | "   | 140 | 0 | 0 |

The time will be more or less, 23 days from Calcutta to Kissengunge, according to the season of the year, the size of the boat, and the quantity of rain that may have fallen. The state of the rivers is announced weekly in the principal daily papers.

 The writer, in September 1846, made the above trip in a small pinnace, to Kissengunge in 22 days at a cost of 130 Rs.—another party, at the same time, made the same trip, but in a larger pinnace, which cost 160 Rs. but this pinnace could not get higher up than Dololgunge. It could have reached Kissengunge a month earlier—say in August—but July is the best month.

## EXPENSE OF DAWK.

*(As charged at the General Post Office).*

The expense of travelling by dawk from Calcutta to Darjeeling, with eight bearers, two banghy-burdars and two mussalchees,—say, three hundred and seventy two miles, for twelve men, at an average of ten annas and seven pie per mile, is two hundred and forty-six rupees and four annas.

Or, as follows :

|   |           |     |    |   |
|---|-----------|-----|----|---|
| 372 miles at 8 ann. per mile for 12 men, being..... | Co.'s Rs. | 186 | 0  | 0 |
| Additional Charges, as below detailed,.....         | "         | 58  | 14 | 0 |
| Deposit, to meet demurrage.....                     | "         | 93  | 0  | 0 |
| Postage.....  | "         | 1   | 6  | 0 |
|   |           | 339 | 4  | 0 |

## DEDUCTION.

|  |    |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|
| Deposit, returnable, if no demurrage,..... | 93 | 0 | 0 |
|--|----|---|---|

Actual expense to Darjeeling, Rs. 246 4 0

## ADDITIONAL CHARGES.

*(Included in the above.)*

|   |           |        |    |   |
|---|-----------|--------|----|---|
| Posting Bearers from Bergatcha to Poorsa Haut,..... | Co.'s Rs. | 21     | 6  | 0 |
| " " " Poorsa Haut to Denagepore,.....               | "         | 10     | 8  | 0 |
| " " " Denagepore to Titalya,.....                   | "         | 4      | 8  | 0 |
| " " " Titalya to Darjeeling,.....                   | "         | 22     | 8  | 0 |
|   |           | Rs. 58 | 14 | 0 |

## DETAILED RATES OF CHARGE, PER MILE, FOR TWELVE MEN.

| From            | To           | Distance.<br>miles. | Charge.<br>Rs. as. p. | REMARKS. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Calcutta,       | Bergatcha,   | 146                 | 0 8 0                 |          |
| Bergatcha,      | Poorsa Haut, | 47                  | 0 15 3                |          |
| Poorsa Haut,    | Denagepore,  | 45                  | 0 11 9                |          |
| Denagepore,     | Titalya,     | 72                  | 0 9 0                 |          |
| Titalya,        | Silligorie,  | 16                  | 0 13 3                |          |
| Silligorie..... | Punkabarree, | 16                  | 0 13 3                |          |
| *Punkabarree..  | Darjeeling   | 30                  | 0 14 5                |          |
|                 |              | 372                 |                       |          |

\* Between Punkabarree and Darjeeling, only 10 men are required for a Dak ; the two Mussalchees can be omitted, and in doing so only 12 Annas per mile will be charged.



# INFORMATION AND ADVICE

## ON DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

*To parties proceeding, by water, to Darjeeling.*

---

When you engage a pinnace (large or small according to your wants) inspect it carefully, and ascertain that the doors and windows will open and shut properly; and that the bolts, locks, and other fastenings are in good order. Broken glass windows should be repaired. Take up the boards of the deck and rouse out all the rats, mice and cockroaches and any other vermin you may find. Have the inner roof and sides of the boat carefully washed with soap, hot water, brushes, and flannel, to expel the ants that always abound; see that proper hooks are fixed to the ceiling of the bottle khannab, from which to suspend sugar, bread, meat, and other things liable to be attacked by ants. Ascertain that your boat has her full complement of Moosulman—not Hindoo—hands; and that the masts, yards, rigging, cables, and anchors, are complete and in good order.

The proper complement of hands for a ten oared pinnace is as follows: one serang, one tindal, one helmaman, one cook, and ten dandies. Be very careful that the number of dandies correspond with the size of the pinnace (one for each oar) as, otherwise, when you are obliged to *goon*, the animal power will be insufficient to move your pinnace quickly, as none but dandies can be spared for this duty; the other hands being required on board at their respective posts.

Be careful in selecting cook and baggage boats: see that they are sound; do not leak too much; have the proper number of Mossulmans, (middle aged men, not very old men or children) for *gooning*; and sound unbroken sails, instead of the tattered rags generally used for this purpose and which retard the progress of the pinnace to keep company with them. Particular attention should be paid to see that their rudders are in good order and properly secured.

Never pay, either the pinnace or other boat, in full for the trip; but always reserve one third or one fourth as security for good conduct; or as a fund from which to hire men to supply the place of deficient hands from whatever cause arising. The balance to be paid on arrival at destination\*.

Meat, poultry and petty stores may be obtained at Berhampore (viâ Bhagerutty) bread also may be obtained there in any quantity required (or at Kishnaghur, or Beaulah viâ Jellinghee) and Maldah, at a few hours' notice. The bread should be put, while still hot, into warmed handies, the mouths of which should be secured so as to prevent the admission of the external

\* It frequently happens that, before they have performed one half of the journey, the men declare they are starving and clamor for money; hence it is the more necessary to observe the above rule.—Ed.

air ; in this manner bread may be preserved in good condition for many days. It would be advisable also to cut some of the loaves into three portions, after they are baked, and toast them : these will last for a still longer time than the plain baked loaves.

Milk may occasionally be obtained at the villages you pass, but this occasions delay, and the milk is generally much smoked and sometimes rather sour. Two or three Jumnaparee (long eared) goats, if carefully fed with fresh grass and good gram, will better afford the needful supply.

Butter, like bread, may be obtained at Berhampore (or Kishnaghur, or Beauleah) and Maldah ; the water should be carefully expressed from it, and a small quantity of salt sprinkled over it.

Soda water affords a very useful and agreeable refreshment, as clean water is not always to be obtained or preserved fit for drinking, unless great care be taken.

It is recommended that parties travelling by water should eat about one half of their usual quantity of food ; and drink less than one quarter of their usual quantum of beer, wine and spirits ; and they should never neglect taking a walk when the pinnace *lagows* in the evening, if the nature of the ground and the weather permit.



THE  
FIRST REPORT  
OF THE  
**CALCUTTA CITY MISSION,**  
1853.  
WITH  
A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS  
AND  
**AN APPENDIX.**

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

CALCUTTA :  
PRINTED BY J. THOMAS, AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS.  
1854.



THE  
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
**CALCUTTA CITY MISSION,**  
WAS HELD IN THE  
TOWN HALL,  
*On Tuesday, 7th February, 1854.*

---

At 7 P. M. the chair was taken by W. H. ELLIOTT, Esq.  
The Rev. H. S. FISHER opened by prayer.  
The Chairman addressed the meeting, and then called on—  
The Rev. J. C. HERDMAN, one of the Secretaries, to read the Report.

*The First Resolution* was moved by the Rev. T. SANDYS, of the Church Mission, seconded by the Rev. E. STORROW, of the London Missionary Society, and unanimously carried.

“That the Report which has now been read be approved and adopted by this meeting, and be published for general information; and that the following Gentlemen be the Office-bearers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

**Committee.**

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Rev. H. S. FISHER. | H. ANDREWS, Esq.    |
| „ A. HAMILTON.     | J. L. CARRAU, Esq.  |
| „ R. HENDERSON.    | E. EDMOND, Esq.     |
| „ H. HUTTON.       | W. H. ELLIOTT, Esq. |
| „ A. F. LACROIX.   | H. WOODROW, Esq.    |
| „ J. THOMAS.       | M. WYLIE, Esq.      |

**Treasurer.**

T. S. KELSALL, Esq.

**Secretaries.**

Rev. J. C. HERDMAN, and Rev. J. BLOMEFIELD.

*The Second Resolution* was moved by the Rev. R. HENDERSON, and seconded by M. WYLIE, Esq., as follows:—

“That this meeting cordially rejoices in the commencement of the labour of the City Mission, and commends the Committee and the Agents, in all their duties, to the guidance and blessing of Him who came to seek and to save the lost.”

This Resolution also having been adopted by the meeting, the Rev. A. F. LACROIX pronounced the blessing.



# FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CALCUTTA CITY MISSION.



WITH feelings of deep thankfulness the Committee present their First Report. Extending only to the close of 1853, and embracing therefore a period of less than twelve months, it briefly narrates the history of the commencement of the Mission, and of plans organized for its future prosecution, rather than of much direct work actually achieved.

Yet hath the Lord done great things for them, whereof they are glad. By the love which He has caused to prevail, by the agency which He has provided, by the many friends to the cause whose sympathy He has excited, by the prospects of usefulness which He is opening—He has made their way plain and prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations; and to His holy name, they desire to ascribe all the praise!

2. In previous years the desire had been once and again expressed, by members of various evangelical denominations, to make a united spiritual movement in aid of the poor nominal Christians of this city: but the set time did not arrive till, at the beginning of last year, God put it into the heart of a former resident in Calcutta to remit the sum of 8,000 Rupees as the nucleus of a Fund for this purpose. In consequence, on the 14th February 1853, about thirty friends, clerical and lay, came together to deliberate. The principles of the "London City Mission" were considered; the need of a similar institution for Calcutta



was admitted ; and, in a spirit of harmony which has ever since been uninterruptedly maintained, office-bearers were appointed, representing all the Protestant bodies of the city, Established and Dissenting.

3. The changes in the list then nominated have been few. Instead of Mr. Grant and Mr. Leslie, Mr. H. Andrews and Mr. Thomas became members of Committee ; and when in October Mr. Vaux left India, Mr. Blomefield consented to be one of the Secretaries, and the Rev. H. Hutton joined the Committee.

4. Two steps were early taken by your Committee to awaken attention, and to give forth a certain sound respecting the character of the Mission. A pamphlet prepared by one of their number was widely circulated ; and a Public Meeting, which proved highly successful and encouraging, was held on the 8th April in the Town Hall.

5. With a view further to make known the principles on which the Mission would be conducted, your Committee after anxious deliberation adopted a set of Rules (see Appendix) founded on those which regulate similar Societies in Britain. And in order to obtain suitable agents they inserted notices in the local religious periodicals, and communicated their wants to ministers, pious officers, and others at various stations throughout the country.

6. Although two or three did offer, months passed away before any eligible candidate was brought to the notice of your Committee. Their faith was tried by this delay. They waited on the Lord of the harvest, who desires that the Gospel be preached to the poor ; and casting about for the means of commencing the work they were induced, under the circumstances, to engage the *partial* services of well-qualified persons, who were not prepared at once to resign their secular employments, by a remun-

neration proportioned to the time which they should devote to the City Mission.

7. Accordingly, on 1st July two Partial Agents were appointed; viz., T. J. Brown to receive a salary of 50 Rs., and Joakim D'Cruz 20, since raised to 25 Rs. a-month. A few days after, a Public Meeting was held in the Old Church Rooms, exclusively for devotional purposes, when the Divine blessing was implored on the work thus begun. These agents still continue to be employed; and in the case of one of them at least that temporary measure is likely to be permanent, because of the difficulty in securing agents who are familiar with the mixed dialect spoken by the lower orders of Portuguese. Among that class Mr. D'Cruz's visits are very valuable.

8. In due time it pleased the Great Head of the Church to raise up men who should give their entire strength to this blessed work. From the 1st October John Russell began, from the 21st October James Derrick, and the 22nd November Matthew Leighton and Robert Mills—each on a monthly salary of 60 Rupees. And at a later date, the Scripture Readers' Fund having come to an end, and the vestry of the Old Church desiring to merge their peculiar agency in the enlarged and Catholic operations of this Society, your Committee had the satisfaction of appointing their tried Reader, Robert Pitcher, to be an Agent of the City Mission from 1st January 1854. Having regard to his large family, they assign to him a salary of 100 Rupees.

9. To direct the labours of these Agents, and to be himself an active labourer, your Committee have applied for an experienced Agent of the London City Mission to come out as Superintendent-Missionary. A like measure at Madras is producing very satisfactory results. The selection of a suitable person was entrusted to Messrs. J. W. Alexander and Wigram Money; and the Committee of the London City Mission generously gave them

liberty to choose from among their 300 Missionaries. Information has been received that one in every way qualified has volunteered, and that he may be looked for before next cold season. To him a salary of Rs. 150 has been promised, and for his outfit and passage a sum of £100 has been remitted.

10. Each Agent has his separate sphere, and acts under an honorary Superintendent, agreeably to Rules p. 4. The City has been divided into seven parts; but as it is probable that there will be a re-distribution, the general locality merely is mentioned in the following table, without specification of the several boundaries.

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Agent.</i> | <i>Superintendent.</i> |
|------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Boitakhanah,     | J. Derrick,   | Rev. R. B. Boswell.    |
| Chandnec,        | T. J. Brown,  | Rev. Dr. Boaz.         |
| Chitpore,        | M. Leighton,  | J. H. Norman, Esq.     |
| Colingah,        | R. Mills,     | C. H. Lushington, Esq. |
| Lall Bazar,      | R. Pitcher,   | Rev. H. Hutton.        |
| Mohungah,        | J. D'Cruz,    | J. L. Carrau, Esq.     |
| Taltollah,       | J. Russell,   | Rev. A. Leslie.        |

The Alms-house, Hospitals, and Jail are comprehended; and it is hoped that soon the suburbs will be embraced.

11. The Agents spend four or five hours a-day in visiting the poorer orders of those who are named Christians, and usually they hold a week-day Meeting where prayer is made, and the Word of God is read and familiarly explained. The message which they bear to all classes is One, the message of Divine love to sinful men—the glad tidings of salvation by a crucified Redeemer, tidings which wherever through grace received convert and comfort and sanctify. They are opposed by error and vice in diverse shapes. Here profligacy and intemperance resist; and there cold apathy bars the heart. Many are under the influence of debasing superstition; and not a few are steeled by wretched infidelity. Yet have they frequent opportunity of declar-

ing the truth as it is in Jesus—of scattering the incorruptible seed of the living God, who hath said “My Word shall not return unto me void.” From their Journals, which furnish ample evidence of the extensive field of usefulness spreading out before the City Mission, your Committee, in this Report, extract only one or two short specimens of daily visitation.

“Visited a poor woman who has a drunken husband. She seemed quite perplexed and cast down—her husband is both a gambler and drunkard—he has pawned even her clothes. I gave her a Bible some time since of which she says ‘I am obliged to read it by stealth, and in the same manner say my prayers: if he sees me at either he begins to curse and swear. I generally wait until he goes out.’ I gave a few words of comfort, bade her take her sorrows to Jesus, and pray earnestly that her husband may be reclaimed—held out some of the promises made to the prayer of faith. The poor woman is in a state of utter destitution. I have spoken to the husband, but he appears dead to every good impression.”

“During the month I have called at 261 houses. Read and prayed with eighty-nine families. Distributed 307 tracts, gave two Bibles.” “Visited five houses, of which two were compound. In the first I was received somewhat indifferently—a chair was offered in the verandah. I exhorted them, stating that this was the Sabbath-day—ought to be especially set apart for Church going and other matters relating to the soul, the praise of God, &c. A female told me that if God had given them plenty, in that case they could employ the day as I stated. I said, what God is giving us daily is more than we deserve, when we consider that naked we came into the world and helpless, who is it that has thus far loaded us with mercies? I read our Saviour’s sermon on the Mount where He says, ‘First seek ye the kingdom, &c.,’ then they seemed to be in a little better frame of mind. I then read a portion of the Word of God and explained in Bengálí, which they heard very attentively. While conversing with them I espied an altar (a box of idols), on which I said, no doubt you will find God set His face against you when you thus mock Him. They referred to the idols of the Church, and when I produced in the Word those places where God denounces against

idolatry, they seemed to be somewhat surprised. \* \* \* Offered prayer. Two said they can read English, and one Portuguese."

"When I commenced reading, two Europeans out of the three in the gate went on sneering and mocking. When they stopped I read; and in intervals when they were quiet I appealed to their profession as Christians, their conscience, and repeated several passages of Scripture. \* \* \* I then offered an earnest prayer, making mention in it of our undutifulness and bad returns for all the goodness, mercy, forbearance and long-suffering of God towards us, begging forgiveness through Christ, asking for grace to enable us to see our privileges as Christians, our duties, &c. &c. I am afraid all these men here are in the habit of drinking: their condition indicated it. When I was leaving, he who had taken the lead in sneering, told me that he hoped I would not be offended, as he did not mean to be personal, &c. I told him there was little harm in insulting *me*, but it was grievous to find him so towards his Saviour, in a land and place too, where he ought to show a better example. \* \* \*"

"No. — we talked together of the 'Mission' of which he approved; spoke to his children, obtained permission to call in future.

"No. — sent in a tract: was courteously received by the good woman who is professedly a Roman Catholic—has a husband and daughter at home. After some conversation, I asked her to get her Bible and read with me, which she readily did. Selected 1st chapter of John \* \* They evinced a degree of interest, and the mother wished me to call at all times when passing."

"Called at a dilapidated house which seems to be a place of rendezvous for certain young men of drunken habits. Found two men asleep on the floor with half a door underneath them. One of them had some cuts about the head, which was stained with blood. I did not then disturb them. There was not an article of furniture in the whole house. On one of the walls was written 'Man being reasonable must get drunk, *Byron*.' I returned—had some conversation with them. One of them who was still under the effects of liquor said he would reform: seemed surprised when I told him he was an immortal being, that he had a soul that would never die. They said others also came there."

Afterwards visiting the same house, the Agent says, "went in, and saw two young men, one of whom was sober enough to speak

to. He seemed to feel his degrading condition and said that often when he laid down, he prayed that God would deliver him from this infernal drink which he had such a thirst for. I quoted the words 'All drunkards shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone,' which he asked me to repeat again—on my doing so, he added, 'And there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth.' He said, he never went to Church for the last two or three years, with two or three exceptions while he was in the Alms-House. \* \* Promised him some clothes to enable him to go to Church. As I was about leaving, two other men came who were under some effects of liquor. Saw the tract I left here before."

"Mrs. — has kindly given me permission to hold my weekly meeting in her house, commencing to-morrow evening at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6. But as nearly all in this part of my District are Port. R. C. I must endeavour to be content with and not despise the day of small things. In fact there are only two families that I can depend upon being there, although a third has promised. Those two having consented to use their influence to persuade their neighbours to come. I hope that ere long the blade will bring forth the ear; and who knows, but that in the Lord's good time, we may have the full corn in the ear?"

12. The Mission is under great obligation to the Tract Society and the Bible Association for their liberal grants of tracts and copies of the Scriptures. No indiscriminate use is made of those supplies. Cordial thanks are also due to Dr. H. Clark, Sealkote; and to Messrs. Williams and Greenway at Cawnpore; through whom three of the Agents have been obtained.

13. With regard to FUNDS your Committee have the pleasing duty of reporting favourably. Hitherto the resources have been ample for all purposes. Up to the close of 1853—

The Receipts from Subscriptions and Donations

amounted to about, ..... Rs. 4,400

The Expenditure, ..... 2,500

Leaving a balance in hand of Co.'s Rs. 1,900 besides the original sum of 8,000 Rs. which has been invested in Company's Paper.

Their liabilities for the year ensuing will approximate to 6,000 Rupees. Inviting attention to the simplicity of their machinery, and the economy with which operations are carried on, they do not hesitate to expect that Christian liberality will supply abundant pecuniary means.

14. Remembering that the thousands whose elevation this Mission contemplates bear the sacred name of Jesus; that they are peculiarly our brethren; that they have souls of priceless value, which can be saved only through a living faith; that they might be a blessing where now alas! they are too commonly a stumbling-block to the heathen around; that the enemies of truth are busy among them, particularly of late the apostles of blasphemous Mormonism; that the case is urgent, for death is removing both those who need deliverance and those who can render aid—considering such things, your Committee feel that there is a loud call to Diligence.

They also feel, and they desire to realize it more and more deeply, that this is the Lord's work, in which they may engage with a humble hope that He will smile upon their feeble attempts to honour Him; but the efficacy whereof must depend entirely on His Holy Spirit.

They are well assured that their confederation is Scriptural, and that their armour is Divine—yet they heartily acknowledge that the “weapons of their warfare are mighty THROUGH God,” only *through God*; that unless His blessing is sought they fight in vain; and that He must get all the glory to ensure a victory.

If the friends of the Mission will think often and anxiously of its objects, and secretly plead the promises with faith and fervency—they shall have a reward, and souls shall be gained, and the kingdom of Christ shall come!

---

# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS,

## CALCUTTA CITY MISSION, 1853.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

|  |           |   |   |
|--|-----------|---|---|
| A Friend, by Messrs. T. S. Kelsall and M. Wylie, .. .. .                           | Rs. 8,000 | 0 | 0 |
| The Most Noble The Marquess of Dalhousie, K. T. Governor-General of India, .. .. . | 500       | 0 | 0 |
| M. Wylie, Esq. .. .. .   | 50        | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. J. Jackson, .. .. .  | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| G. F. Cockburn, Esq. .. .. .   | 16        | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. A. Hamilton, .. .. .  | 64        | 0 | 0 |
| J. L. Carran, Esq. .. .. .   | 25        | 0 | 0 |
| J. Deffell, Esq. .. .. .   | 50        | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Fergusson, Esq. .. .. .  | 50        | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. J. Blomefield, .. .. .  | 20        | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. F. W. Vaux, .. .. .   | 25        | 0 | 0 |
| W. Ritchie, Esq. .. .. .   | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. Henderson, .. .. .   | 20        | 0 | 0 |
| Charles Allen, Esq. .. .. .  | 50        | 0 | 0 |
| H. Andrews, Esq. .. .. .   | 12        | 0 | 0 |
| J. U. Sandys, Esq. .. .. .   | 20        | 0 | 0 |
| T. S. Kelsall, Esq. .. .. .  | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| C. H. Lushington, Esq. .. .. .   | 200       | 0 | 0 |
| H. Pratt, Esq. .. .. .   | 25        | 0 | 0 |
| T. Bruce, Esq. .. .. .   | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| E. Currie, Esq. .. .. .  | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| Moseley Smith, Esq. .. .. .  | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| W. D'Cruz, Esq. .. .. .  | 12        | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq. .. .. .  | 120       | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. J. G. Vos, .. .. .   | 10        | 0 | 0 |
| W. J. H. Money, Esq. .. .. .   | 20        | 0 | 0 |
| Miss Suter, .. .. .  | 10        | 0 | 0 |
| Miss S. Suter, .. .. .   | 5         | 0 | 0 |
| H. M. Reid, Esq. .. .. .   | 16        | 0 | 0 |
| Ven'ble Archdeacon Pratt, .. .. .  | 50        | 0 | 0 |
| Sir R. Barlow, Bart. .. .. .   | 100       | 0 | 0 |
| H. E. Braddon, Esq. .. .. .  | 20        | 0 | 0 |



|  |     |       |   |   |
|--|-----|-------|---|---|
| W. Macpherson, Esq. . . . .  | Rs. | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| D. Stewart, Esq. M. D. . . . .   | ..  | 10    | 0 | 0 |
| J. S. Judge, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 10    | 0 | 0 |
| W. Bracken, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. T. E. Rogers, . . . . .  | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble B. Peacock, . . . . .  | ..  | 100   | 0 | 0 |
| G. B. Robinson, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 20    | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, . . . . .  | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble J. Lewis, . . . . .  | ..  | 200   | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir F. Currie, Bart. . . . .   | ..  | 200   | 0 | 0 |
| Through Mr. Depy. Supt. of Police Galiffé, from<br>proprietors of Punch houses, viz. |     |       |   |   |
| Robt. Brown, . . . . .   | ..  | 16    |   |   |
| B. B., . . . . .   | ..  | 3     |   |   |
| Geo. Butcher, . . . . .  | ..  | 1     |   |   |
| W. Claridge, . . . . .   | ..  | 1     |   |   |
| M. Williams, . . . . .   | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| Gaitano Sultana, . . . . .   | ..  | 10    |   |   |
| S. Oliver, . . . . .   | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| Peter Wallis, . . . . .  | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| W. R. Lancaster & Co. . . . .  | ..  | 20    |   |   |
| C. B. Bourke, . . . . .  | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| Arthur Myers, . . . . .  | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| Peter Belamnis, . . . . .  | ..  | 2     |   |   |
| Powelton Hotel, . . . . .  | ..  | 5     |   |   |
| R. H. Watkins, . . . . .   | ..  | 2     |   |   |
| W. H. Whitehead, . . . . .   | ..  | 5     |   |   |
|  |     | <hr/> |   |   |
| Capt. H. L. Thuillier, . . . . .   | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| Rev. R. B. Boswell, . . . . .  | ..  | 20    | 0 | 0 |
| A. Stewart, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 5     | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. A. Webb, . . . . .   | ..  | 16    | 0 | 0 |
| Col. R. J. H. Birch, . . . . .   | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| C. W. Brietzcke, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| A. Imlach, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 10    | 0 | 0 |
| A. A. Swinton, Esq., . . . . .   | ..  | 20    | 0 | 0 |
| A. Forbes, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| Rivers Thompson, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| W. F. Gillanders, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 100   | 0 | 0 |
| Capt. C. H. Dickens, . . . . .   | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| A. R. Young, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| Col. W. N. Forbes, . . . . .   | ..  | 50    | 0 | 0 |
| Hugh McEwen, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| R. L. Eglinton, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 16    | 0 | 0 |
| Robt. N. Lewis, Esq. . . . .   | ..  | 25    | 0 | 0 |
| John Daines, Esq. . . . .  | ..  | 7     | 0 | 0 |

|   |     |       |    |     |
|---|-----|-------|----|-----|
| G. F. Brown, Esq. . . . .                                   | Rs. | 100   | 0  | 0   |
| Rev. H. S. Fisher, . . . . .                                | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| Rev. James C. Herdman, . . . . .                            | ..  | 25    | 0  | 0   |
| Mrs. Oman, . . . . .  | ..  | 3     | 0  | 0   |
| J. H. . . . .   | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| W. Anderson, Esq. . . . .                                   | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| W. Bruton, Esq. . . . .                                     | ..  | 20    | 0  | 0   |
| Friends per Mr. Bruton, . . . . .                           | ..  | 10    | 0  | 0   |
| Lieut. A. Simpson, . . . . .                                | ..  | 12    | 0  | 0   |
| Messrs. May, Pickford & Co. . . . .                         | ..  | 25    | 0  | 0   |
| W. Colville, Esq. . . . .                                   | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| M. Blechynden, Esq., . . . . .                              | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| Capt. Luggin, . . . . .                                     | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| Capt. J. Hogg, . . . . .                                    | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| J. L. Carran, Esq., . . . . .                               | ..  | 10    | 0  | 0   |
| W. H. Abbott, Esq., . . . . .                               | ..  | 16    | 0  | 0   |
| W. T. Denman, Esq. . . . .                                  | ..  | 25    | 0  | 0   |
| J. H. Norman, Esq. . . . .                                  | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| R. C. Macrae, Esq. . . . .                                  | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| E. F. Harrison, Esq. . . . .                                | ..  | 25    | 0  | 0   |
| Estate of E. I. C. Richardson, Esq., Legacy duty, . . . . . | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| J. Sutherland, Esq. . . . .                                 | ..  | 6     | 0  | 0   |
| E. Edmond, Esq. . . . .                                     | ..  | 16    | 0  | 0   |
| S. Ransom, Esq. . . . .                                     | ..  | 5     | 0  | 0   |
| J. C. Murray, Esq. . . . .                                  | ..  | 10    | 0  | 0   |
| Lieut. H. Yule, . . . . .                                   | ..  | 100   | 0  | 0   |
| Lieut.-General Sir W. Richards, . . . . .                   | ..  | 20    | 0  | 0   |
| Robt. Montgomery, Esq. . . . .                              | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |
| Dr. A. Grant, . . . . .                                     | ..  | 16    | 0  | 0   |
| Through W. Bruton, Esq. . . . .                             | ..  |       |    |     |
| Capt. Banks, . . . . .                                      | ..  | 1     |    |     |
| J. D. Allin, Esq. . . . .                                   | ..  | 5     |    |     |
| A tenth, . . . . .  | ..  | 11    |    |     |
|   |     | <hr/> | 20 | 0 0 |
| Brigadier J. Parsons, . . . . .                             | ..  | 100   | 0  | 0   |
| Dr. H. Clark, . . . . .                                     | ..  | 50    | 0  | 0   |

# *Abstract Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Calcutta City Mission, 1853.*

1853.

By Receipts as follows :

" Subscriptions and Donations, ..... Rs. 12,408 0 0  
 " Interest from investment in Co.'s Paper of  
 8,000, ..... 80 12 5

1853.

To Expenditure as follows :

" Salaries of six Mission Agents from 7 to 1  
 month each, ..... Rs. 689 8 0  
 " Remittance to England for passage and out-  
 fit of a Superintending Mission Agent, .. 1,000 0 0  
 " Ditto to the North Western Provinces of  
 India for expenses, &c. of three Agents, .. 453 12 0  
 " Printing preliminary report to Public Meet-  
 ing of April, 1853, and expenses of circula-  
 tion, ..... 183 13 0  
 " Advertisements in the Newspapers, ..... 94 2 0  
 " Expense of lighting the Town Hall for Meet-  
 ing of April, 1853, ..... 32 0 0  
 " Stationery, &c., ..... 32 8 0  
 " Peon's wages for 9 months and odd days, .. 48 2 9

Dec. 31, 1853.—Balance—Invested

in Co.'s Paper of the 4 per cent.

Loan, ..... Rs. 8,000 0 0

In the Oriental Bank, ..... 1,974 14 8

2,513 13 9

Company's Rupees, ... 12,488 12 5

Audited by

M. WYLLIE,

E. EDMOND.

January 30th, 1854.

Company's Rupees, ... 12,488 12 5

T. S. KELSALL, *Treasurer.*

# APPENDIX.

## CONSTITUTION.

I.—The name,—“THE CALCUTTA CITY MISSION.”

II.—The object of this Institution is to extend the knowledge of the Gospel among the nominally Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity (especially the poor) without any reference to denominational distinctions, or the peculiarities of Church Government.

III.—To effect this object, Missionary-Agents of approved character and qualifications, who shall give themselves entirely to the work, shall be employed and paid by the Institution. Their duty shall be to visit from house to house in the respective districts that shall be assigned to them, read the Scriptures, engage in religious conversation, and urge those who are living in the neglect of religion to observe the Sabbath, and to attend public worship. They shall also see that all persons possess the Scriptures, shall distribute approved religious tracts, and aid in obtaining Scriptural education for the children of the poor. By the approval of the Committee they shall hold meetings for reading and expounding the Scriptures, and prayer, and shall adopt such other means as the Committee may think necessary for the accomplishment of the Mission.

IV.—As the object of the Mission is to extend the knowledge of the Gospel, it is a fundamental law, that the following doctrines be prominently taught by the Agents and publications of the

Mission. They are given, "not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth."\* "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God."† "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us."‡ "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God."§ "The blood of Jesus Christ God's Son cleanseth from all sin."|| "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."¶ "Neither is there salvation in any other; for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved."\*\* "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord."†† "Ye are sanctified—by the Spirit of our God."‡‡

V.—The general business of the Calcutta City Mission shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of an equal number of Members of the Episcopal Church and of other Protestant bodies; and the Committee of Examiners of Missionaries shall be similarly constituted. The Examiners, with the Treasurers, Secretaries, and Auditors, shall be members of the Committee, *ex-officio*.

VI.—Persons subscribing 12 Rs. annually; every donor of Co.'s Rs. 50; an executor, on the payment of a legacy of 500 Rs. and upwards; and Christian Ministers, as representatives of their congregations, who subscribe or collect for the Mission the sum of 50 Rs. annually, shall be Members of the Institution.

VII.—A General Meeting shall be held annually in the cold season (and oftener if necessary) to appoint the office-bearers, and receive a Report of the proceedings of the Mission, and of the state of the funds. All matters proposed shall be determined by the majority of the members present. The Meeting shall be opened and concluded by prayer, and the President for the day shall sign the Minutes of the proceedings.

\* 1 Cor. ii. 13.

† Rom. iii. 23.

‡ John i. 1, 14.

§ John iii. 3.

|| 1 John i. 7.

¶ Rom. v. 1.

\*\* Acts iv. 12.

†† Heb. xii. 14.

‡‡ 1 Cor. vi. 11.

VIII.—The funds of the Mission, arising from donations, legacies, subscriptions, collections, &c. shall be expended, under the direction of the Committee, upon the salaries of Agents, the purchase of tracts, and in meeting all necessary charges in conducting the business of the Mission.

IX.—That no alteration be made in this constitution, except at an Annual Meeting, or General Meeting, specially convened by the Committee, upon a requisition stating the nature of the alteration, signed by ten of the Members, and to be held within twenty-one days of the receipt of such requisition.

### **BY-LAWS.**

1. The Committee shall meet once a-month to transact the business of the Mission. Five shall form a quorum.

2. Every Meeting of the Committee shall be opened and closed with prayer.

3. The secretaries shall be authorized to call a special Meeting of the Committee, if any thing should arise to require it.

4. Every important measure shall be introduced to the Committee, by notice, and considered at a subsequent Meeting.

5. All persons applying to be employed as Missionary-Agents shall undergo such examination as the Committee may deem necessary, and if approved, shall be received on probation for at least three months.

6. Every Agent must avoid controversy upon the constitution and government of Christian Churches, his great object being to teach the people in his district the way of salvation by Jesus Christ.

7. The salary of the Agent shall be fixed by the Committee.

8. No Agent shall be summarily dismissed, except for immoral or grossly improper conduct. Cases of ill-health are to be specially considered and determined by the Committee. In all other cases one month shall be considered the term of notice to be given by the Committee to Agents, and by the Agents to the Committee, before leaving the Mission.

## **DUTIES OF A SUPERINTENDENT.**

1. It is desirable that each Agent act under a Superintendent. The Superintendent is to exercise Christian watchfulness over the interests of the Mission in the District or sphere assigned to the Agent, to see that he complies with the general instructions given by the Committee, to counsel and encourage him, and to inspect his Journal at least once a week.

2. To institute (if possible) a monthly Meeting of Christians residing in the district, for the purpose of praying, that the influences of the Holy Spirit may be richly enjoyed by the Mission, and especially in the immediate District of the Meeting.

3. To ascertain, by means of the Agent, the moral and religious state of his field of labour, what families or individuals are destitute of the Scriptures, and endeavour to have them supplied, to see that the tracts are circulated, and to visit (if practicable) such cases as the Agent may consider worthy of special notice.

4. To present to the Committee, before their meeting in every month, the Report of the Agent with such remarks as he thinks necessary.

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENTS.**

1. Visit the inhabitants of the District assigned you, for the purpose of bringing them to an acquaintance with salvation, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and of doing them good by every means in your power. •

2. Read a portion of the Scriptures, and offer prayer, if practicable, in every house or room you visit ; if impracticable, introduce into your conversation as much of the Scriptures as possible, and see that the terms used are understood. In reading or speaking, let those portions that bear on the depravity of man,

justification by faith alone, the necessity of a change of heart and of holiness of life, ever hold a prominent place.

3. Inculcate upon all persons the duty of searching the Scriptures as a revelation from God, and as the standard by which they will be judged at the last day.

4. Urge upon all persons you visit the necessity of attending the public worship of God. If they are neglecting it, point out to them the especial importance and duty of their attending the ministry of the Gospel. Specify no particular Church or Chapel ; leaving to those you visit the selection of the place most accordant with their own views, provided that in that place the great doctrines of the Reformation are faithfully taught.

5. Inculcate upon parents the duty of training up their children in the way they should go, and the propriety of procuring for them week-day and Sunday-School instruction. Point out, as occasion may require, their relative duties, and faithfully, but prudently reprove open vice, such as swearing, intemperance, and the profanation of the Sabbath.

6. See that those persons who have not the Scriptures are supplied with them.

7. Endeavour to hold a Meeting every week in your district, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures, exhortation, and prayer. Let those exercises be brief, the whole service not exceeding one hour.

8. Circulate no tract or book in your district which has not been approved and recommended by the Committee.

9. Avoid all unnecessary controversy upon religious subjects. Do not interfere with the peculiar tenets of any individual respecting Church government. Carefully avoid all topics of an irritating tendency, and seek by a simple manifestation of the truth to commend yourself to every man's conscience.

10. Studiously avoid entering upon subjects of a political nature, as altogether foreign from the purpose of your visit.

11. Devote yourself entirely to the objects of the Mission, and abstain from all secular employment. Spend as much time



as possible every week in visiting from house to house. Give yourself to the study of the Scriptures and to prayer.

12. Write the journal of your daily proceedings with the strictest accuracy as to facts and circumstances, and submit it once a week to your Superintendent for his inspection.

13. Conduct yourself in such a manner as will prove to all persons that you are in earnest in seeking their spiritual welfare. Be humble, courteous, and affectionate. Constantly realize your own obligations to the Saviour. Go to your District in a spirit of prayer, and with an earnest desire that every person you visit may be brought to a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. Your work is awfully important, you have to deal with immortal souls, many of whom may never hear the Gospel but from you, and whose eternal condition may be determined by the reception or rejection of the message which you deliver to them. Be courageous, be faithful, keep the Lord Jesus continually before your own mind, and commend Him and his great salvation to the people. Be watchful and exemplary in every part of your conduct, public and private. "Owe no man anything." Go forth daily to your work with your heart lifted up to God, for the assistance and direction of His Holy Spirit, and relying upon his promise for that wisdom and strength which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay or resist. Let the glory of God and the salvation of souls be your chief, your only end.

14. It is expected by the Committee, that under ordinary circumstances, all their Agents attend Divine Service on Sunday morning and evening, in order that while they are seeking to do good to others, their own spiritual instruction, and growth in grace may be promoted.

15. One month's notice will be required of you before you can leave the Mission.

## **QUESTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

1. To what Clergymen, Ministers, or other individuals can you refer for information respecting your character and qualifications? It is desirable that you name more than one, and that you obtain their recommendations, with that of your Minister.

2. What advantages of education have you enjoyed? with what languages are you acquainted? what books have you read? Name some of the authors to whose works you give a preference.

3. Have you a reason to think that you are a partaker of Divine grace? on what grounds do you arrive at that conclusion? and how long have you been a Communicant?

4. Give an outline of what you consider to be the leading doctrines of Christianity.

5. What are your views respecting the qualifications necessary for the work of the Calcutta City Mission?

6. Have you been engaged in the instruction of the young, in seeking the spiritual benefit of the sick, in visiting the poor, and in the distribution of tracts, or in what other way have you endeavoured to render yourself useful?

7. Do you cordially approve of the Catholic principles on which the Mission is based, as including the co-operation of all true Christians?

8. Have you seriously weighed the difficulties to which an Agent is exposed, originating in the ignorance, prejudice, and indifference to religion on the part of those whom he seeks to instruct?

9. How long have you thought of offering yourself as a candidate for the work of the Calcutta City Mission, and have you sought Divine direction?

10. Have you ever been engaged in the service of any other Society, and in what capacity?

11. What is your age?

12. In what trade or profession have you been employed, and what has been the average amount of your income?

13. Are you in debt? If so, state the nature and amount of your liabilities.

14. Is the state of your health usually sound, or have you any disease upon you, or have you been the subject of any serious illness, and of what nature?

15. Are you married? If you have any children, state their number and their ages. State also how many of them, and whether any other persons are dependent upon you.

16. Have you carefully read the "Instructions to Agents," and are you willing to follow those instructions, and to submit to the regulations therein enjoined?

17. Are your answers to the preceding questions in your own hand-writing, and are they entirely of your own preparation and composition?

N. B. Spiritual-mindedness and a facility in referring to texts of Scripture in proof of the various doctrines and duties taught and enjoined in the Word of God, are deemed essential and indispensable qualifications.

### **QUESTIONS TO PERSONS REFERRED TO BY CANDIDATES.**

1. Do you consider gives  
evidence of real piety, and has he long maintained a temper and deportment consistent with the Christian character and profession?

2. Since you have had reason to look upon him as a Christian, has he manifested much concern to embrace opportunities of usefulness? Has he been engaged in Sabbath-school instruction, in the distribution of religious tracts, or in other ways endeavoured to make himself useful to those about him?

3. What is your opinion of his talent for communicating knowledge to others?

4. What is your opinion of his temper, and prudence, and sobriety? Is he of a mild, humble, and courteous disposition?

5. Are there any other circumstances that you can state to the Committee respecting him, either of a favourable or an unfavourable nature?

## **MEETINGS.**

It is desirable, under ordinary circumstances, that an Agent should hold one meeting for prayer, and familiar exposition of the Scriptures each week.

These meetings should not be held by an Agent out of the boundaries of his own district, without special permission from one of the Secretaries.

It is very important, that the meetings are not more than one hour in length.

The Society pays no other expense connected with the meetings, than for lights. No meeting, under any circumstances, ought to be held in the room of parties of immoral character.

Meetings should not be held in rooms in which other religious services are held by parties unconnected with the Mission, except with the consent of the Committee.

In case of an Agent being unwell, or absent from Calcutta, he is expected to make provision for his meeting being taken, and to be careful not to allow the poor to assemble without some one having been provided to conduct the meeting.

The Committee hold their Agent responsible that no other parties conduct his meeting (without the especial leave of one of the Secretaries), but a brother Agent of the Society, or the Agent's local Superintendent.

It is important that the meetings commence punctually at the hour appointed.

The Committee do not sanction, under any circumstances, the Agent holding meetings during the ordinary hours of Divine service on Sundays.

On the other parts of Sunday, or during the week, meetings should never be held during Divine service in contiguous places of worship, when an attendance can be obtained equally well, or nearly equally well, at other times.

No meeting must, under any circumstances, be held on ground which is not neutral and open to the attendance, without scruple or prejudice, of Christians of all persuasions.

No printed notices of meetings must, under any circumstances, be circulated, except they have first been submitted to one of the Secretaries.

If an Agent desires that any of his meetings should be of a conversational character, and partake rather of the character of a Bible class than of an exposition, the Committee do not object to this. But they cannot sanction the meetings being controversial, or for discussion with opponents of Evangelical doctrine.

The class of persons for whom the meetings are intended are not those who attend public worship, and the Agents should cautiously seek to collect together simply those who either cannot or will not attend churches or chapels. It should be equally his concern to impress on those who do attend, that the meetings are not to be regarded as substitutes for public worship, but as initiatory steps to the same. And it is his duty to draft off the attendants at his meeting from time to time to the ministers around, and collect together others from the wide world, remembering that the efforts of the Society profess to be missionary and not pastoral.

The Agents should not make single verses, or parts of verses, the basis of their exposition, and to divide these into a variety of heads and subdivisions. It converts the exposition into a sermon, and the agent into a preacher; it is more artificial, and consequently less suited for the purpose; and it needlessly occupies time in preparation. An entire paragraph, or a number of verses, should be read, and these in a plain and concise manner explained and applied.

The Agents are at liberty to ask suitable individuals who may be present to offer prayer at the meetings, instead of themselves, the Committee exercising confidence in their Agents that they will request those only well known to themselves as suitable individuals to assist in this important part of the service.

### **VISITATION OF THE SICK AND DYING.**

Agents should visit the families on their district, under ordinary circumstances, in continuous order, beginning at one end of the district, and proceeding from house to house, and from room to room, until they have reached the other end of the district, without passing over any family whatever, and without paying a second visit to one family, till all the families have received the first visit.

Sick and dying individuals, as well as those under hopeful impressions, or whose cases are peculiar, are, however, exceptions to this rule, and require to be visited out of the regular course, and more frequently than others.

In visiting cases of contagious disease, it is important for Agents to observe the following directions :—1. Not to stay long at one time with such persons. 2. To visit them shortly after a meal, and not on an empty stomach. 3. Not to station themselves between the sick person and an open door or window, but to take that position in the room which is removed from the current of air which passes over the infected individual, and to avoid inhaling the breath of the patient. 4. To avoid, if practicable, swallowing the saliva formed in the mouth while in the sick room. 5. To wash the face and hands on reaching home.

In ordinary sick cases, visits should not be unduly prolonged.

## **TRACTS.**

Agents are not at liberty to distribute or lend any tract, pamphlet, or book, except published by the Religious Tract Society, in addition to those with which they are furnished by the Mission, without first submitting it for approval to one of the Secretaries.

Special tracts for special cases will be provided for Agents, on their applying to the Secretaries for the same.

## **JOURNALS, REPORTS, &c.**

Each Agent will keep a Regular Journal of his proceedings to be submitted monthly to the Committee.

While on the one hand the Committee earnestly desire that in reporting, no over-statements should be made by their Agents and that the strictest accuracy should be observed, they on the other hand desire to impress on their Agents the great importance of their bestowing pains in faithfully reporting their work.

The interest of the public in the Society is necessarily kept up chiefly by means of these reports, and subscribers to the support of the Mission are entitled to expect some report to be afforded them of the operations of the Agents.

## **THE CATHOLIC CHARACTER OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS.**

The Committee consider the preservation of the above to be a *fundamental* principle in the constitution of the Society. Any decisive and fully established violation of this principle on the part of an Agent is, therefore, necessarily visited by the Committee by instant expulsion. It is an offence which a regard to the general welfare of the Society, and to the security of Subscribers, prevents the Committee from passing over. The

Agents are expected to preserve an honourable and scrupulous fidelity to their engagements with the Society, in this particular.

No Agent is at liberty to hold a paid appointment as clerk, organist, pew-opener, &c., in connection with any particular Church or Chapel.

---

### **RESIDENCE.**

Agents are expected to live in or near the districts assigned to them.

As soon as an Agent is appointed, and has determined on a residence, he is to send his address to one of the Secretaries ; and, in case of his removing his residence, he will give notice thereof. In each case he should also inform his Superintendent of the same.

Agents are not permitted, without special permission from the Committee, to take a larger residence than they require, with the intention of letting out a part of it to other individuals, as this brings with it secular care, risk, and trouble, from which it is the design of the Committee that the Agents should be free, as far as practicable.

---

### **TEMPORAL RELIEF, PECUNIARY RESPONSIBILITIES, Etc.**

The Agents are most carefully to avoid the giving of temporal relief, as not their department of Christian effort, and as most materially interfering with the integrity of their especial work.

The Agents are also not to receive money from those they visit, whether as subscriptions for Benevolent Societies, or for any other purpose whatever.

The Agents are strictly forbidden from writing letters soliciting aid for persons in distress, or for objects connected with the district, except with the special leave of the Committee.



The Agents must not make themselves responsible, or incur pecuniary responsibility in any form, for the rent or expenses attendant on Schools, rooms of meeting, &c.

No Agent is at liberty to publish any work of his own, large or small, whether or not it involve pecuniary responsibility, without the express sanction of the Secretaries, inasmuch as the credit of the Society is, more or less, involved in the same.

Agents are to consider the entire of their time as devoted to the cause of the Mission, and they are not at liberty to engage in other employments for which a pecuniary consideration is received, even although these be attended to without infringing on the hours required by the Society to be devoted to domiciliary visitation. The wives of Agents are not at liberty to engage in any trade or occupation which may involve their husbands in pecuniary responsibilities.

The Committee are convinced that the rules under this division are of the utmost importance to be strictly observed by the Agents, and they therefore expect that the Agents will on no pretence be led to violate them.

### **AGENTS' PROBATION.**

Every Agent is received in the first instance on a probation of three months.

During the period of probation, the Committee consider themselves at liberty to dispense with the further services of an Agent on any day, without previous notice, and the Agent is considered by them as at liberty to leave the Mission in the same manner, on informing one of the Secretaries of his desire. .

After the term of probation is expired, no Agent will be summarily dismissed by the Committee, except for immoral or grossly improper conduct. Cases of ill-health will be specially considered and determined by the Committee. In all other cases, one month will be considered as the term of notice to be given by the Committee to Agents, and by the Agents to the Committee before leaving the Mission.

Agents are required to study and be examined on such books on the Evidences and the Doctrines of Christianity, and to attend such course of Lectures on these subjects, as shall be prescribed by the Committee.

---

### **MISCELLANEOUS.**

Occasional leave of absence for the purpose of relaxation and change of air will be given to the Agents, on their application to the Committee. It is, however, expected that before leaving they inquire of one of the Secretaries whether there is any impediment to their leaving at the particular time desired. They should also apprise their Superintendent of the days they leave and purpose to return.

In case of illness, Agents will report to their Superintendent each week while laid aside the progress of their complaint.

Agents are expected to keep, in their visitation, to the bounds of their own districts or spheres, except in any very special case which they are instructed to visit, either by the Secretaries or the local Superintendent, or which requires to be followed up by a few additional visits in the judgment of the Agent although the party has removed from the district occupied by the Agent.

If an Agent has occasion to visit a special case on the district of another agent, that other Agent should always be informed of the visit, and the circumstances which occasioned it explained.

In the visitation of rooms occupied by fallen females, or very desperate characters, or in any other special case which seems to render such a course desirable, an Agent is at full liberty to visit in company with a neighbouring Agent, and in many cases of this description, it is recommended to the Agents that they do not visit alone.

Agents should avoid expending large portions of time in school-teaching, especially after the first establishment of the schools.



TWENTY-THIRD

**R E P O R T**

OF THE

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY,

MDCCCLIII.

WITH A

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS AND DONORS,

AND

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE  
SOCIETY, AND A LIST OF ALL PENSIONERS NOW UPON ITS FUNDS.

---

CALCUTTA:

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN PRESS.

---

1854.

**PATRON**  
**OF THE**  
**DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY,**  
**THE RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP**  
**OF**  
**CALCUTTA.**

*CENTRAL COMMITTEE.*

**President.**

THE HON'BLE SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILLE, KT.

**Vice-Presidents.**

THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON PRATT.

EDWARD CURRIE, ESQ., C. S.

THE REVEREND H. S. FISHER.

THE REVEREND A. HAMILTON.

THE REVEREND H. HUTTON.

B. J. COLVIN, ESQ., C. S.

**Members.**

THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL—JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT—

THE MEMBERS OF THE SELECT VESTRY, AND OF ALL THE

DISTRICT COMMITTEES ; AND ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE

AMOUNT OF ONE HUNDRED RUPEES ANNUALLY.

**Honorary Secretary.**

J. GREGORY VOS, ESQ., M. D.

**Assistant Secretary.**

MR. D. TEMPLETON.

**Medical Officer.**

ROBERT STUART, ESQ., M. D.

**Treasurer.**

BANK OF BENGAL.

*The Committee meets in the Town Hall on the last Tuesday  
of every month, at 9 o'clock A. M.*

LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK'S FUND,

1835.

**Crustees.**

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,  
THE CHIEF JUSTICE,  
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA,

*For the time being.*

- - - - -

LOKNATHI FUND FOR THE POOR INVALIDS.

ENDOWED,

1854.

DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FUND

FOR

BLIND POOR.

ESTABLISHED IN APRIL, 1838.

**Trustees.**

|                     |           |                             |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| H. M. Parker, Esq., | } Europe. | Baboo Prosonnocomar Tagore. |
| Wm. Prinsep, Esq.,  |           | Baboo Debendernath Tagore.  |
| William Carr, Esq., |           | Baboo Greendernath Tagore.  |

*Associated with the Central Committee.*



MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY,  
*PLACED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT*  
OF THE  
DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY,  
BY  
G. A. BUSHBY, Esq., C. S.,  
TRUSTEE,  
IN  
1840.

GENERAL ALMS-HOUSE AND LEPER ASYLUM,  
*VISITING COMMITTEE.*

B. J. Colvin, Esq.  
Cecil Beadon, Esq.  
J. H. Fergusson, Esq.  
H. H. Withers, Esq.  
J. H. Norman, Esq.  
C. H. Pickford, Esq.  
H. E. Braddon, Esq.

And the Presidents and Secretaries of the respective  
District Committees.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

**Members of the Vestry,**

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt.

The Revd. H. S. Fisher, M. A.

R. Molloy, Esq.

The Revd. H. Moule, A. M.

R. O'Dowda, Esq.

The Revd. J. Blomefield.

Major H. Fraser, (Absent.)

The Revd. C. Davies.

Cecil Beadon, Esq.

Col. W. N. Forbes.

Major Abercrombie.

**Vestry Clerk.**

MR. JOHN G. LLEWELYN.

ST. JOHN'S DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

**Members of the Select Vestry,**

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Venerable Archdeacon J. H. Pratt.

The Reverend Arthur Hamilton, B. C. L.

The Reverend J. M. Bellew, S. C. L.

R. Stuart Palmer, Esq.

W. Duncan, Esq.

( Vacant. )

( Vacant. )

**Vestry Clerk.**

MR. JOHN G. LLEWELYN.

**Secretary and Inspector.**

MR. GEORGE THOMAS.

---

*The Committee meets on the last Wednesday of every month.*

---

*The Pensioners are paid on the first Thursday of every month.*

OLD CHURCH DISTRICT CHARITABLE  
COMMITTEE.

**President.**

THE REVEREND H. HUTTON, B. A.

**Vice-President.**

THE REVEREND H. SMITH.

**Members.**

W. Bonnaud, Esq.

J. H. Bartlett, Esq.

T. Black, Esq.

H. E. Braddon, Esq.

J. Dodd, Esq.

J. H. Fergusson, Esq.

G. W. Kellner, Esq.

J. H. Norman, Esq.

G. W. Moultrie, Esq.

C. S. Leresche, Esq.

J. W. Twalling, Esq.

W. Twenlow, Esq.

H. H. Withers, Esq.

**Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.**

M. S. TEMPLETON, Esq.

**Assistant Secretary and Inspector.**

MR. W. A. LIMOND.

---

One Native Writer and one Peon.

---

*Meetings of the Committee are held at the Old Church Rooms,  
on the 15th of each month;—when it falls on a Sunday or  
Holiday, the Meeting takes place on the following day.*

*The Pensioners are paid on the 6th of every month.*

ST. JAMES' DISTRICT CHARITABLE COMMITTEE.

**President.**

THE REVEREND R. B. BOSWELL, B. A.

**Members.**

The Reverend T. Sandys.

T. Black, Esq.

E. D. Fabian, Esq.

C. W. Harris, Esq.

J. J. L. Hoff, Esq.

N. Kerr, Esq.

C. H. Kerr, Esq.

W. H. Hoff, Esq.

**Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.**

C. H. KERR, ESQ.

**Establishment.**

One Clerk and Inspector, and a Peon.

HOWRAH DISTRICT CHARITABLE COMMITTEE.

**Members.**

H. Alexander, Esq., C. S.

Revd. Principal Kay.

P. Homfray, Esq.

John Hodgson, Esq.

J. R. Warde, Esq., C. S.

Revd. A. Garstin.

J. Mackenzie, Esq.

C. Grose, Esq.

**Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.**

JAMES MACKENZIE, Esq.

NATIVE COMMITTEE.

**President.**

RAJAH SUTTO CHURN GHOSAL.

**Members.**

Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh.  
Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose.  
Baboo Rajender Dutt.  
Baboo Peary Chand Mittra.  
Baboo Eshan Chunder Bose.  
Baboo Nilcomul Banerjea.  
Baboo Bemola Churn Day.  
Baboo Gannendro Mohun Tagore.  
The Revd. Professor Krishna Mohun Banerjea.  
Baboo Lokenath Bose.

**Honorary Secretary.**

BABOO RADANATH SICKDAR.

---

One Reporter, and one Inspecting Jemadar.

---

*The Meetings of the Committee are held on the last Wednesday  
of the month.*

---

*The Pensioners are paid on the first Sunday of every month.*



# TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

## OF THE

### DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

---

THE Central Committee of the District Charitable Society, submit for the information of its supporters and the public at large, the following Report of their Proceedings during the past year.

The Society has been deprived of the Services of the Revd. Henry Thomas, President of the Old Church District Committee, who has been compelled by severe illness to quit India for a time: on which occasion the following Proceedings and Resolution were recorded.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Old Church Committee, District Charitable Society, at a Special Meeting held in the Old Church Room, on Thursday, the 7th July 1853.*

Read a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, from the Revd. H. Thomas, President of the Old Church Committee, District Charitable Society, to the address of the Secretary, intimating that his connexion with the Old Church Committee will cease, for a time at least, in consequence of his departure to the Cape for the benefit of his health, and request-

ing that his warmest thanks be conveyed to the gentlemen of the Committee for the kind support rendered by them to him, in the management of the affairs of the Society.

*Resolution.*—That this Committee is desirous, on the approaching departure for the Cape of Good Hope, in ill-health, of its respected President, the Reverend H. Thomas, to express to him the heart-felt sympathy, esteem, and warm regard of its members and their earnest wishes and prayers that it may please God to restore him to his sphere of usefulness in this place in renovated health and strength. It desires also to record its sense of the able, conscientious, and Christian manner, in which the duties of President of this Committee have uniformly been discharged, and of his most valuable punctuality and regularity in all matters of business connected with those duties. The Committee feels greatly obliged to Mr. Thomas for his very kind letter of the 29th ultimo, addressed to Mr. Templeton, and warmly reciprocates the kindly feelings entertained towards its members by Mr. Thomas.

(Signed) H. H. WITHERS,  
*Chairman.*

(True Extract,)

M. S. TEMPLETON,  
*Secy., O. C. Committee, District Charitable Society.*

It was then *proposed* by the Lord Bishop, *seconded* by the Honorable the President, and *unanimously resolved*: “That the  
“above extract be received and embodied in the next Annual  
“Report of the Society; that this Committee fully concurring  
“in the sentiments expressed by the District Committee, on  
“the occasion of the departure for the Cape of their President  
“the Revd. H. Thomas, take this opportunity to record their  
“appreciation of the indefatigable zeal and diligence displayed  
“by their late colleague Mr. Thomas, one of the Vice-Presi-  
“dents of the Central Committee, with reference to the objects  
“of the Society.”

The Central Committee had the pleasure in December last to receive two letters from Baboo Loknath Bose, relative to his request, that the Society should appropriate the interest of a sum of Rupees 3,000 in Government Paper, to the relief of the Poor. The first letter was as follows :

DR. VOS, *Secretary District Charitable Society.*

MY DEAR SIR,

I wish to know if you can set apart the interest of a Government Promissory Note for Company's Rupees 3,000 for the actual relief of the poor when such a one is made over to you. I am very anxious to receive an early answer.

Your's most faithfully,  
LOKNATH BOSE.

In reply, Baboo Loknath Bose was informed that the Society would gladly be the almoners of the proposed Charity; and he was requested to state whether he intended that Natives alone should be the recipients of his Charity, or whether Natives and Christians alike should share in it; and under what denomination his Charity should be designated; to which he made the following reply :

*Baugbazar, 23rd December, 1853.*

DEAR SIR,

I have been favored with your letter of yesterday, and I am glad to find that my proposal is not unreasonable. I beg to inform you that I have no partiality in favor of any particular sect or creed, and I hope that the Society will make no distinction in the distribution of my charity as to the religious persuasion of the candidates. I think all human beings are equal. I wish to lay no other restriction than that my donation should be kept separate under a separate head, such as Loknath Bose's charity, as suggested by you; that its interest should be appropriated to the actual relief of the poor; that no candidate should be entitled to get more in consequence of

his religious persuasion or birth-place, and that a copy of the Annual Report may be sent to me annually as heretofore. I further beg to say that the sum proposed by me is not intended to be my last donation, but to form the basis of an endowment to which I wish to make additions from time to time if my future circumstances would allow it. I further beg leave to say that I shall consider it a great favor if the Committee be pleased to comply with my request.

Your's most faithfully,  
LOKNATH BOSE.

These were submitted at the Central Committee's Meeting on the 27th December, when it was *proposed* by Col. Birch, *seconded* by Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, and *unanimously resolved*: "That the Committee accept with gratitude the liberal offer contained in the letters just read; and that with the view of obviating all misapprehension as to the Baboo's wishes in the application of his Charity, that the Secretary be instructed to send him a copy of this Resolution, and a copy of the last Annual Report, showing him the distribution of the particular Funds; and to ascertain whether his object is to have his Charity recorded in a similar manner, under the head 'Baboo Loknath Bose's Charity.'"

This was done; and in answer Baboo Loknath Bose wrote a letter enclosing a Government Promissory Note, No. 8,878 of 28,038 of 1841-42, for Co.'s Rs. 3,000, and containing the following passage:

"As I wish that only such of the poor as are disabled and incapable of earning their livelihood should share my bounty, I hope the Society will oblige me by keeping the aforesaid principal donation as a distinct fund under the name of 'Loknath Bose's Fund for the poor Invalids,' and applying the whole of the interest to the relief of the

"*bonâ fide* paupers of the above description without distinction of birth, caste, or creed. The relief should have reference only to the exigency of every case. I trust the Society will kindly give a separate account of my humble Fund in the Annual Reports as it does in similar cases."

A further letter was afterwards received from the Baboo, requesting that the Fund should be kept separate under the heading of "Loknath Fund for the poor Invalids:" which will accordingly be adopted.

During the past year one man only, named "John Dyer," has been shipped through the Old Church Committee; and the sum of Rupees 45 disbursed on his *advance note*, has been returned to the Society.

Since the introduction of the system of issuing Mendicity Tickets for referring applicants to the Society, in all 63 sets, of 12 tickets each, have been sold: and 62 referees have presented their tickets, and were directed to the Committee of the District in which they respectively resided.

It is a gratifying duty the Committee have to perform, in recording several very acceptable and munificent Donations, during the year 1853, all of which have been duly acknowledged.

Professor Lees and Sons, celebrated for their feats of physical strength and agility, presented the Society, Company's Rupees 221-5-4, being one-third of the proceeds of one evening's exhibition, the whole of which they devoted to Charitable Institutions.

The balance of Rupees 33-8-7 from the Committee of the Ball given to Lady Jackson, was transmitted by H. Lumsden, Esq.

X. Y. Z., who is an Annual Subscriber to the Institution contributed in May last, as an "Extra Donation" Rupees 200, and for the Alms' House Rupees 100; and another "Friend" Rupees 250.

The very munificent contribution of Rupees 4,294-0-11 from a very charitable Armenian Gentleman, Owen John Elias, Esq., was received by the Committee, followed up by a further sum of Rupees 950; which, in addition to what he had previously devoted to the District Charitable Society from August 1850, makes a total of Rupees 7,095-8-11.

From another Armenian Gentleman, C. A. Cavorke, Esq., the Committee had the pleasure to receive a donation of Rupees 200 in September last.

Of the legacy of Rupees 3,000 bequeathed to the Institution by the late Baboo Sittanath Mullik, a balance of Rupees 500 remains still unpaid, for which repeated application has been made to the Exccutor, Baboo Rajkissen Mitter.

As stated in the last Annual Report there remained in the custody of the Government Agent, belonging to the Society, Sicca Rupees 5,000, in the Government 2-5 per Cent. Loan of 1825-26.

This Loan, by Government Notification of the 6th June last, was rendered, at the option of the proprietors, payable in Cash,

or transferrable to the 4 per Cent. Company's Paper Loan of 1842-43.

The Central Committee chose the latter course, and now hold a Note for Company's Rupees 5,300 at 4 per Cent., in the Government Agency, and standing in the names of the Society's Trustees, *viz.*, the Honorable Sir J. W. Colvile, and Edward Currie and B. J. Colvin, Esquires; this last-named gentleman having consented to take the place of Sir C. R. M. Jackson, proceeded to Bombay.

## FUNDS.

The Receipts during the past year 1853, have been Company's Rupees 43,426-6-3, which, added to the preceding year's balance Company's Rupees 11,678-2-1, makes a total of Company's Rupees 55,104-8-4.

The Disbursements during the year have been Company's Rupees 43,514-15-3: thus leaving the sum of Company's Rupees 11-589-9-1, at the Society's credit on the 1st January 1854. There is besides, as already noticed, a Government Security for Company's Rupees 5,300, in the custody of the Government Agent.

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

One hundred and ninety-five cases, sent up by the District Committees, received the consideration of the Central Committee during the past year:

One hundred and twenty-nine having received relief from the District Committees as *out-door pensioners*, the grants were confirmed for different periods.

Seven received *temporary* relief, and

Fifty-nine were ordered to the Almshouse.

The following Endowed Trust Funds, *viz.*

### LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK'S FUND,

#### MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY,

AND

#### DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FUND FOR BLIND POOR,

have been continued to be carefully distributed, according to the wishes of their respective Trustees.

In the operations of this Department of the Society's trust, nothing of any particular importance has occurred, excepting that four incumbents on Mrs. English's Charity have died, *viz.*

|                          |   |          |    |    |   |
|--------------------------|---|----------|----|----|---|
| 3 of the Quarterly List, | { | 1 at Rs. | 12 | 12 | 9 |
|                          |   | 1 at „   | 12 | 12 | 9 |
|                          |   | 1 at „   | 15 | 0  | 0 |

|                            |      |    |   |   |           |     |     |   |   |
|----------------------------|------|----|---|---|-----------|-----|-----|---|---|
| Per Quarter,               | Rs.  | 40 | 9 | 6 | per annum | Rs. | 162 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 of the monthly List, ... | at „ | 4  | 0 | 0 | „         | „   | 48  | 0 | 0 |

causing a further Annual reduction of Rupees 210-6-0, in the stipendiary expenditure of this Charity. The vacancies have not been filled up in accordance with the instructions of the Trustee, G. A. Bushby, Esq.

Lists of the Incumbents are, as usual, to be found in the Appendix.



## ALMS-HOUSE.

In June last, the Reverend Messrs. Herdman and Vaux, Secretaries to the Calcutta City Mission, addressed the Committee, setting forth the objects of the Mission; and inquired if the Alms-House was open to its Agents. The Committee answered, that both the Alms-House and the Leper Asylum would be accessible for the ministrations of the Agents of the Calcutta City Mission on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, between the hours of 3 o'clock and Sunset.

There being many children in the Alms-House, with but a distant prospect of admission into the Free School, it was resolved by the Committee, that in the meantime they should receive such instruction as could be imparted at the Alms-House. Mr. Henry Hailes, an inmate, considered capable of undertaking the tuition, was appointed to instruct both the Male and Female children, on a salary of Rupees 10 a month from the 1st of September last. At the same time one of the residents of the Female Ward, was selected to teach the girls Needle-work, on a salary of Rupees 5 a month.

The *able-bodied* Male inmates are occupied in picking Oakum; and the Females are engaged in Needle-work.

The Committee avail themselves of this opportunity, to convey the Society's feelings of gratitude to the Revd. Arthur Hamilton, for the weekly performance by him of Divine Service in the Alms-House; and also to express similar sentiments of obligation to the several Church Society Missionaries, for the Sunday Evening Service in the Mirzapore Mission

Church, intended principally for the benefit of the Alms-House inmates. The average attendance at the Church has been 34 individuals.

The expenditure for 1853 has been as follows :

|                       |           |       |   |   |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|---|---|
| Establishment, ... .. | Co.'s Rs. | 3,593 | 2 | 9 |
| Dieting, ... ..       | ,,        | 4,558 | 8 | 0 |
| Contingencies, ... .. | ,,        | 843   | 5 | 9 |
|                       |           | <hr/> |   |   |
| Total, Co.'s Rs.      |           | 8,995 | 0 | 6 |
|                       |           | <hr/> |   |   |

The details of the Contingencies are :

|                                  |           |       |    |   |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|----|---|
| Oil for Lamps, ... ..            | Co.'s Rs. | 172   | 5  | 3 |
| Cloth, ... ..                    | ,,        | 55    | 9  | 0 |
| Flannel, ... ..                  | ,,        | 12    | 8  | 0 |
| Blankets, ... ..                 | ,,        | 39    | 3  | 0 |
| Shoes, including repairs, ... .. | ,,        | 95    | 15 | 9 |
| Assessment, ... ..               | ,,        | 88    | 0  | 0 |
| Repair of Huts and Roads, ... .. | ,,        | 124   | 6  | 0 |
| White-washing, ... ..            | ,,        | 34    | 0  | 0 |
| Wine and Beer, ... ..            | ,,        | 22    | 6  | 9 |
| Palkce Bearers and Garry, ... .. | ,,        | 12    | 5  | 0 |
| Stationery, ... ..               | ,,        | 12    | 0  | 0 |
| Tinning Copper Handies, ... ..   | ,,        | 16    | 8  | 0 |
| Milk, ... ..                     | ,,        | 90    | 5  | 9 |
| Funeral Charges, ... ..          | ,,        | 1     | 6  | 0 |
| Cots, ... ..                     | ,,        | 0     | 10 | 6 |
| Needle and Thread, ... ..        | ,,        | 14    | 0  | 0 |
| Sundries, ... ..                 | ,,        | 51    | 12 | 9 |
|                                  |           | <hr/> |    |   |
| Total, Co.'s Rs.                 |           | 843   | 5  | 9 |
|                                  |           | <hr/> |    |   |

The following Statement shows the Admissions into, Departures from, and Deaths in the Alms-House in 1853 :

|                 | Remaining on the 31st<br>December 1852. |     | Admitted or re-admitted<br>in 1853. | Total of the two preced-<br>ing columns. | Left in 1853. • | Expelled in 1853. | Sent to the Free School. | Died in the Alms-House. | Sent to the Medical Col-<br>lege, General and In-<br>ternally Hospitals. | Total of the five preced-<br>ing columns. | Remaining on the 31st<br>December 1853. |
|-----------------|---|-----|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Males, .....    | 42                                      | 114 | 156                                 | 91                                       | 2               | 0                 | 0                        | 14                      | 107  | 49  |   |
| Females, ...    | 46                                      | 64  | 110                                 | 42                                       | 0               | 0                 | 2                        | 11                      | 55   | 55  |   |
| Children, ..... | 30                                      | 54  | 84                                  | 36                                       | 0               | 5                 | 0                        | 3                       | 44   | 40  |   |
| Total, ...      | 118                                     | 232 | 350                                 | 169                                      | 2               | 5                 | 2                        | 28                      | 206  | 144                                       |   |

On the 31st December 1853, the Adults in the Alms-House were :

|                                  | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Fully able-bodied, ... ..        | 20            | 18              |
| Capable of moderate work, ... .. | 23            | 28              |
| Incapable of any work, ... ..    | 6             | 9               |
| Total, .....                     | 49            | 55              |

In the Appendix will be found :

The Annual Report of the Alms-House.

A List of those who left it, having obtained employment.

A List of Inmates remaining at the close of the year.

A Memorandum of the work done.

The Oakum Picking Account, and

The Report of the Society's Medical Officer, Dr. R. Stuart.

## LEPER ASYLUM.

The Medical Officer of the Alms-House and Leper Asylum, has been trying the effects of a Native nut called "Chal Moograh" on one of the Lepers, and reported in November last that the experiment is progressing most favorably. He considers him to be about four-fifths cured.

The expenditure in 1853 has been as follows :

|                       |           |       |    |   |
|-----------------------|-----------|-------|----|---|
| Establishment, ... .. | Co.'s Rs. | 802   | 10 | 6 |
| Dieting, ... ..       | "         | 1,461 | 5  | 6 |
| Contingencies, ... .. | "         | 611   | 14 | 3 |
| <hr/>                 |           |       |    |   |
| Total, Co.'s Rs.      |           | 2,875 | 14 | 3 |

The details of the Contingencies are :

|  |           |     |    |
|--|-----------|-----|----|
| Country Medicines, ... ..                  | Co.'s Rs. | 180 | 9  |
| Beetelnut, Tobacco, &c., &c., ... ..       | ,,        | 44  | 4  |
| Cloth, ... ..                              | ,,        | 111 | 6  |
| Shoes, ... ..                              | ,,        | 4   | 2  |
| Blankets, ... ..                           | ,,        | 37  | 2  |
| White-washing, ... ..                      | ,,        | 18  | 0  |
| Funeral Charges, ... ..                    | ,,        | 15  | 10 |
| Assessment, ... ..                         | ,,        | 37  | 8  |
| Repairing Jhamps and removing Rubbish, ... | ,,        | 15  | 4  |
| Cots, ... ..                               | ,,        | 8   | 9  |
| Puckah Ghaut, ... ..                       | ,,        | 113 | 15 |
| Sundries, ... ..                           | ,,        | 25  | 8  |
| Total, Co.'s Rs.                           |           | 611 | 14 |

The Innates on the 31st December were :

|                    | Males. | Females. | Children. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|
| Christians, ... .. | 3      | 3        | 0         | 6      |
| Hindoos, ... ..    | 25     | 5        | 0         | 30     |
| Mahomedans, ... .. | 14     | 9        | 0         | 23     |
| Total, ... ..      | 42     | 17       | 0         | 59     |

And the usual Statement will be found in the Appendix, exhibiting the number of patients who entered, left, or died in the Asylum, in 1853.

## DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The Old Church Committee intimated, that on the resignation of their Assistant Secretary and Inspector Mr. A. E. W. Forshaw, his successor Mr. W. A. Limond, who has been appointed, will from the 1st January draw 70 Rupees a month, instead of 100 Rupees allowed to Mr. Forshaw, during only his incumbency.

The usual Statements showing the amount of relief granted by the several District Committees, will be found in the Appendix.

The following Table shows the number of Out-door pensioners, and also their total monthly stipends on the 31st December 1853:

| DISTRICTS.        | TEMPORARY.          |     |     |                    |     |     | PERMANENT.          |     |     |                    |     |     | TOTAL. |     |     |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
|                   | Married Pensioners. |     |     | Single Pensioners. |     |     | Married Pensioners. |     |     | Single Pensioners. |     |     |        |     |     |
|                   | No.                 | Rs. | As. | No.                | Rs. | As. | No.                 | Rs. | As. | No.                | Rs. | As. | No.    | Rs. | As. |
| St. John's, ..... | 3                   | 35  | 0   | 1                  | 7   | 0   | 0                   | 0   | 0   | 0                  | 0   | 0   | 4      | 42  | 0   |
| Old Church, ...   | 7                   | 65  | 0   | 32                 | 228 | 8   | 1                   | 20  | 0   | 16                 | 86  | 12  | 56     | 400 | 4   |
| St. James', ..... | 0                   | 0   | 0   | 2                  | 5   | 8   | 0                   | 0   | 0   | 4                  | 14  | 8   | 6      | 20  | 0   |
| Howrah, ... ..    | 1                   | 30  | 0   | 1                  | 16  | 0   | 2                   | 6   | 0   | 7                  | 12  | 0   | 11     | 64  | 0   |
| St. Paul's, ..... | 0                   | 0   | 0   | 0                  | 0   | 0   | 0                   | 0   | 0   | 0                  | 0   | 0   | 0      | 0   | 0   |
| Total, ...        | 11                  | 130 | 0   | 36                 | 257 | 0   | 3                   | 26  | 0   | 27                 | 113 | 4   | 77     | 526 | 4   |

And the subjoined Table shows the number of applicants for relief, who, being deemed fit cases for the Alms-House, were referred to it; indicating also the number of those who refused or accepted admittance, and those who actually entered :

| DISTRICTS.        | Number directed to repair to the Alms-House. | Number who refused, and to whom, therefore, no relief was afforded. | Number who consented to enter the Alms-House. | Number actually admitted into the Alms-House. | REMARKS.               |
|-------------------|--|---|---|---|------------------------|
| St. John's, ..... | 21   | 16  | 5   | 9   | Children not included. |
| Old Church, ...   | 212  | 105   | 107   | 99  | Inclusive of families. |
| St. James', ..... | 47   | 36  | 11  | 23  | Children not included. |
| Howrah, ... ..    | 3  | 3   | 0   | 0   |                        |
| St. Paul's, ..... | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   |                        |
| Total, ...        | 283  | 160   | 123   | 131   |                        |

### NATIVE COMMITTEE.

The operations of the Native Committee continue to be carried on in the same way as in the year 1852. The case of every pauper requiring relief is, in the first instance, reported upon by the Reporter, and afterwards by a Member of the Committee, both visiting his domicile and making local enquiries. Upon the strength of these reports, the Committee decide, whether or not any relief should be granted.

No case is taken up unless the applicant is present, to answer such questions as may be put, with the view to elicit further information if deemed necessary.

During the past year, there were 122 applicants for relief, of whom no more than 32 could be admitted upon the pension lists for want of funds; the monthly expenditure of the Native Committee being limited to Company's Rupees 700, agreeably to a resolution passed by the Central Committee at their July meeting of 1851.

Baboo Rajender Dutt placed at the disposal of the Native Committee 400 blankets, 400 goor pots, and 800 oranges for distribution amongst the pensioners, which distribution was made on the 8th December.

The Establishment consists of:

|                         |     |     |     |     |              |             |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Reporter at           | ... | ... | ... | ... | Co.'s Rs. 32 | per mensem. |
| 1 Inspecting Jemadar at | ... | ... | ... | ... | „ 7          | „           |

From the 1st of the year the services of the Inspecting Jemadar have been dispensed with, as being no longer required, and in his place a peon on Company's Rupees 5 per month, has been entertained.

The list of Pensioners, and the Statement of Accounts will be found in the Appendix.



## ANNUAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Stipendiary lists of the Society underwent a careful sifting in December 1852. It was therefore considered unnecessary to revise them this year again; but a *special* Sub-Committee was appointed on the 29th November last, to inquire into the Society's Expenditure under the head of Monthly Establishment. The resolution passed on the occasion was as follows: "*Resolved* to appoint a Special Sub-Committee, for the purpose of examining into the state of the Society's expenditure, as to the Establishment required for conducting the duties of each District Committee, with the view of effecting any possible *retrenchment*. The following gentlemen, *viz.* B. J. Colvin, Esq., J. H. Norman, Esq., and H. H. Withers, Esq.,—the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Committees being Ex-officio Members,—are associated as a Sub-Committee."

The Sub-Committee cheerfully undertook the task and made the following report:

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Central Committee's Resolution, dated 29th ultimo, met at the Town Hall, on the 20th and 23rd instant, when the establishments of the several District Committees were inquired into.

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| St. John's District, | Rs. 100 |
| * Old Church, ,,     | 132     |
| St. James', ,,       | 41      |
| Howrah, ,,           | 3       |
| Native Committee, ,, | 39      |
|                      | <hr/>   |
|                      | Rs. 315 |

They were found to be as per margin.

Observing that the monthly cost of establishment was Rupees 100 in St. John's Church District, in which in 1852, the number of applications made was 15, and relief to the amount of Rupees 359 was afforded to 32 persons; while in the St. James' Church District, the monthly cost

---

\* Reduced by the Old Church District Committee to Rupees 102 from the 1st January 1854. See page 27.

was only Rupees 41, the applications 43 in number, and relief to the amount of Rupees 891-12-6 afforded to 123 persons, it seemed to the Sub-Committee that the establishments of the two Districts should at least be on the same scale, and that this should be effected by reducing that of St. John's. It was also considered, after some conversation with Mr. Kerr, Secretary to the St. James' District Committee, that the establishment of St. James' might safely be reduced to a consolidated allowance of Rupees 30 per mensem.

It is proposed therefore that the cost of the monthly establishment for each of the above Districts be fixed at Rupees 30.

With reference to the Old Church District, in which the applications made during 1852 were 551, and relief to the amount of Rupees 4,987-12 was afforded to 679 persons, it is the opinion of the Sub-Committee, that a monthly consolidated allowance of Rupees 70 will suffice.

There is no Establishment entertained in the St. Paul's Cathedral District: and in the Howrah District, in which the applications during 1852 were 7, and relief to the amount of Rupees 517 was afforded to 76 people, it is stated by Mr. J. Mackenzie, Secretary, that the monthly allowance of Rupees 3 will be discontinued from the 1st proximo.

The Sub-Committee do not propose that the establishment entertained by the Native Committee at a monthly cost of Rupees 39 should be interfered with. The number of applications in 1852 was 135, and relief to the amount of Rupees 7,540-8, was afforded to 3,763 people. Moreover, the sphere of its operations includes the whole of Calcutta. The Native Committee have however been requested to reduce it if possible.

The principle upon which the Sub-Committee has proceeded in framing these propositions is, that the establishments allowed should be entertained for purely ministerial purposes, such as keeping accounts, receiving applications, making records of cases, paying money, and such like, and that the services of visitorial examiners should not be paid for.

The monthly saving will thus be :

|                       |         |         |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| St. John's District,  | .. .. . | Rs. 70  |
| Old Church, „         | ... ..  | „ 62    |
| St. James', „         | .. .. . | „ 11    |
| Howrah, „             | .. .. . | „ 3     |
|                       |         | <hr/>   |
| Total monthly saving, | .. .. . | Rs. 146 |
| Total annual saving,  | .. .. . | „ 1,752 |

On a review of the Contingent charges, it is observed that considerable expenditure is incurred for advertizing, which in the opinion of the Sub-Committee may be reduced by each Church not advertizing separately but in one general advertisement, issued under the signature of the Secretary to the Society. Bills for printing are also incurred by the several District Committees, some on cheaper terms than others. The printing should be done at the cheapest rates, and the papers should be printed for and issued by the Secretary to the Central Committee to the several District Committees, and he should likewise supply all stationery to them, so that the charges should be uniform.

There is in the St. James' District accounts a charge of Rupees 44-5-3 for Sacramental Wine during 1852, which of course should not be a debit against the Society. It is understood to have arisen from the gross Sacramental collections having been paid to the District Charitable Society without any deduction.

B. J. COLVIN,  
*Chairman, Sub-Committee.*

*Calcutta, 27th December 1853.*

Their report was submitted at the Central Committee's Meeting on the 27th December last, when it was *Proposed* by Baboo Peary Chund Mitter, *Seconded* by Col. Birch, and *Resolved*: "That the report of the Sub-Committee be adopted, and that the reductions in the Establish-

“ ment of the several District Committees, with the sugges-  
“ tions, relative to other matters, be carried out from the 1st  
“ January next. Further, that the thanks of the Society are  
“ due to the Sub-Committee for the trouble they have  
“ taken.”

•

At the Annual Meeting of the District Charitable Society held in the Town Hall, on the 31st January 1854, it was *Proposed* by the Honorable the President, *Seconded* by Colonel Birch and *Resolved* that the same Sub-Committee be convened again for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the expenditure of the monthly Establishment of the Central Committee, and of the Alms-House and Leper Asylum, and that their Report be printed with the Annual Report.

The Sub-Committee submitted the following Report :

The Sub-Committee on monthly Establishments being re-assembled under the Central Committee's Resolution of the 31st ultimo, with the additional Members, Col. R. J. H. Birch, c. n., and W. Duncan, Esq. to inquire into and report on the expenditure for monthly Establishment for the Central Committee, the Alms-House and Leper Asylum respectively.

Also on the communication received from the Old Church Committee, with reference to the reduction suggested in the cost of Establishment in that District, met in the Town Hall, on Monday morning, the 13th instant, and report as follows :

From the papers placed on the table it is shown that the Establishment entertained by the Central Committee costs, exclusive of Rupees 100 paid to Dr. Robert Stuart, the Medical Officer of the Society,

Rupees 196 monthly, which with reference to the work done in the office in accounts, correspondence, &c. &c., does not appear susceptible of any reduction.

The Contingent Charges in 1852, amounted to Rupees 506-1-9, and in 1853 to Rupees 505-12-9, the details of which were exhibited. The only heavy item is that for the printing of the Annual Report which in 1852, cost Rupees 301-4, and in 1853, Rupees 326-12; but the Secretary Dr. Vos states that the Superintendent of the Military Orphan Press has agreed to print the Report for 1854, at a charge of 10 per Cent. below that for the last.

There is no charge for Establishment made to the following Charities, which are under the management of the Central Committee, *viz.*

Mr. English's Charity and Lady Wm. Bentinck's fund, nor under the head St. Paul's Cathedral, for realizing the collections in tickets, &c., given monthly. But the Dwarkanath Tagore Fund is charged with Rupees 12 monthly, Rupees 6 of which are paid to a peon and Rupees 5-8, to the Native writer and sircar of the Central Committee; and as a Contingent charge 8 annas a month for palankeen hire for Mr. Templeton who pays the pensioners.

In the Alms House the cost of Establishment is Rupees 300 a month, Rupees 200 being the joint pay of the Master and Matron who formerly

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| 1 Durwan, .. .. .        | 6  |
| 1 Chowkeedar, .. .. .    | 5  |
| 1 Dhobee, .. .. .        | 20 |
| 4 Cooks, .. .. .         | 18 |
| 1 Barber, .. .. .        | 6  |
| 1 Bheestie, .. .. .      | 5  |
| 1 Fraush, .. .. .        | 4  |
| 1 Mally, .. .. .         | 4  |
| 4 Maters, .. .. .        | 18 |
| 1 Matranee, .. .. .      | 4  |
| 1 Native Reader, .. .. . | 10 |

Rs. .... 100

received only Rupees 150. The addition of Rupees 50 a month was granted from the 1st January 1851, and for the reasons then recorded should not be withdrawn. The remaining Rupees 100 is for servants, as per margin, indispensable at such an institution; including Rupees 10 paid to a Native Christian Reader.

In the Leper Asylum the cost of Establishment is Rupees 67 monthly,

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| 3 Cooks, .. .. .         | 12 |
| 1 Native Doctor, .. .. . | 8  |
| 1 Sircar, .. .. .        | 6  |
| 1 Durwan, .. .. .        | 5  |
| 1 Dhobee, .. .. .        | 5  |
| 2 Dressers, .. .. .      | 10 |
| 1 Bhectic, .. .. .       | 4  |
| 1 Mally, .. .. .         | 4  |
| 1 Barber, .. .. .        | 2  |
| 2 Maters, .. .. .        | 7  |
| 1 Matrahee, .. .. .      | 4  |

Rs. ... 67

ritable Society's Annual Reports.

as per margin. In this charge as well as in the similar one for the Alms-House, we see no reason for recommending a reduction.

• The Contingent Charges, both in the Alms-House and Leper Asylum, which vary much annually, are given in detail in the District Cha-

We next considered the communication from the Old Church Committee, dated 26th January, containing their resolution to reduce the cost of their monthly Establishment to Rupees 82 a month, instead of Rupees 70 as suggested by the Sub-Committee's Report of the 27th December last. The District Committee have drawn up a Comparative Statement of cases, &c., in the respective Districts of St. John, St. James' and their own, which we consider satisfactory, and recommend that the charge of Rupees 82 a month for Establishment be allowed.

The Revd. Mr. Hamilton, with reference to the St. John's District Monthly Establishment, reduced, as proposed by the Sub-Committee, to Rupees 30 a month, mentions that Mr. Llewelyn has resigned his situation and that he finds he cannot get a person to do the work under a monthly salary of Rupees 42. The Sub-Committee recommend that the charge of Rupees 42 a month be sanctioned.

The monthly saving in the Old Church and St. John's Church Districts will still be left.

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Old Church, .. .. . | Rs. 20 |
| St. John's, .. .. . | „ 58   |

B. J. COLVIN,  
*Chairman, Sub-Committee.*

CALCUTTA, }  
18th February, 1854. }

It was then *Proposed* by the Honorable the President, *Seconded* by the Lord Bishop, and *Resolved* that the Report be adopted.

From the foregoing Reports of the Sub-Committee, it will be seen that the cost of Establishments to the Society has been reduced by Co.'s Rs. 1,092, annually, and the monthly charge for Establishment of each District will be from 1st January 1854 as follows :

|   |                     |                |    |
|---|---------------------|----------------|----|
| Central Committee, .. .. .              | Rs. 196             |                |    |
| Dr. R. Stuart, Medical Officer, .. .. . | 100                 |                |    |
| Alms House, .. .. .                     | 300                 |                |    |
| Lepet Asylum, .. .. .                   | 67                  |                |    |
| *Howrah District, .. .. .               | 3                   |                |    |
| St. John's Church District, reduced     |                     |                |    |
| from .. .. .                            | Rs. 100 to          | 42, saving Rs. | 58 |
| Old Church District, ditto .. .. .      | 102 to              | 82, .. ..      | 20 |
| St. James' District, ditto .. .. .      | 41 to               | 30, .. ..      | 11 |
| Native Committee, ditto .. .. .         | 39 to               | 37, .. ..      | 2  |
| Total Monthly .. .. .                   | Rs. 857, saving Rs. |                | 91 |
| Annual saving .. .. .                   | Rs. 1,092           |                |    |

\* Mr. Mackenzie, Secretary in the Howrah District, having subsequently intimated that he must have some person to take about letters, circulars, &c., in connexion with the Charity.

---

---

## APPENDIX.

---

---



## ALMS-HOUSE.

*Annual Report of the Calcutta Alms-House, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1853.*

| MONTHS.                                      | NEXT TO THE |           |          |        |           |             |           |          |        |           | Total.   | Deaths in the Alms-House. |           |          |        |           |                  |        |           |          |        | Total of the nine preceding columns. | Remaining on the 31st December 1853. | TOTAL. |                   |        |           |          |        |                 |          |        |           |          |              |  |  |
|--|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------|------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------|--|--|
|  | Admitted.   |           |          |        |           | Discharged. |           |          |        |           |          | Expelled.                 |           |          |        |           | Medical College. |        |           |          |        |                                      |                                      |        | General Hospital. |        |           |          |        | Lunatic Asylum. |          |        |           |          | Free School. |  |  |
|  | Males.      | Children. | Females. | Males. | Children. | Males.      | Children. | Females. | Males. | Children. | Females. | Males.                    | Children. | Females. | Males. | Children. | Females.         | Males. | Children. | Females. | Males. | Children.                            |                                      |        | Females.          | Males. | Children. | Females. | Males. | Children.       | Females. | Males. | Children. | Females. |              |  |  |
| Remaining on the 31st Decem-ber 1852, ... .. | ...         | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...         | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| January, ... ..                              | 0           | 3         | 5        | 1      | ...       | ...         | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...      | 4                         | 3         | 4        | 1      | 9         | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| February, ... ..                             | 3           | 2         | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...         | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...      | 6                         | 15        | 1        | 2      | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| March, ... ..                                | 4           | ...       | 3        | 4      | 2         | 7           | 4         | 2        | 5      | 8         | 4        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| April, ... ..                                | 3           | 1         | 5        | 1      | 1         | 8           | 2         | 2        | 8      | 3         | 1        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| May, ... ..                                  | 4           | 1         | 3        | 1      | 5         | 16          | 6         | 3        | 5      | 2         | ...      | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| June, ... ..                                 | 8           | 4         | 1        | 1      | ...       | 4           | 19        | 4        | 5      | 14        | 6        | 5                         | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| July, ... ..                                 | 1           | 5         | 2        | 6      | 2         | 8           | 7         | 7        | 5      | 6         | 5        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| August, ... ..                               | 3           | 7         | 8        | 5      | 4         | 1           | 8         | 11       | 9      | 5         | 2        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| September, ... ..                            | 5           | 6         | 1        | 6      | ...       | 11          | 6         | 1        | 7      | 1         | 4        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| October, ... ..                              | 4           | 5         | 8        | 4      | 5         | 3           | 8         | 10       | 11     | 6         | 3        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| November, ... ..                             | 1           | ...       | 2        | 4      | 1         | ...         | 5         | 1        | 2      | 5         | ...      | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| December, ... ..                             | 3           | 1         | ...      | 3      | 2         | 11          | 6         | 3        | 11     | 5         | 3        | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |
| Total, ... ..                                | 46          | 35        | 29       | 69     | 25        | 156         | 110       | 84       | 91     | 42        | 36       | ...                       | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...       | ...              | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...                                  | ...                                  | ...    | ...               | ...    | ...       | ...      | ...    | ...             | ...      | ...    |           |          |              |  |  |

*Died in the undermentioned Hospitals, &c.*

4th January, James Bromley Stone, aged 51 years, died of general debility.  
1st August, George Meek, aged 38 years, died of dysentery.

19th October, Anna Maria D'Roario, aged 84 years, died of old age.

3rd January, Heather, aged 80 years, died of old age.  
22nd January, Anna Gomes, aged 78 years, ditto ditto.

*Calcutta, 31st December, 1853.*

G. STRATFORD, Master, Alms-House.

ALMS HOUSE.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

*A List of Inmates who obtained Employment during the year 1853.*

| <i>Nos.</i> | <i>Months.</i> | <i>Names.</i>              | <i>Remarks.</i>       |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1           | January,...    | F. G. Stewart, ... ..      | As Interpreter.       |
|             | February,..    | Rozcah D'Cruz, .....       | As Servant.           |
|             | March, ...     | Joseph Murray,... ..       | Ship's Steward.       |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Margaret Trezevant, ...    | As Servant.           |
| 5           | Ditto, .....   | Penelope Pennington,...    | As House-Keeper.      |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Ellen Tasker,... ..        | As Nurse.             |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Mary Higginson, ... ..     | As Servant.           |
|             | April, .....   | Rozcah D'Cruz, .....       | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Amelia Burnham, ... ..     | As Servant.           |
| 10          | Ditto, .....   | John Simons,... ..         | As Stable-Keeper.     |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Charles Johnson, ... ..    | As Cook.              |
|             | May, .....     | Jesse Aldwell, .....       | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Caroline Carlow, ... ..    | As Matron.            |
|             | June, .....    | Anthony Gomes, .....       | On Board Ship.        |
| 15          | Ditto, .....   | Prawnkissen Mookerjea,     | As Teacher.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Ellen Tasker,... ..        | As Servant.           |
|             | July, .....    | Charles David Rice, ... .. | As Teacher.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | John Dyer, ... ..          | As Sailor.            |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Thomas Ormiston, ... ..    | As Cabinet Maker.     |
| 20          | Ditto, .....   | Elizabeth Bissett, .....   | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | John W. O'Sullivan, ... .. | As School Master.     |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Robert Hayton, .....       | As Sailor.            |
|             | August, ...    | John George Ford, ... ..   | As Printer.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Edward Haydon, .....       | As Servant.           |
| 25          | September,     | Henry King, ... ..         | As Assistant Steward. |
|             | October, ...   | Mary-Lessa, ... ..         | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Joseph Alix, ... ..        | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Anthony Gomes, .....       | On Board Ship.        |
|             | November,      | John Groom, ... ..         | As Sailor.            |
| 30          | Ditto, .....   | John Joseph,... ..         | As Coachman.          |
|             | December,      | Mark Nofor, ... ..         | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Catherine McNeil, .....    | As Servant.           |
|             | Ditto, .....   | Joseph Moss, ... ..        | In the Custom House.  |

CALCUTTA, }  
31st December, 1853. }

G. STRATFORD,  
Master Alms-House.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

*List of Inmates in the Alms-House, 31st December, 1853.*

| Nos. | Names.                 | Religion. | Nos. | Names.                    | Religion. |
|------|------------------------|-----------|------|---------------------------|-----------|
|      | <b>MALES.</b>          |           |      | <b>MALES.</b>             |           |
| 1    | Allix, Joseph          | R. C.     | 28   | Murray, Joseph, 2nd       | R. C.     |
|      | Anthony, George        | Ditto.    |      | Nicholas, George          | Prot.     |
|      | Anthony, John          | Ditto.    | 30   | Pereira, John             | R. C.     |
|      | Archer, Joseph Michael | Prot.     |      | Rice, Charles David       | Ditto.    |
| 5    | Blake, James           | Ditto.    |      | Robinson, George          | Prot.     |
|      | Bogie, William         | Ditto.    |      | Rodrigues, Isaiah         | Ditto.    |
|      | D'Cruz, George         | R. C.     |      | Roobin, John              | Ditto.    |
|      | D'Cruz, Jacob          | Ditto.    | 35   | Russell, Phillip          | R. C.     |
|      | D'Mello, Bernard       | Ditto.    |      | Taylor, Daniel            | Prot.     |
| 10   | Doyle, John            | Ditto.    |      | Turner, Henry Richard     | Ditto.    |
|      | Gomes, John            | Ditto.    |      | Wylie, Henry              | Ditto.    |
|      | Gonsalves, Francis     | Prot.     |      |                           |           |
|      | Gunner, Charles        | Ditto.    |      | <b>NATIVE CHRISTIANS.</b> |           |
|      | Hailes, Henry.         | Ditto.    |      | Bobby,                    | Prot.     |
| 15   | Jackson, Andrew        | Ditto.    | 40   | Gungaram,                 | Ditto.    |
|      | Jackson, John          | Ditto.    |      | Jacob, John               | Ditto.    |
|      | Johnson, James         | Ditto.    |      | Matthew,                  | Ditto.    |
|      | Jones, Thomas          | Ditto.    |      | Ramkistno,                | Ditto.    |
|      | Joseph, Scrob          | Ditto.    |      |                           |           |
| 20   | Kennedy, Patrick       | R. C.     |      | <b>NATIVES.</b>           |           |
|      | Knight, Henry          | Ditto.    |      | Bolakee,                  |           |
|      | Knight, John           | Ditto.    | 45   | Bondoo,                   |           |
|      | Lee, James             | Prot.     |      | Gobin,                    |           |
|      | Lullham, Edward Geo.   | Ditto.    |      | Jouth,                    |           |
| 25   | McCaskill, Neil        | Ditto.    |      | Lubboo,                   |           |
|      | Munton, John           | Ditto.    | 49   | Seeboosayer,              |           |
|      | Murray, Joseph, 1st    | R. C.     |      |                           |           |

## ALMS-HOUSE.

| Nos.            | Names.               | Religion. | Nos.                      | Names.               | Religion. |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| <b>FEMALES.</b> |                      |           | <b>FEMALES.</b>           |                      |           |
| 1               | Anthony, Ann         | R. C.     | 32                        | Rodrigues, Catherine | Prot.     |
|                 | Archer, Sarah        | ditto.    |                           | Saunders, Maryann    | ditto.    |
|                 | Burnham, Amelia      | ditto.    |                           | Tasker, Ellen        | ditto.    |
|                 | Burnett, Ritta       | ditto.    | 35                        | Williams, Louisa     | ditto.    |
| 5               | Carlow, Caroline     | ditto.    |                           | Wolfe, Jane          | ditto.    |
|                 | Carlow, Mary Ann     | ditto.    | <b>NATIVE CHRISTIANS.</b> |                      |           |
|                 | Clark, Charlotte     | ditto.    |                           | Amcerun,             |           |
|                 | Dalziel, Rosline     | ditto.    |                           | Gungaram, Pinchee    | Prot.     |
|                 | DeCruz, Enacia       | R. C.     |                           | Jacob, Sarah         | ditto.    |
| 10              | DeCruz, Mary Ann     | ditto.    |                           | Jovenah,             | ditto.    |
|                 | DeMellow, Eliza      | ditto.    | 40                        | Lucey,               | ditto.    |
|                 | DeRozario, Catherine | ditto.    |                           | Manooka,             | ditto.    |
|                 | DeRozario, Isabella  | ditto.    |                           | Mariam,              | ditto.    |
|                 | DeRozario, Maria     | ditto.    |                           | Peerruce,            | R. C.     |
| 15              | DeRozario, Sophy     | ditto.    | 45                        | Radamony,            | Prot.     |
|                 | DeSouza, Feliciana   | ditto.    |                           | Rawmony,             | ditto.    |
|                 | Dessa, Mary Ann      | Prot.     |                           | Sofee,               | R. C.     |
|                 | Fenwick, Ann         | ditto.    | <b>NATIVES.</b>           |                      |           |
|                 | Fleming, Ann         | R. C.     |                           | Amcerun, 1st         |           |
| 20              | Gonsalves, Eliza     | Prot.     |                           | Amcerun, 2nd         |           |
|                 | Gore, Charlotte      | ditto.    |                           | Beemur,              |           |
|                 | Higgenson, Mary      | R. C.     |                           | Nooran,              |           |
|                 | Knight, Anna Maria   | Prot.     |                           | Pecary,              |           |
| 25              | McNeil, Catherine    | ditto.    | 50                        | Piran,               |           |
|                 | Malden, Julia        | R. C.     |                           | Puddoo,              |           |
|                 | Marcellina, Anna     | ditto.    |                           | Toofaney,            |           |
|                 | Murray, Amelia       | ditto.    | 55                        |                      |           |
|                 | Pereira, Elizabeth   | Prot.     |                           |                      |           |
|                 | Pereira, Louisa      | R. C.     |                           |                      |           |
| 30              | Pereira, Maria       | Prot.     |                           |                      |           |
|                 | Pote, Elizabeth      |           |                           |                      |           |

## ALMS-HOUSE.

| Nos.  | Names.                | Nos.   | Names.                  |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| Boys. |                       | GIRLS. |                         |
| 1     | Barber, Frederick     | 1      | D'Cruz, Caroline        |
|       | Burnham, John William |        | Fergusson, Jane Evelina |
|       | Daniel,               |        | Fleming, Anna           |
|       | D'Cruz, Alexander     |        | Fleming, Elizabeth      |
| 5     | D'Cruz, Manuel        | 5      | Knight, Juliana         |
|       | Douglas, Domingo      |        | Knight, Mary            |
|       | Fleming, John         |        | Matthew, Virginia       |
|       | Fleming, James        |        | Murray, Jokeena         |
|       | Fleming, Samuel       |        | Pereira, Louisa         |
| 10    | Gonsalves, Francis    | 10     | Pereira, Maria          |
|       | Gonsalves, Matthew    |        | Rodrigues Christiana    |
|       | Hoosinoo,             |        | Wells, Georgiana        |
|       | Jacob, Moses          | 13     | A Native Girl           |
|       | Jacob, Samuel         |        |                         |
| 15    | Knight, Edward        |        |                         |
|       | Knight, Daniel        |        |                         |
|       | Knight, Francis       |        |                         |
|       | Knight, Frank         |        |                         |
|       | Maldin, Alfred        |        |                         |
| 20    | Noory,                |        |                         |
|       | Pereira, Henry        |        |                         |
|       | Pereira, John         |        |                         |
|       | Pereira, Samuel       |        |                         |
|       | Powell,               |        |                         |
| 25    | Rodrigues, Jeremiah   |        |                         |
|       | Wells, Henry          |        |                         |
|       | Williams, Charles     |        |                         |

CALCUTTA,  
31st December 1853.

G. STRATFORD,  
Master, Alms-House.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

*Memorandum showing Work done by the Inmates of the Alms-House during the past year, on account of the Institution, within working hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.*

| <i>Males.</i>                            | <i>Females.</i>  |
|--|--|
| Picked<br>190 Maunds, 25 Seers<br>Oakum. | Shirts, ... .. 9   |
|  | Pajamas, ... .. 39   |
|  | Petticoats, ... .. 9   |
|  | Shifts, ... .. 3   |
|  | Large Sheets, ... .. 26  |
|  | Small Sheets, ... .. 6   |
|  | Towels, ... .. 50  |
|  | Bajooes, ... .. 6  |
|  | Dhooties, ... .. 73  |
|  | Sarrees, ... .. 28   |
|  | Flannel Banyans, ..... 10                                      |
|  | Pillow Cases, ... .. 30  |
|  | A large quantity of old<br>clothes repaired by the<br>Females. |

CALCUTTA,  
31st December 1853.

}

G. STRATFORD,  
Master, Alms-House.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

*Memorandum of Needle-Work done by the Female inmates on their own account, after 2 P. M., from 1st January to 31st December 1853.*

| No. | Description of Work.                           | Amount. |    |   |
|-----|--|---------|----|---|
| 6   | Sheets, small, at 1 anna each, ... ..          | 0       | 6  | 0 |
| 12  | Towels, at 6 annas per dozen, .....            | 0       | 6  | 0 |
| 5   | Children's Petticoats, at 3 annas each, ... .. | 0       | 15 | 0 |
| 6   | Shifts, at 3 Rupees per dozen, .....           | 1       | 8  | 0 |
|     | Total Co.'s Rs., ...                           | 3       | 3  | 0 |

CALCUTTA,  
31st December 1853. }

G. STRATFORD,  
Master, Alms-House.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

## OAKUM ACCOUNT FOR 1853.

| 1853.  | Rs. A.P.    | 1853.  | Rs. A.P.    |
|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Jan. 1   |             | Jan. 1   |             |
| To Oakum and Old Rope in Store,.....Mds. 25 0  |             | By Balance of last account, .....                  | 167 4 0     |
| " Paid during the year 1853, for purchase of Old Rope, including Hackery and Coolie Hire, 269 30 |             | " Oakum sold during the year 1853,.....Mds. 190 25 | 1034 2 9    |
|  |             | " Wastage on Old Rope, .. 14 5                     |             |
|  |             | " Oakum and Old Rope in Store,.....                | 90 0        |
|  | Mds. 294 30 |  | Mds. 294 30 |
| " Mallets for preparing Rope,.....   | 2 4 6       |  |             |
| " Paper, Quills, &c., for Boys' and Girls' Schools, ..   | 3 10 0      |  |             |
| " School-Master for four months,.....  | 40 0 0      |  |             |
| " School-Mistress for ditto, .....   | 20 0 0      |  |             |
|  | 992 7 3     |  |             |
| " Balance Cash 31st December, .....  | 208 15 6    |  |             |
|  | 1201 6 9    |  |             |
|  |             | Co.'s Rs., .....                                   | 1201 6 9    |

G. STRATFORD,  
Master, Alms-House.

CALCUTTA, }  
31st December 1853.



ALMS-HOUSE.

To

J. G. VOS, Esq., M. D.,

*Secretary, Central Committee, District Charitable Society.*

DEAR SIR,

As requested in your note, which I received a few days ago, I have much pleasure in reporting for the information of the Central Committee, District Charitable Society, that the past year has been an unusually healthy one.

There have been some serious cases of illness, but I believe the mortality to have been less than in any former year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

R. STUART, M. D.,

*Medical Officer, in Charge of the  
Alms-House and Leper Asylum.*

CALCUTTA,  
7th January 1854. }

---

# ACCOUNTS.

---

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.

| MONTHS.  | TO RECEIPTS    |            |   |                                |                        | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                  |                |                      |        |
|--|----------------|------------|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------|
|  | Subscriptions. | Donations. | Monthly Donation from the Supreme Government. | District and other Committees. | Government Securities. |                   | Relief afforded. | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total. |
|  |                |            |   |                                | Interest.              | On transfer.      |                  |                |                      |        |
| Balance of last year's account, ...                        | 160            | ...        | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 6787              | ...              | 200            | ...                  | ...    |
| January, ...   | ...            | ...        | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 1485              | ...              | 206            | ...                  | 1012   |
| February, ...  | 993            | 436 7 4    | 1200  | 177 10 0                       | 60 8 0                 | 9037 9 1          | ...              | 206            | 10 2 0               | 9281   |
| March, ...   | 545            | 538 8 7    | 1200  | 114 2 6                        | ...                    | 2302 11 1         | ...              | 206            | 30 13 3              | 9451   |
| April, ...   | 806            | 49 10 0    | 1200  | 177 7 0                        | 60 8 0                 | 1772 9 9          | ...              | 206            | 82 15 0              | 1015   |
| May, ...   | 806            | 4875 6 6   | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 6553 6 5          | ...              | 206            | 1 15 9               | 9780   |
| June, ...  | 806            | 150 0 0    | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 2352 15 9         | ...              | 206            | 382 15 9             | 9355   |
| July, ...  | 128            | 50 0 0     | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 1378 11 6         | ...              | 206            | 6 14 9               | 2455   |
| August, ...  | 735            | 1111 3 6   | 1200  | ...                            | 60 8 0                 | 3112 11 6         | ...              | 206            | 1 3 6                | 2388   |
| September, ...   | 450            | 800        | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 1389 0 0          | ...              | 206            | 82 4 0               | 2153   |
| October, ...   | 800            | ...        | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 1500              | ...              | 206            | 1 12 9               | 2100   |
| November, ...  | 210            | 6 0 0      | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 1675              | ...              | 206            | 10 0 0               | 2489   |
| December, ...  | 848            | 741 3 0    | 1200  | ...                            | ...                    | 2188              | ...              | 206            | ...                  | 2454   |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, ...                                  | 4663           | 7623 7 4   | 14400   | 400 5 0                        | 100                    | 23036 15 0        | ...              | 3552           | 505 12 0             | 27904  |
| Leper Asylum, ...  | ...            | ...        | ...   | ...                            | ...                    | 1086 8 0          | 100 0 0          | ...            | ...                  | 100    |
| Lady William Bennick's Fund, Barrackpore and Calcutta, ... | ...            | ...        | ...   | ...                            | ...                    | 102               | ...              | ...            | ...                  | ...    |
| ...  | ...            | ...        | ...   | ...                            | ...                    | 501 4 0           | 554 5 0          | ...            | ...                  | 554    |
| ...  | 4663           | 7623 7 4   | 14400   | 400 5 0                        | 100                    | 36554 14 1        | 15 0 654         | 3552           | 306                  | 28649  |

## CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                             | PENSIONS CONTINUED FROM FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS. |                    | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |                    | OCCASIONAL RELIEF. |                    | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |            |     |               |     |          | Amount paid. |              |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------|-----|---------------|-----|----------|--------------|--------------|
|                                     | Cases.                                       | Number of persons. | Amount paid.                      | Number of persons. | Amount paid.       | Number of persons. | Amount paid.           | Euro-pean. |     | East Indians. |     | Natives. |              | Grand Total. |
|                                     |  |                    |                                   |                    |                    |                    |                        | M.         | F.  | M.            | F.  |          |              |              |
| January, .....                      | 18   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| February, .....                     | 13   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| March, .....                        | 15   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| April, .....                        | 23   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| May, .....                          | 15   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| June, .....                         | 17   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| July, .....                         | 15   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| August, .....                       | 17   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| September, .....                    | 12   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| October, .....                      | 17   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| November, .....                     | 20   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| December, .....                     | 13   | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, .....         | 195  | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | ... | ...           | ... | ...      | ...          | ...          |
| Lady William Bentinck's Fund, ..... | ...  | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | 7          | ... | 1             | 11  | 6        | 100          | 0 0          |
| Barrackpore and Calcutta, .....     | ...  | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | ...        | 14  | 192           | 142 | 192      | 156          | 554 5 0      |
| 195                                 | ...  | ...                | ...                               | ...                | ...                | ...                | ...                    | 7          | 3   | 19            | 193 | 143      | 203          | 654 5 0      |

## ST. JOHN'S CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.   |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS.     |                     |                   |                         |          |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------|
|                                       | Congrega-<br>tional Col-<br>lections &<br>Donations. | Total.   | Central<br>Committee. | Relief<br>afforded. | Establi-<br>ment. | Contingent<br>Expenses. | Total.   |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....  | 2276 4 3 | .....                 | .....               | .....             | .....                   | .....    |
| January, .....                        | 305 14 6   | 305 14 6 | .....                 | 71 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 1 6 0                   | 172 6 0  |
| February, .....                       | 96 6 6   | 96 6 6   | .....                 | 122 0 0             | 100 0 0           | 10 2 0                  | 232 2 0  |
| March, .....                          | 531 2 6  | 531 2 6  | 291 13 3              | 48 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 11 14 9                 | 451 12 0 |
| April, .....                          | 81 11 0  | 81 11 0  | 177 7 9               | 60 0 0              | 100 0 0           | .....                   | 337 7 9  |
| May, .....                            | 46 10 6  | 46 10 6  | .....                 | 54 0 0              | 100 0 0           | .....                   | 154 0 0  |
| June, .....                           | 131 12 6   | 131 12 6 | .....                 | 54 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 12 6 0                  | 166 6 0  |
| July, .....                           | 87 10 6  | 87 10 6  | .....                 | 62 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 1 0 0                   | 163 0 0  |
| August, .....                         | 96 7 0   | 96 7 0   | .....                 | 63 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 4 0 0                   | 167 0 0  |
| September, .....                      | 54 10 6  | 54 10 6  | .....                 | 74 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 1 0 0                   | 175 0 0  |
| October, .....                        | 103 9 0  | 103 9 0  | .....                 | 58 0 0              | 100 0 0           | .....                   | 158 0 0  |
| November, .....                       | 84 0 0   | 84 0 0   | .....                 | 32 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 1 2 0                   | 133 2 0  |
| December, .....                       | 522 2 3  | 522 2 3  | .....                 | 57 0 0              | 100 0 0           | 1 2 0                   | 158 2 0  |
|                                       | 2142 0 9   | 4418 5 0 | 469 5 0               | 755 0 0             | 1200 0 0          | 44 0 9                  | 2468 5 9 |

# ST. JOHN'S CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | Number of appli-<br>cations made. | PENSIONS CONTI-<br>NUED FROM FOR-<br>MER MONTHS. |                 |                       | PENSIONS PAID FOR<br>THE FIRST TIME. |                       |                 | OCCASIONAL<br>RELIEF. |                  | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |          |     |                 |    |     |     |     | Amount<br>paid. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
|                  |                                   | Number of<br>persons.                            | Amount<br>paid. | Number of<br>persons. | Amount<br>paid.                      | Number of<br>persons. | Amount<br>paid. | Euro-<br>peans.       | East<br>Indians. |                        | Natives. |     | Grand<br>Total. |    |     |     |     |                 |
|                  |                                   |  |                 |                       |                                      |                       |                 |                       | M.               | F.                     | M.       | F.  | M.              | F. |     |     |     |                 |
|                  |                                   |  |                 |                       |                                      |                       |                 |                       |                  |                        |          |     |                 |    |     |     |     |                 |
| January, .....   | .....                             | 4  | 51 0 0          | 1                     | 10 0 0                               | 1                     | 10 0 0          | ...                   | 1                | 2                      | 3        | ... | ...             | 2  | 4   | 71  | 0 0 |                 |
| February, .....  | .....                             | 4  | 58 0 0          | 1                     | 12 0 0                               | 4                     | 52 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 2                      | 7        | ... | ...             | 2  | 7   | 122 | 0 0 |                 |
| March, .....     | .....                             | 2  | 22 0 0          | 1                     | 16 0 0                               | 1                     | 10 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 3                      | 1        | ... | ...             | 3  | 1   | 48  | 0 0 |                 |
| April, .....     | .....                             | 4  | 54 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | 1                     | 6 0 0           | ...                   | ...              | 3                      | 2        | ... | ...             | 3  | 2   | 60  | 0 0 |                 |
| May, .....       | .....                             | 4  | 54 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 3                      | 1        | ... | ...             | 3  | 1   | 54  | 0 0 |                 |
| June, .....      | .....                             | 4  | 54 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 3                      | 1        | ... | ...             | 3  | 1   | 54  | 0 0 |                 |
| July, .....      | .....                             | 4  | 54 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 4                      | 1        | ... | ...             | 4  | 1   | 62  | 0 0 |                 |
| August, .....    | .....                             | 4  | 48 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | 1                     | 15 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 3                      | 2        | ... | ...             | 3  | 2   | 63  | 0 0 |                 |
| September, ..... | .....                             | 4  | 48 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | 3                     | 26 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 5                      | 2        | ... | ...             | 5  | 2   | 74  | 0 0 |                 |
| October, .....   | .....                             | 4  | 48 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | 1                     | 10 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 3                      | 2        | ... | ...             | 3  | 2   | 58  | 0 0 |                 |
| November, ...    | 2                                 | 2  | 32 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 2                      | ...      | ... | ...             | 2  | ... | 32  | 0 0 |                 |
| December, ....   | 4                                 | 2  | 32 0 0          | 2                     | 10 0 0                               | 2                     | 15 0 0          | ...                   | ...              | 3                      | 3        | ... | ...             | 3  | 3   | 57  | 0 0 |                 |
|                  | 6                                 | 42   | 555 0 0         | 5                     | 48 0 0                               | 15                    | 152 0 0         | ...                   | 1                | 36                     | 25       | ... | ...             | 36 | 26  | 755 | 0 0 |                 |

# OLD CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.   |                       |        |    | BY DISBURSEMENTS.   |                    |                         |        |       |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|----|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|
|                                       | Congrega-<br>tional Col-<br>lections &<br>Donations. | Central<br>Committee. | Total. |    | Relief<br>Afforded. | Establis-<br>ment. | Contingent<br>Expenses. | Total. |       |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....  | .....                 | 714    | 6  | .....               | .....              | .....                   | .....  | ..... |
| January, .....                        | 311  | 14                    | 311    | 14 | 484                 | 12                 | 8                       | 625    | 9     |
| February, .....                       | 202  | 0                     | 502    | 0  | 470                 | 12                 | 1                       | 604    | 9     |
| March, .....                          | 340  | 2                     | 840    | 2  | 449                 | 3                  | 11                      | 592    | 12    |
| April, .....                          | 201  | 8                     | 201    | 8  | 425                 | 4                  | 5                       | 562    | 6     |
| May, .....                            | 211  | 6                     | 711    | 6  | 427                 | 8                  | 4                       | 564    | 7     |
| June, .....                           | 173  | 8                     | 573    | 8  | 434                 | 8                  | 19                      | 555    | 10    |
| July, .....                           | 220  | 5                     | 620    | 5  | 442                 | 8                  | 15                      | 599    | 12    |
| August, .....                         | 204  | 14                    | 604    | 14 | 430                 | 8                  | 5                       | 567    | 8     |
| September, .....                      | 226  | 1                     | 426    | 1  | 449                 | 0                  | 4                       | 585    | 12    |
| October, .....                        | 192  | 9                     | 392    | 9  | 453                 | 8                  | 4                       | 590    | 7     |
| November, .....                       | 168  | 4                     | 568    | 4  | 453                 | 4                  | 5                       | 590    | 8     |
| December, .....                       | 437  | 2                     | 837    | 2  | 469                 | 4                  | 11                      | 612    | 10    |
| 2889                                  | 11   | 6                     | 7304   | 2  | 5389                | 15                 | 98                      | 7071   | 15    |

# OLD CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          |     | Number of Applications made. |              | PENSIONS CONTINUED FROM FORMER MONTHS. |              | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |              | OCCASIONAL RELIEF. |     | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |     |          |     |              |     |     |           |     |   | Amount paid. |
|------------------|-----|------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|----------|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|---|--------------|
|                  |     | Number of persons.           | Amount paid. | Number of persons.                     | Amount paid. | Number of persons.                | Amount paid. | Euro-peans.        |     | East Indians.          |     | Natives. |     | Grand Total. |     |     |           |     |   |              |
|                  |     |                              |              |  |              |                                   |              | M.                 | F.  | M.                     | F.  | M.       | F.  | M.           | F.  |     |           |     |   |              |
| January, .....   | 56  | 50                           | 375 12 0     | 4                                      | 47 0 0       | 10                                | 64 0 0       | 2                  | ... | 24                     | 38  | ...      | ... | ...          | 26  | 38  | 484 12 0  | ... | 0 |              |
| February, .....  | 58  | 50                           | 389 12 0     | 2                                      | 7 0 0        | 13                                | 74 0 0       | 5                  | ... | 26                     | 34  | ...      | ... | ...          | 31  | 34  | 470 12 0  | ... | 0 |              |
| March, .....     | 50  | 43                           | 349 0 0      | 1                                      | 6 0 0        | 11                                | 94 3 0       | 1                  | ... | 20                     | 34  | ...      | ... | ...          | 27  | 34  | 449 3 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| April, .....     | 52  | 42                           | 349 0 0      | 3                                      | 24 8 0       | 12                                | 51 12 0      | 3                  | ... | 21                     | 33  | ...      | ... | ...          | 24  | 33  | 425 4 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| May, .....       | 50  | 45                           | 373 8 0      | 2                                      | 8 8 0        | 6                                 | 45 8 0       | 3                  | ... | 18                     | 32  | ...      | ... | ...          | 21  | 32  | 427 8 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| June, .....      | 50  | 46                           | 376 0 0      | 3                                      | 29 0 0       | 5                                 | 29 8 0       | 1                  | ... | 20                     | 33  | ...      | ... | ...          | 21  | 33  | 434 8 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| July, .....      | 52  | 43                           | 350 8 0      | 5                                      | 50 0 0       | 9                                 | 42 0 0       | 2                  | ... | 21                     | 34  | ...      | ... | ...          | 23  | 34  | 442 8 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| August, .....    | 52  | 47                           | 394 8 0      | 3                                      | 17 0 0       | 8                                 | 19 0 0       | 1                  | ... | 19                     | 37  | ...      | ... | ...          | 20  | 38  | 430 8 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| September, ..... | 50  | 47                           | 381 8 0      | 3                                      | 35 0 0       | 5                                 | 32 8 0       | 1                  | ... | 18                     | 36  | ...      | ... | ...          | 19  | 36  | 449 0 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| October, .....   | 50  | 47                           | 380 8 0      | 1                                      | 8 0 0        | 6                                 | 65 0 0       | 3                  | ... | 18                     | 33  | ...      | ... | ...          | 21  | 33  | 453 8 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| November, .....  | 54  | 50                           | 381 4 0      | 2                                      | 15 0 0       | 6                                 | 57 0 0       | 1                  | ... | 21                     | 36  | ...      | ... | ...          | 22  | 36  | 453 4 0   | ... | 0 |              |
| December, .....  | 50  | 51                           | 368 12 0     | 5                                      | 31 8 0       | 7                                 | 69 0 0       | 1                  | ... | 20                     | 42  | ...      | ... | ...          | 21  | 42  | 469 4 0   | ... | 0 |              |
|                  | 624 | 561                          | 4468 0 0     | 34                                     | 278 8 0      | 98                                | 643 7 0      | 24                 | 1   | 246                    | 422 | ...      | ... | ...          | 270 | 423 | 5389 15 0 | ... | 0 |              |



## ST. JAMES' CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.   |                       |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS.   |                          |                         |           |       |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|
|                                       | Congrega-<br>tional Col-<br>lections &<br>Donations. | Central<br>Committee. | Total.   | Relief<br>afforded. | Estab-<br>lish-<br>ment. | Contingent<br>Expenses. | Total.    |       |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....  | .....                 | 324 15 3 | .....               | .....                    | .....                   | .....     | ..... |
| January, .....                        | 94 4 6   | .....                 | 94 4 6   | 70 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 111 0 0   | ..... |
| February, .....                       | 115 8 6  | .....                 | 115 8 6  | 54 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | 4 6                     | 95 4 6    | ..... |
| March, .....                          | 294 5 9  | .....                 | 294 5 9  | 53 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 94 0 0    | ..... |
| April, .....                          | 111 4 6  | .....                 | 111 4 6  | 46 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | 41 0 0                  | 128 0 0   | ..... |
| May, .....                            | 164 5 0  | .....                 | 164 5 0  | 41 8 0              | 41 0 0                   | 3 8 0                   | 86 0 0    | ..... |
| June, .....                           | 80 8 0   | .....                 | 80 8 0   | 58 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 99 5 0    | ..... |
| July, .....                           | 79 12 6  | .....                 | 79 12 6  | 63 8 0              | 41 0 0                   | 2 12 0                  | 107 4 0   | ..... |
| August, .....                         | 77 10 6  | .....                 | 77 10 6  | 79 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 120 12 6  | ..... |
| September, .....                      | 86 12 6  | .....                 | 86 12 6  | 84 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 125 0 0   | ..... |
| October, .....                        | 76 11 0  | .....                 | 76 11 0  | 77 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 118 0 0   | ..... |
| November, .....                       | 117 8 6  | .....                 | 117 8 6  | 84 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 125 0 0   | ..... |
| December, .....                       | 383 10 6   | .....                 | 383 10 6 | 94 0 0              | 41 0 0                   | .....                   | 135 5 0   | ..... |
|                                       | 1682 5 9   | .....                 | 2007 5 0 | 804 0 0             | 492 0 0                  | 48 15 0                 | 1344 15 0 | ..... |

## ST. JAMES' CHURCH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | Number of Applications made. | PENSIONS CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS MONTHS. |              |                    | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |                    |              | OCCASIONAL RELIEF. |               |    | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |    |              |     |     |    | Amount paid. |    |    |     |     |   |   |
|------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|----|------------------------|----|--------------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|
|                  |                              | Number of persons.                       | Amount paid. | Number of persons. | Amount paid.                      | Number of persons. | Amount paid. | Euro-peans.        | East Indians. |    | Natives.               |    | Grand Total. |     |     |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |   |
|                  |                              |  |              |                    |                                   |                    |              |                    | M.            | F. | M.                     | F. |              | M.  | F.  |    |              |    |    |     |     |   |   |
| January, .....   | 4                            | 7  | 36           | 0                  | 0                                 | 1                  | 12           | 0                  | 0             | 3  | 22                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 7   | 1  | 3            | 1  | 10 | 70  | 0   | 0 |   |
| February, .....  | 3                            | 8  | 48           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 2  | 6                      | 0  | 0            | ... | ... | 6  | 1            | 3  | 1  | 9   | 54  | 0 | 0 |
| March, .....     | 3                            | 8  | 48           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 1  | 5                      | 0  | 0            | ... | ... | 5  | 1            | 3  | 1  | 8   | 53  | 0 | 0 |
| April, .....     | 4                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 3  | 26                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 1   | 4  | 1            | 3  | 2  | 7   | 46  | 0 | 0 |
| May, .....       | 1                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 3  | 21                     | 8  | 0            | ... | ... | 4  | 2            | 3  | 2  | 7   | 41  | 8 | 0 |
| June, .....      | 7                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 5  | 38                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 1   | 5  | 2            | 3  | 3  | 8   | 58  | 0 | 0 |
| July, .....      | 1                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 5  | 43                     | 8  | 0            | ... | ... | 7  | 1            | 3  | 1  | 10  | 63  | 8 | 0 |
| August, .....    | .....                        | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 6  | 59                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 1   | 7  | 1            | 3  | 2  | 10  | 79  | 0 | 0 |
| September, ..... | 3                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 6  | 64                     | 0  | 0            | 1   | 1   | 6  | 1            | 3  | 3  | 9   | 84  | 0 | 0 |
| October, .....   | 2                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 5  | 57                     | 0  | 0            | 1   | 1   | 5  | 1            | 3  | 3  | 8   | 77  | 0 | 0 |
| November, .....  | 3                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 5  | 62                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 1   | 6  | 1            | 3  | 2  | 9   | 84  | 0 | 0 |
| December, .....  | 2                            | 6  | 20           | 0                  | 0                                 | .....              | .....        | .....              | .....         | 6  | 74                     | 0  | 0            | ... | 2   | 6  | 1            | 3  | 3  | 9   | 94  | 0 | 0 |
|                  | 33                           | 77                                       | 312          | 0                  | 0                                 | 1                  | 12           | 0                  | 0             | 50 | 480                    | 0  | 0            | 2   | 8   | 68 | 14           | 36 | 24 | 104 | 804 | 0 | 0 |

## HOWRAH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.   |                       |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS.  |                   |                         |         |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|
|                                       | Congrega-<br>tional Col-<br>lections &<br>Donations. | Central<br>Committee. | Total.   | Relief<br>afforded | Establi-<br>ment. | Contingent<br>Expenses. | Total.  |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....  | .....                 | 359 7 3  | .....              | .....             | .....                   | .....   |
| January, .....                        | 48 12 0  | .....                 | 48 12 0  | 69 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 72 0 0  |
| February, .....                       | 29 8 0   | .....                 | 29 8 0   | 66 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 69 0 0  |
| March, .....                          | 122 10 0   | .....                 | 122 10 0 | 91 8 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 94 8 0  |
| April, .....                          | 45 2 0   | .....                 | 45 2 0   | 71 8 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 74 8 0  |
| May, .....                            | 30 12 0  | .....                 | 30 12 0  | 71 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 74 0 0  |
| June, .....                           | 71 0 0   | .....                 | 71 0 0   | 81 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 84 0 0  |
| July, .....                           | 92 8 0   | .....                 | 92 8 0   | 69 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 72 0 0  |
| August, .....                         | .....  | .....                 | .....    | 69 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 72 0 0  |
| September, .....                      | 58 2 0   | .....                 | 58 2 0   | 64 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 67 0 0  |
| October, .....                        | 64 0 0   | .....                 | 64 0 0   | 64 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 67 0 0  |
| November, .....                       | 89 14 0  | .....                 | 89 14 0  | 64 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 67 0 0  |
| December, .....                       | 44 10 0  | .....                 | 44 10 0  | 64 0 0             | 3 0 0             | .....                   | 67 0 0  |
|                                       | 696 14 0   | .....                 | 1056 5 3 | 844 0 0            | 36 0 0            | .....                   | 880 0 0 |

## HOWRAH DISTRICT.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | Number of Appli-<br>cations made. | PENSIONS CONTI-<br>NUED FROM FOR-<br>MER MONTHS. |                 |                       | PENSIONS PAID FOR<br>THE FIRST TIME. |                       |                 | OCCASIONAL<br>RELIEF. |                  | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |          |    |                 |     |    |     |         | Amount<br>paid. |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|----|-----------------|-----|----|-----|---------|-----------------|
|                  |                                   | Number of<br>persons.                            | Amount<br>paid. | Number of<br>persons. | Amount<br>paid.                      | Number of<br>persons. | Amount<br>paid. | Euro-<br>peans.       | East<br>Indians. |                        | Natives. |    | Grand<br>Total. |     |    |     |         |                 |
|                  |                                   |  |                 |                       |                                      |                       |                 |                       | M.               | F.                     | M.       | F. |                 | M.  | F. |     |         |                 |
| January, .....   | ...                               | 13   | 66 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | ...                   | ...             | 2                     | 3 0 0            | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 2               | 1   | 10 | 3   | 12      | 69 0 0          |
| February,.....   | ...                               | 13   | 66 0 0          | 1                     | 6 0 0                                | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 1               | ... | 10 | 2   | 11      | 66 0 0          |
| March, .....     | ...                               | 11   | 64 8 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 2                     | 21 0 0           | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 3               | 2   | 7  | 4   | 10      | 91 8 0          |
| April, .....     | ...                               | 12   | 70 8 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 1                     | 1 0 0            | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 2               | 2   | 7  | 4   | 9       | 71 8 0          |
| May, .....       | ...                               | 12   | 71 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 1                     | 1 0 0            | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 3               | 2   | 6  | 4   | 9       | 71 0 0          |
| June,.....       | 2                                 | 13   | 70 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 3                     | 11 0 0           | 1                      | 1        | 2  | 2               | 3   | 7  | 6   | 10      | 81 0 0          |
| July, .....      | ...                               | 11   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 1                     | 5 0 0            | 1                      | 1        | 1  | 2               | 1   | 6  | 3   | 9       | 69 0 0          |
| August, .....    | ...                               | 11   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | 1                     | 5 0 0            | 1                      | 1        | 1  | 1               | 1   | 7  | 3   | 9       | 69 0 0          |
| September, ..... | ...                               | 12   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 1               | 1   | 8  | 3   | 9       | 64 0 0          |
| October, .....   | ...                               | 12   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 1               | 1   | 8  | 3   | 9       | 64 0 0          |
| November, .....  | ...                               | 12   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 1               | 1   | 8  | 3   | 9       | 64 0 0          |
| December, .....  | ...                               | 11   | 64 0 0          | .....                 | ...                                  | .....                 | ...             | .....                 | ...              | 1                      | ...      | 1  | 1               | 1   | 7  | 3   | 8       | 64 0 0          |
|                  | 2                                 | 143  | 792 0 0         | 1                     | 6 0 0                                | 11                    | 47 0 0          | 11                    | 47 0 0           | 3                      | 13       | 20 | 16              | 91  | 41 | 114 | 844 0 0 |                 |

## NATIVE COMMITTEE.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                              | TO RECEIPTS.                |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                |                      |          |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|--|
|                                      | From the Central Committee. | Total.   | Relief afforded.  | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total.   |  |
| Balance of last year's account,..... | .....                       | 130 7 9  | .....             | .....          | .....                | .....    |  |
| January, .....                       | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 655 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 694 0 0  |  |
| February,.....                       | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 659 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 698 0 0  |  |
| March,.....                          | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 650 0 0           | 39 0 0         | 3 14 0               | 692 14 0 |  |
| April, .....                         | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 650 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 689 0 0  |  |
| May,.....                            | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 674 8 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 713 8 0  |  |
| June,.....                           | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 668 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 707 0 0  |  |
| July,.....                           | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 670 8 0           | 39 0 0         | 0 2 0                | 709 10 0 |  |
| August, .....                        | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 682 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 721 0 0  |  |
| September, .....                     | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 664 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 703 0 0  |  |
| October, .....                       | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 663 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 702 0 0  |  |
| November, .....                      | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 662 0 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 701 0 0  |  |
| December, .....                      | 700 0 0                     | 700 0 0  | 657 8 0           | 39 0 0         | .....                | 696 8 0  |  |
|                                      | 8400 0 0                    | 8530 7 9 | 7955 8 0          | 468 0 0        | 4 0 0                | 8427 8 0 |  |

## NATIVE COMMITTEE.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | Number of Applications made. | PENSIONS CONTINUED FROM FORMER MONTHS. |              | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |              | OCCASIONAL RELIEF. |              | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |    |               |    |          |      |              |      | Amount paid. |
|------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|----|---------------|----|----------|------|--------------|------|--------------|
|                  |                              | Number of persons.                     | Amount paid. | Number of persons.                | Amount paid. | Number of persons. | Amount paid. | Euro-peans.            |    | East Indians. |    | Natives. |      | Grand Total. |      |              |
|                  |                              |  |              |                                   |              |                    |              | M.                     | F. | M.            | F. | M.       | F.   |              | M.   |              |
| January, .....   | .....                        | 325                                    | 655 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 110      | 215  | 110          | 215  | 655 0 0      |
| February,.....   | 4                            | 327                                    | 646 0 0      | 9                                 | 13 0 0       | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 117      | 219  | 117          | 219  | 659 0 0      |
| March, .....     | .....                        | 332                                    | 650 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 120      | 212  | 120          | 212  | 650 0 0      |
| April, .....     | .....                        | 328                                    | 641 0 0      | 3                                 | 9 0 0        | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 121      | 210  | 121          | 210  | 650 0 0      |
| May,.....        | 44                           | 332                                    | 661 0 0      | 9                                 | 13 8 0       | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 123      | 218  | 123          | 218  | 674 8 0      |
| June,.....       | .....                        | 339                                    | 668 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 121      | 218  | 121          | 218  | 668 0 0      |
| July,.....       | .....                        | 320                                    | 670 8 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 108      | 212  | 108          | 212  | 670 8 0      |
| August,.....     | 5                            | 340                                    | 668 8 0      | 9                                 | 13 8 0       | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 130      | 219  | 130          | 219  | 682 0 0      |
| September, ..... | .....                        | 345                                    | 664 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 128      | 217  | 128          | 217  | 664 0 0      |
| October, .....   | .....                        | 341                                    | 663 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 126      | 215  | 126          | 215  | 663 0 0      |
| November, .....  | 1                            | 341                                    | 662 0 0      | .....                             | ..           | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 126      | 215  | 126          | 215  | 662 0 0      |
| December, .....  | 15                           | 337                                    | 654 8 0      | 2                                 | 3 0 0        | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 123      | 216  | 123          | 216  | 657 8 0      |
|                  | 69                           | 4007                                   | 7902 8 0     | 32                                | 52 0 0       | .....              | ..           | .....                  | .. | ..            | .. | 1453     | 2586 | 1453         | 2586 | 7955 8 0     |

# DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FUND FOR BLIND POOR.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.       |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                |                      |           |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|
|                                       | From the Trustees. | Total.   | Relief afforded.  | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total.    |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....              | 740 9 3  | .....             | .....          | .....                | .....     |
| January, .....                        | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 473 0 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 485 0 0   |
| February, .....                       | .....              | .....    | 468 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 480 8 0   |
| March, .....                          | 1000 0 0           | 1000 0 0 | 475 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 1 2 0                | 488 2 0   |
| April, .....                          | .....              | .....    | 475 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 1 2 0                | 488 2 0   |
| May, .....                            | 340 0 0            | 340 0 0  | 462 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 474 8 0   |
| June, .....                           | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 469 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 481 8 0   |
| July, .....                           | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 460 0 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 11 0               | 472 3 0   |
| August, .....                         | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 474 0 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 486 0 0   |
| September, .....                      | 1000 0 0           | 1000 0 0 | 475 0 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 487 0 0   |
| October, .....                        | .....              | .....    | 464 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 476 8 0   |
| November, .....                       | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 469 0 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 481 0 0   |
| December, .....                       | 500 0 0            | 500 0 0  | 470 8 0           | 11 8 0         | 0 8 0                | 482 8 0   |
|                                       | 5340 0 0           | 6080 9 3 | 5637 8 0          | 138 0 0        | 7 7 0                | 5782 15 0 |

**DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FUND FOR BLIND POOR.**

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | PENSIONERS CONTINUED FROM FORMER MONTHS. |              |                    | PENSIONERS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |                    |              | PENSIONERS ABSENT LAST MONTH. |              |             | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |               |     |          |          |              |              |
|------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-----|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|
|                  | Number of persons.                       | Amount paid. | Number of persons. | Amount paid.                        | Number of persons. | Amount paid. | Number of persons.            | Amount paid. | Euro-peans. |                        | East Indians. |     | Natives. |          | Grand Total. | Amount paid. |
|                  |  |              |                    |                                     |                    |              |                               |              | M.          | F.                     | M.            | F.  | M.       | F.       |              |              |
|                  |  |              |                    |                                     |                    |              |                               |              |             |                        |               |     |          |          |              |              |
| January, .....   | 210                                      | 465 8 0      | .....              | .....                               | 3                  | 7 8 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 148 65   | 148 65   | 473 0 0      |              |
| February, .....  | 205                                      | 455 0 0      | 1 2 8 0            | .....                               | 4                  | 11 0 0       | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 146 64   | 146 64   | 468 8 0      |              |
| March, .....     | 205                                      | 456 8 0      | 6 12 0 0           | .....                               | 3                  | 7 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 143 71   | 143 71   | 475 8 0      |              |
| April, ....      | 212                                      | 469 8 0      | .....              | .....                               | 3                  | 6 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 145 70   | 145 70   | 475 8 0      |              |
| May, .....       | 207                                      | 457 8 0      | .....              | .....                               | 2                  | 5 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 140 69   | 140 69   | 462 8 0      |              |
| June, .....      | 207                                      | 457 0 0      | .....              | .....                               | 6                  | 12 8 0       | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 142 71   | 142 71   | 469 8 0      |              |
| July, .....      | 200                                      | 443 0 0      | 4 8 0 0            | .....                               | 4                  | 9 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 141 67   | 141 67   | 460 0 0      |              |
| August, .....    | 206                                      | 455 0 0      | .....              | .....                               | 9                  | 19 0 0       | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 147 68   | 147 68   | 474 0 0      |              |
| September, ..... | 209                                      | 462 0 0      | .....              | .....                               | 6                  | 13 0 0       | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 148 67   | 148 67   | 475 0 0      |              |
| October, .....   | 205                                      | 451 8 0      | 4 9 0 0            | .....                               | 2                  | 4 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 145 66   | 145 66   | 464 8 0      |              |
| November, .....  | 208                                      | 458 0 0      | 1 2 8 0            | .....                               | 4                  | 8 8 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 145 68   | 145 68   | 469 0 0      |              |
| December, .....  | 209                                      | 461 8 0      | .....              | .....                               | 4                  | 9 0 0        | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 149 64   | 149 64   | 470 8 0      |              |
|                  | 2483                                     | 5492 0 0     | 16 34 0 0          | .....                               | 50                 | 111 8 0      | ...                           | ...          | ...         | ...                    | ...           | ... | 1739 810 | 1739 810 | 5637 8 0     |              |



## MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.       |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                |                      |          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|
|                                       | From the Trustees. | Total.   | Relief afforded.  | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total.   |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | .....              | 308 1 6  | .....             | .....          | .....                | .....    |
| January, .....                        | 46 0 0             | 46 0 0   | 306 9 9           | .....          | .....                | 306 9 9  |
| February, .....                       | 42 0 0             | 42 0 0   | 46 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 46 0 0   |
| March, .....                          | 295 0 0            | 295 0 0  | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| April, .....                          | 27 0 0             | 27 0 0   | 265 3 6           | .....          | 0 2 6                | 265 6 0  |
| May, .....                            | 42 0 0             | 42 0 0   | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| June, .....                           | 250 0 0            | 250 0 0  | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| July, .....                           | 38 0 0             | 38 0 0   | 260 15 3          | .....          | .....                | 260 15 3 |
| August, .....                         | 42 0 0             | 42 0 0   | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| September, .....                      | 261 0 0            | 261 0 0  | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| October, .....                        | 42 0 0             | 42 0 0   | 252 6 9           | .....          | .....                | 252 6 9  |
| November, .....                       | 42 0 0             | 42 0 0   | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
| December, .....                       | 250 0 0            | 250 0 0  | 42 0 0            | .....          | .....                | 42 0 0   |
|                                       | 1377 0 0           | 1685 1 6 | 1425 3 3          | .....          | 0 2 6                | 1425 5 9 |

## MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY.

*Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | MONTHLY PENSIONERS. |              | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |              | QUARTERLY PENSIONERS. |              | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |    |               |     |          |    |              |     | Amount paid. |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------------|----|---------------|-----|----------|----|--------------|-----|--------------|
|                  | Number of persons.  | Amount paid. | Number of persons.                | Amount paid. | Number of persons.    | Amount paid. | Euro-peans.            |    | East Indians. |     | Natives. |    | Grand Total. |     |              |
|                  |                     |              |                                   |              |                       |              | M.                     | F. | M.            | F.  | M.       | F. |              |     |              |
|                  |                     |              |                                   |              |                       |              |                        |    |               |     |          |    |              |     |              |
| January, .....   | 9                   | 46 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 16                    | 260 9 9      | ..                     | .. | 2             | 20  | 1        | 2  | 3            | 22  | 306 9 9      |
| February, .....  | 9                   | 46 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 8   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 8   | 46 0 0       |
| March, .....     | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| April, .....     | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 13                    | 223 3 6      | ..                     | .. | 2             | 16  | 1        | 2  | 3            | 18  | 265 3 6      |
| May, .....       | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ..                                | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| June, .....      | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| July, .....      | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 13                    | 218 15 3     | ..                     | .. | 2             | 16  | 1        | 2  | 3            | 18  | 260 15 3     |
| August, .....    | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| September, ..... | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| October, .....   | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 12                    | 210 6 9      | ..                     | .. | 2             | 15  | 1        | 2  | 3            | 17  | 252 6 9      |
| November, .....  | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
| December, .....  | 8                   | 42 0 0       | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 0                     | 0 0 0        | ..                     | .. | 1             | 7   | 0        | 0  | 1            | 7   | 42 0 0       |
|                  | 98                  | 512 0 0      | ....                              | 0 0 0        | 54                    | 913 3 3      | ..                     | .. | 16            | 124 | 4        | 8  | 20           | 132 | 1425 3 3     |

## LEPER ASYLUM.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                               | TO RECEIPTS.                      |                                      |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                          |                         |          |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
|                                       | From the<br>Central<br>Committee. | Subscrip-<br>tions and<br>Donations. | Total.   | Dieting.          | Estab-<br>lish-<br>ment. | Contingent<br>Expenses. | Total.   |
| Balance of last year's account, ..... | ....                              | .....                                | 8 11 6   | .....             | .....                    | .....                   | .....    |
| January, .....                        | 202 0 0                           | 11 0 0                               | 213 0 0  | 108 9 0           | 67 0 0                   | 30 12 0                 | 206 5 0  |
| February, .....                       | 215 0 0                           | 11 0 0                               | 226 0 0  | 105 4 3           | 67 0 0                   | 44 9 6                  | 216 13 9 |
| March, .....                          | 206 0 0                           | 8 0 0                                | 214 0 0  | 118 5 6           | 67 0 0                   | 22 13 9                 | 208 3 3  |
| April, .....                          | 217 0 0                           | 8 0 0                                | 225 0 0  | 112 5 3           | 67 0 0                   | 32 9 9                  | 211 15 0 |
| May, .....                            | 205 0 0                           | 5 0 0                                | 210 0 0  | 115 0 6           | 67 0 0                   | 21 8 0                  | 203 8 6  |
| June, .....                           | 380 15 0                          | 8 0 0                                | 388 15 0 | 112 8 6           | 67 0 0                   | 197 5 0                 | 376 13 6 |
| July, .....                           | 208 0 0                           | 8 0 0                                | 216 0 0  | 117 8 6           | 67 0 0                   | 32 9 9                  | 217 2 3  |
| August, .....                         | 219 0 0                           | 11 0 0                               | 230 0 0  | 126 13 3          | 67 0 0                   | 22 4 0                  | 216 1 3  |
| September, .....                      | 223 0 0                           | 3 0 0                                | 226 0 0  | 131 4 3           | 67 0 0                   | 27 6 6                  | 225 10 9 |
| October, .....                        | 228 0 0                           | 13 0 0                               | 241 0 0  | 135 12 3          | 65 10 6                  | 27 15 0                 | 229 5 9  |
| November, .....                       | 277 0 0                           | 8 0 0                                | 285 0 0  | 131 12 9          | 67 0 0                   | 62 15 6                 | 261 12 3 |
| December, .....                       | 287 0 0                           | 8 0 0                                | 295 0 0  | 146 1 6           | 67 0 0                   | 89 1 6                  | 302 3 0  |
| 2867 15 0                             | 102 0 0                           | 2978 10 6                            | 1461 5 6 | 802 10 6          | 611 14 3                 | 2875 14 3               |          |

## LEPER ASYLUM.

*Abstract Statement showing the Amount of Dieting in each Month from 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.          | Inmates. | Europeans. |       | East Indians. |    | Natives. |     | Grand Total. |     | Dieting Charges. |    |   |
|------------------|----------|------------|-------|---------------|----|----------|-----|--------------|-----|------------------|----|---|
|                  |          | M.         | F.    | M.            | F. | M.       | F.  | M.           | F.  |                  |    |   |
|                  |          |            |       |               |    |          |     |              |     |                  |    |   |
| January, .....   | 42       | .....      | ..... | 6             | 2  | 23       | 11  | 29           | 13  | 108              | 9  | 0 |
| February,.....   | 46       | .....      | ..... | 5             | 3  | 26       | 12  | 31           | 15  | 105              | 4  | 3 |
| March, .....     | 49       | .....      | ..... | 4             | 3  | 29       | 13  | 33           | 16  | 118              | 5  | 6 |
| April, .....     | 49       | .....      | ..... | 4             | 3  | 29       | 13  | 33           | 16  | 112              | 5  | 3 |
| May,.....        | 49       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 3  | 30       | 13  | 33           | 16  | 115              | 0  | 6 |
| June,.....       | 51       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 2  | 33       | 13  | 36           | 15  | 112              | 8  | 6 |
| July,.....       | 52       | .....      | ..... | 2             | 2  | 34       | 14  | 36           | 16  | 117              | 8  | 6 |
| August,.....     | 56       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 2  | 37       | 14  | 40           | 16  | 126              | 13 | 3 |
| September, ..... | 60       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 3  | 39       | 15  | 42           | 18  | 131              | 4  | 3 |
| October, .....   | 60       | .....      | ..... | 4             | 3  | 39       | 14  | 43           | 17  | 135              | 12 | 3 |
| November, .....  | 59       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 3  | 40       | 13  | 43           | 16  | 131              | 12 | 9 |
| December, .....  | 61       | .....      | ..... | 3             | 3  | 40       | 15  | 43           | 18  | 146              | 1  | 6 |
|                  | 634      | .....      | ..... | 43            | 32 | 399      | 160 | 442          | 192 | 1461             | 5  | 6 |

*Annual Report of the Calcutta LEPER ASYLUM, from 1st January to 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                          | Admitted. |          |           | Re-admitted. |          |           | Total. |          |           | Discharged. |          |           | Absconded. |          |           | Expelled. |          |           | Deaths. |          |           | Total. |          |           | Remaining on 31st December 1853. |          |           | Total. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|--------------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------|
|                                  | Males.    | Females. | Children. | Males.       | Females. | Children. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Males.      | Females. | Children. | Males.     | Females. | Children. | Males.    | Females. | Children. | Males.  | Females. | Children. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Males.                           | Females. | Children. |        |
| Remaining on 31st December 1852. | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 45        |        |
| January, .....                   | 1         | 1        | ...       | 4            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 44        |        |
| February, .....                  | 5         | ...      | ...       | 5            | 1        | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 46        |        |
| March, .....                     | 6         | 1        | ...       | 3            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 50        |        |
| April, .....                     | 2         | 1        | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 48        |        |
| May, .....                       | 5         | ...      | ...       | ...          | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 51        |        |
| June, .....                      | 5         | 2        | ...       | 1            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 51        |        |
| July, .....                      | 3         | ...      | ...       | 2            | 1        | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 54        |        |
| August, .....                    | 4         | ...      | ...       | 3            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 59        |        |
| September, .....                 | 3         | 3        | ...       | 3            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 59        |        |
| October, .....                   | 5         | ...      | ...       | 1            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 61        |        |
| November, .....                  | 5         | ...      | ...       | 1            | 2        | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 61        |        |
| December, .....                  | 3         | 1        | ...       | 1            | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...         | ...      | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...      | ...       | ...     | ...      | ...       | ...    | ...      | ...       | ...                              | ...      | 59        |        |
| Total, .....                     | 47        | 9        | 124       | 4            | ...      | ...       | 103    | 26       | 127       | 6           | 120      | 1         | ...        | ...      | ...       | 14        | 2        | 61        | 9       | 1        | 42        | 17     | ...      | ...       | ...                              | 59       |           |        |

G. STRATFORD,  
Supt. Leper Asylum.

Calcutta, 31st December 1853.

## ALMS-HOUSE.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                              | TO RECEIPTS.       |          | BY DISBURSEMENTS. |                |                      |          |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------|--|
|                                      | Central Committee. | Total.   | Dieting.          | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total.   |  |
| Balance of last year's account,..... | .....              | 28 0 0   | .....             | .....          | .....                | .....    |  |
| January, .....                       | 695 0 0            | 695 0 0  | 368 7 0           | 300 0 0        | 54 8 9               | 722 15 9 |  |
| February,.....                       | 744 0 0            | 744 0 0  | 347 6 9           | 300 0 0        | 95 3 0               | 742 9 9  |  |
| March, .....                         | 717 0 0            | 717 0 0  | 337 7 0           | 296 8 0        | 54 4 0               | 688 13 0 |  |
| April,.....                          | 701 0 0            | 701 0 0  | 331 10 0          | 298 9 6        | 70 2 9               | 700 6 3  |  |
| May, .....                           | 667 0 0            | 667 0 0  | 338 14 6          | 300 0 0        | 43 2 0               | 682 0 6  |  |
| June,.....                           | 772 0 0            | 772 0 0  | 378 13 3          | 300 0 0        | 81 11 3              | 760 8 6  |  |
| July, .....                          | 820 0 0            | 820 0 0  | 371 8 6           | 300 0 0        | 166 9 9              | 838 2 3  |  |
| August, .....                        | 741 0 0            | 741 0 0  | 374 9 0           | 300 0 0        | 33 8 9               | 708 1 9  |  |
| September, .....                     | 738 0 0            | 738 0 0  | 399 6 0           | 300 0 0        | 58 4 6               | 757 10 6 |  |
| October, .....                       | 747 0 0            | 747 0 0  | 427 4 0           | 300 0 0        | 41 4 0               | 768 8 0  |  |
| November, .....                      | 826 0 0            | 826 0 0  | 433 6 6           | 298 1 3        | 89 1 0               | 820 8 9  |  |
| December, .....                      | 801 0 0            | 801 0 0  | 449 11 6          | 300 0 0        | 55 0 0               | 804 11 6 |  |
|                                      | 8969 0 0           | 8997 0 0 | 4558 8 0          | 3593 2 9       | 843 5 9              | 8995 0 6 |  |



*General Abstract Statement of Total Receipts and Disbursements in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.   | TO RECEIPTS.   |   |   |                           |                         | BY DISBURSEMENTS.      |              |            |                  |                |                      |             |
|---|----------------|---|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|
|   | Subscriptions. | Congregational Collections and Donations. | Monthly Donation from the Supreme Government. | Dwarkanath Tagore's Fund. | Mrs. English's Charity. | Government Securities. |              | Total.     | Relief afforded. | Establishment. | Contingent Expenses. | Total.      |
|   |                |   |   |                           |                         | Interest.              | On transfer. |            |                  |                |                      |             |
| Balance of last year's account, ...                         | 150 0 0        | 760 13 0                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 48 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 11678 2 1  | ...              | ...            | ...                  | ...         |
| January, ...  | ...            | ...                                       | ...   | ...                       | ...                     | ...                    | ...          | 3753 5 0   | 9098 5 0         | 950 0 0        | 115 1 9              | 93710 15 6  |
| February, ...   | ...            | ...                                       | ...   | ...                       | ...                     | ...                    | ...          | 3355 14 10 | 2338 13 0        | 989 8 0        | 179 5 3              | 33390 12 3  |
| March, ...  | 234 0 0        | 579 14 10                                 | 1200 0 0                                      | 1000 0 0                  | 0 42 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 4568 12 10 | 2264 13 6        | 986 0 0        | 89 2 6               | 3390 12 0   |
| April, ...  | 317 0 0        | 430 3 9                                   | 1200 0 0                                      | 0 0 0                     | 0 27 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 2909 11 9  | 2187 13 0        | 988 1 6        | 132 2 8              | 3377 11 0   |
| May, ...  | 513 0 0        | 5325 8 2                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 340 0 0                   | 0 42 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 7723 8 2   | 2226 13 0        | 989 8 0        | 438 8 9              | 3622 16 9   |
| June, ...   | 317 0 0        | 606 13 0                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 250 0 0               | ...                    | ...          | 2573 13 0  | 2298 5 8         | 989 8 0        | 318 4 3              | 3606 12 0   |
| July, ...   | 136 0 0        | 530 4 0                                   | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 38 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 2404 4 0   | 2317 8 3         | 989 8 0        | 220 4 0              | 3727 4 3    |
| August, ...   | 746 0 0        | 1480 3 3                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 42 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 4011 11 3  | 2310 14 3        | 989 8 0        | 93 5 3               | 3428 11 6   |
| September, ...  | 432 0 0        | 725 10 0                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 1000 0 0                  | 0 201 0 0               | ...                    | ...          | 3678 10 0  | 2352 10 3        | 989 8 0        | 48 11 9              | 3465 14 0   |
| October, ...  | 403 0 0        | 436 13 6                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 0 0 0                     | 0 12 0 0                | ...                    | ...          | 2081 13 6  | 2565 7 0         | 985 2 6        | 63 10 9              | 3677 4 3    |
| November, ...   | 218 0 0        | 465 10 6                                  | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 42 0 0                | ...                    | 62 10 11     | 2453 5 5   | 2871 9 3         | 987 9 3        | 159 6 6              | 3519 7 4    |
| December, ...   | 356 0 0        | 1528 12 6                                 | 1200 0 0                                      | 500 0 0                   | 0 250 0 0               | ...                    | ...          | 3384 12 6  | 2150 1 0         | 989 8 0        | 137 10 6             | 3597 8 8    |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, ...                                   | 4765 0 0       | 15034 7 4                                 | 14400 0 0                                     | 0 3340 0 0                | 0 1377 0 0              | 0 109 8 0              | 62 10 11     | 32536 12 4 | 2840 15 9        | 2163 10 0      | 2163 10 0            | 42860 7 0   |
| Lady William Bentinck's Fund, Barrackpore and Calcutta, ... | ...            | ...                                       | ...   | ...                       | ...                     | ...                    | ...          | 1656 8 0   | 100 0 0          | ...            | ...                  | 3 3 100 8 3 |
| ...   | ...            | ...                                       | ...   | ...                       | ...                     | ...                    | ...          | 501 4 9    | 551 5 0          | ...            | ...                  | 554 5 0     |
| ...   | 4765 0 0       | 15034 7 4                                 | 14400 0 0                                     | 0 3340 0 0                | 0 1377 0 0              | 0 109 8 0              | 62 10 11     | 33104 8 4  | 29455 4 9        | 2163 13 3      | 2163 13 3            | 34354 15 3  |

J. GREGORY VOS, *Honorary Secretary,*  
Central Committee, *District Charitable Society.*



*General Abstract Statement showing the amount of Relief afforded in each Month, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1853.*

| MONTHS.                   | PENSIONS CONTINUED FROM FORMER MONTHS. |              |                    | PENSIONS PAID FOR THE FIRST TIME. |              |                    | OCCASIONAL RELIEF. |                    |             | TOTAL RELIEF AFFORDED. |               |       |          |       |              |     |      | Amount paid. |      |      |      |       |     |   |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-----|------|--------------|------|------|------|-------|-----|---|
|                           | Number of persons.                     | Amount paid. | Number of persons. | Number of persons.                | Amount paid. | Number of persons. | Amount paid.       | Number of persons. | Euro-peans. |                        | East Indians. |       | Natives. |       | Grand Total. |     |      |              |      |      |      |       |     |   |
|                           |  |              |                    |                                   |              |                    |                    |                    | M.          | F.                     | M.            | F.    | M.       | F.    | M.           | F.  |      |              |      |      |      |       |     |   |
|                           |  |              |                    |                                   |              |                    |                    |                    |             |                        |               |       |          |       |              |     |      |              |      |      |      |       |     |   |
| January, .....            | 78                                     | 798          | 2438               | 5                                 | 9            | 6                  | 69                 | 0                  | 0           | 16                     | 99            | 0     | 15       | 7     | 74           | 111 | 294  | 319          | 383  | 437  | 2606 | 5     | 9   |   |
| February, .....           | 78                                     | 781          | 2172               | 7                                 | 0            | 13                 | 34                 | 8                  | 0           | 19                     | 132           | 0     | 14       | 7     | 76           | 93  | 301  | 322          | 391  | 422  | 2338 | 15    | 0   |   |
| March, .....              | 68                                     | 766          | 2094               | 12                                | 6            | 9                  | 40                 | 0                  | 0           | 15                     | 130           | 3     | 10       | 7     | 63           | 84  | 306  | 320          | 379  | 411  | 2264 | 15    | 6   |   |
| April, .....              | 79                                     | 781          | 2319               | 2                                 | 9            | 6                  | 33                 | 8                  | 0           | 17                     | 84            | 12    | 0        | 11    | 7            | 68  | 85   | 312          | 321  | 391  | 413  | 2437  | 6   | 9 |
| May, .....                | 110                                    | 772          | 2136               | 13                                | 0            | 11                 | 22                 | 0                  | 0           | 10                     | 68            | 0     | 17       | 8     | 58           | 78  | 309  | 323          | 384  | 409  | 2226 | 15    | 0   |   |
| June, .....               | 76                                     | 799          | 2190               | 13                                | 9            | 3                  | 29                 | 0                  | 0           | 13                     | 78            | 8     | 0        | 18    | 9            | 68  | 79   | 315          | 326  | 401  | 414  | 2298  | 5   | 9 |
| July, .....               | 68                                     | 776          | 2361               | 0                                 | 3            | 9                  | 58                 | 0                  | 0           | 16                     | 98            | 8     | 0        | 15    | 10           | 71  | 88   | 298          | 319  | 384  | 417  | 2317  | 8   | 3 |
| August, .....             | 74                                     | 806          | 2212               | 6                                 | 3            | 12                 | 30                 | 8                  | 0           | 16                     | 98            | 0     | 13       | 10    | 67           | 88  | 328  | 328          | 408  | 426  | 2340 | 14    | 3   |   |
| September, .....          | 65                                     | 822          | 2225               | 2                                 | 3            | 3                  | 35                 | 0                  | 0           | 14                     | 122           | 8     | 0        | 15    | 6            | 73  | 88   | 329          | 328  | 417  | 422  | 2382  | 10  | 3 |
| October, .....            | 69                                     | 828          | 2446               | 7                                 | 0            | 5                  | 17                 | 0                  | 0           | 12                     | 132           | 0     | 18       | 7     | 73           | 96  | 327  | 324          | 418  | 427  | 2395 | 7     | 0   |   |
| November, .....           | 81                                     | 826          | 2232               | 15                                | 3            | 3                  | 17                 | 8                  | 0           | 11                     | 121           | 0     | 13       | 6     | 73           | 95  | 329  | 324          | 415  | 425  | 2371 | 7     | 3   |   |
| December, .....           | 84                                     | 829          | 2247               | 9                                 | 0            | 9                  | 44                 | 8                  | 0           | 15                     | 158           | 0     | 13       | 6     | 76           | 106 | 331  | 321          | 420  | 433  | 2450 | 1     | 0   |   |
| 930                       | 9584                                   | 27078        | 0                  | 9                                 | 89           | 430                | 430                | 8                  | 0           | 174                    | 1322          | 7     | 0        | 172   | 90           | 840 | 1091 | 3779         | 3875 | 4791 | 5056 | 26830 | 15  | 9 |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, ... | ...                                    | .....        | .....              | .....                             | .....        | .....              | ...                | .....              | ...         | .....                  | ...           | ..... | 7        | ...   | 3            | 5   | 1    | 1            | 11   | 6    | 100  | 0     | 0   |   |
| Lady William Ben-         | ...                                    | .....        | .....              | .....                             | .....        | .....              | ...                | .....              | ...         | .....                  | ...           | ..... | .....    | ..... | ...          | ... | 14   | 192          | 142  | 192  | 156  | 554   | 5   | 0 |
| tinck's Fund, Bar-        | ...                                    | .....        | .....              | .....                             | .....        | .....              | ...                | .....              | ...         | .....                  | ...           | ..... | .....    | ..... | ...          | ... | ...  | ...          | ...  | ...  | ...  | ...   | ... |   |
| rackpore & Calcutta, }    | 930                                    | 9584         | 27078              | 0                                 | 9            | 89                 | 430                | 8                  | 0           | 174                    | 1322          | 7     | 0        | 179   | 90           | 843 | 1110 | 3972         | 4018 | 4994 | 5218 | 29465 | 4   | 9 |

J. GREGORY VOS, *Honorary Secretary,*  
Central Committee, *District Charitable Society.*

PENSIONERS ON THE 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 1853.

ON THE

CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S LIST.

None.

---

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL DISTRICT.

None.

---

## LADY WILLIAM BENTINCK'S FUND.

## CALCUTTA PENSIONERS.

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| No. 9.—Mungloo, ... ..                    | Co.'s Rs. 1 0 0                |
| „ 13.—Onoo, blind, ... ..                 | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 19.—Toolsey, ... ..                     | „ 1 0 0                        |
| „ 24.—Gunsey, ... ..                      | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 25.—Joomun, ... ..                      | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 26.—Ramechunder Banerjea, ... ..        | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 27.—Golaub, ... ..                      | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 28.—Ashoorun, ... ..                    | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 30.—Jeemoney and Kiddernath Mitter, ... | „ 3 0 0                        |
| „ 31.—Elizabeth D'Cruz, ... ..            | „ 5 0 0                        |
| „ 35.—Sheriff, ... ..                     | „ 3 0 0                        |
| „ 36.—Ameer Khan, ... ..                  | „ 3 0 0                        |
| „ 37.—Puttessory, ... ..                  | „ 2 8 0                        |
| „ 38.—Edun, ... ..                        | „ 2 0 0                        |
| „ 40.—Sometra, widow, ... ..              | „ 2 0 0                        |
| 15  | Company's Rupees, ..... 34 8 0 |

CALCUTTA, 31st December 1853.



PENSIONERS ON DWARKANATH TAGORE'S FUND FOR POOR BLIND.

| ABSTRACT.       |                    |                 |               |    | (     | 74  | )                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|----|-------|-----|----------------------|
|                 | <i>Males.</i>      | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |    |       |     |                      |
| Calcutta, ..... | { Hindoo, .....    | 60              | .....         | 24 | ..... | 84  | Rupees 185 0 0       |
|                 | { Mussulman, ..... | 80              | .....         | 34 | ..... | 114 | " 253 0 0            |
| Howrah, .....   | { Hindoo, .....    | 8               | .....         | 4  | ..... | 12  | " 27 8 0             |
|                 | { Mussulman, ..... | 1               | .....         | 2  | ..... | 3   | " 5 0 0              |
| Total, .....    |                    | 149             |               | 64 |       | 213 | Co.'s Rupees 470 8 0 |

CALCUTTA, }  
31st December 1853.

## MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY.

## QUARTERLY PENSIONERS.

|  | Religion.    | Pension. |    |    |
|--|--------------|----------|----|----|
|  |              | Rs.      | Λ. | P. |
| No. 1.—Thereza Alexander, ... ..           | R. C.        | 25       | 9  | 6  |
| „ 4.—Augustin Jeranimo's widow, Catherine, | „            | 6        | 6  | 3  |
| „ 7.—Blind Sally, ... ..                   | „            | 12       | 12 | 9  |
| „ 11.—Sophia Ross, ... ..                  | „            | 12       | 12 | 9  |
| „ 23.—Maria Angelica D'Rozario, ... ..     | „            | 9        | 9  | 6  |
| „ 25.—Anna Thomas, ... ..                  | „            | 8        | 8  | 6  |
| „ 28.—Mr. Charles Prince Sealy, ... ..     | Prott.       | 85       | 5  | 3  |
| „ 31.—Juggernaut Mookerjee's widow, ...    | Hindoo       | 4        | 12 | 9  |
| „ 32.—Joykissen Bose's mother, ditto, ...  | „            | 4        | 12 | 9  |
| „ 35.—Anna White, ... ..                   | R. C.        | 15       | 0  | 0  |
| „ 36.—Manoo Beeber, ... ..                 | „            | 12       | 12 | 9  |
| „ 38.—Newaaz Mahomed, ... ..               | Mhdan.       | 12       | 0  | 0  |
| 12 Pensioners.                             | Co.'s Rupees | 210      | 6  | 9  |

CALCUTTA, }  
 31st December 1853.

## MRS. ENGLISH'S CHARITY.

## MONTHLY PENSIONERS.

|  | Religion.       | Pension. |    |    |
|--|-----------------|----------|----|----|
|  |                 | Rs.      | A. | P. |
| No. 2.—Anna Peris, ... ..                | R. C.           | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 3.—Elizabeth Thompson, ... ..          | „               | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 12.—Joana D'Cruz, ... ..               | „               | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 14.—Maria Loboo, ... ..                | „               | 5        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 15.—Clemente D'Souza, ... ..           | „               | 5        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 21.—Mrs. Josephine Ferrao Gregory, ... | „               | 12       | 0  | 0  |
| „ 26.—Mary Thompson, ... ..              | Prott.          | 3        | 0  | 0  |
| „ 27.—Flora Gonsalves, ... ..            | R. C.           | 8        | 0  | 0  |
| 8 Pensioners.                            | Co.'s Rupees... | 42       | 0  | 0  |

CALCUTTA, }  
 31st December 1853. }

*List of Temporary Pensioners in Saint John's District on the 31st December 1853.*

( 77 )

| Number.  | Names.                                 | Charitable Fund.   | Particular Marks.                         | Amount<br>Co.'s Rupees. | Remarks.          |
|--|--|--------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 7  | Barlow, Joseph                         | .....              | Paralytic,                                | 16 0 0                  |                   |
| 4  | Rose, Peter                            | .....              | Portuguese, a short, stout man,           | 16 0 0                  |                   |
| 8  | DeCruze, Thomas                        | .....              | .....                                     | 7 0 0                   | At 4 As. per day. |
| 9  | Ellis, Mrs.                            | .....              | .....                                     | 3 0 0                   | For one month.    |
| <p>N. B.—The following is printed, as usual, for the information of the public, as to parties who are receiving Relief, but the Funds are entirely under the control of the Select Vestry of the Presidency Church of St. John, in conformity with "Wills" of the various benefactors, and in no way form a portion of the resources of the District Charitable Society.</p> |  |                    |   |                         |                   |
| Number.  | Names.                                 | Division of Funds. | Particular Marks.                         | Amount<br>Co.'s Rupees. | Remarks.          |
| 30   | Alexander, Dorothea                    | Barretto's Fund,   | E. I., slender and feeble, (Serampore.)   | 5 0 0                   |                   |
| 62   | Chesterman, Ann Eleanor }<br>Mrs. .... | ditto,             | .....                                     | 14 0 0                  |                   |
| 7  | Cust, Mary Mrs.                        | ditto,             | E. C. B., old, tall, and grey-headed, ... | 16 0 0                  |                   |
| 20   | DeBruyn, F. R. Mrs.                    | ditto,             | I. P., old widow, ...                     | 12 0 0                  |                   |
| 21   | Donoghue, Angelina                     | ditto,             | Dutch, (Chinsurah,) .....                 | 12 0 0                  |                   |



| Number. | Names.                    | Division of Funds. | Particular Marks.  | Amount<br>Co.'s Rupees. | Remarks. |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------|----------|
| 26      | DeCruze, Paulina          | Barretto's Fund,   | I. P., ill health.   | 6 0 0                   | .....    |
| 29      | DeCruze, Johannah         | ditto,             | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                                    | 5 0 0                   | .....    |
| 31      | DeRozaio, Maria           | ditto,             | I. P., old and in general ill health,                          | 5 0 0                   | .....    |
| 39      | DeRozaio, Elizabeth       | ditto,             | I. P., blind, and pock-marked,                                 | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 42      | DeSilva, Maria            | ditto,             | I. P., sickly: projected right shoulder,                       | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 44      | DeRozaio, Catherine       | ditto,             | I. P., short, dark complexion,                                 | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 45      | DeRozaio, Anna            | ditto,             | I. P., speck, under left eye,                                  | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 50      | Doss, Gour                | ditto,             | Serampore,   | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 57      | Dias, Polly               | ditto,             | I. P., old and infirm and dim-sighted,                         | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 19      | Elliott, Ann Frances      | ditto,             | French decent, sickly,   | 12 0 0                  | .....    |
| 1       | Falvey, Isabella Miss     | ditto,             | English, old,  | 25 0 0                  | .....    |
| 9       | Furrao, Rose Mrs.         | ditto,             | I. P., old,  | 16 0 0                  | .....    |
| 11      | Freeman, Thomas           | ditto,             | American, old, a small cut-mark under right side of the cheek, | 16 0 0                  | .....    |
| 27      | Frishby, Marcellina       | ditto,             | I. P., old and infirm,   | 6 0 0                   | .....    |
| 38      | Farley, Anna              | ditto,             | I. P., hunchback, very short,                                  | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 56      | Ford, Maria Caroline Mrs. | ditto,             | .....  | 12 0 0                  | .....    |
| 14      | Gardiner, E. J. Mrs.      | ditto,             | (Serampore,) .....   | 12 0 0                  | .....    |
| 43      | Gonsalves, Louisa         | ditto,             | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                                    | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 18      | Haire, Ann                | ditto,             | E. I., sickly,   | 12 0 0                  | .....    |
| 54      | Hart, Mrs.                | ditto,             | .....  | 10 0 0                  | .....    |
| 51      | Koocheel Pankahwallah,    | ditto,             | Mussulman, old and infirm,                                     | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 35      | Lee, Mary                 | ditto,             | Scotch descent, old and infirm,                                | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 59      | Lakin, E. Mrs.            | ditto,             | .....  | 16 0 0                  | .....    |
| 4       | Middleton, Mary Mrs.      | ditto,             | E. I., with four children,                                     | 24 0 0                  | .....    |
| 5       | McMahon, Julia Miss       | ditto,             | .....  | 20 0 0                  | .....    |

|                               |        |  |    |   |   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--|----|---|---|
| 23 Marrant, Elizabeth         | ditto, | E. I., old and infirm,                         | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 38 Marsack, S. Mrs.           | ditto, | .....  | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 Pereira, Hannah             | ditto, | Scotch descent, ill-health,                    | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 Phillipie, Balip Therara   | ditto, | French, old widow,                             | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 Pereira, Romanna           | ditto, | I. P., bodily infirmities, short, dark,        | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 25 Peacock, Anna              | ditto, | E. I., old,                                    | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 63 Patterson, Alexander James | ditto, | A leper,                                       | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| 17 Pigott, Louisa             | ditto, | Dutch, old,                                    | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 Peters, Ann                | ditto, | E. I., deaf and dumb,                          | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 28 Rodrigues, Mrs.            | ditto, | I. P., short, the right leg swollen,           | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 52 Rajwoollah,                | ditto, | Mussulman, lost his right arm, (Chandernagore, | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 55 Rammohun Sircar,           | ditto, | .....  | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 61 Robam, Mrs.                | ditto, | Old Hindoo,                                    | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 Smith, Ann Mary             | ditto, | .....  | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 16 Shouldham, Margaret Miss   | ditto, | English,                                       | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Simpson, Louisa Mrs.        | ditto, | E. C. B., short,                               | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 Tavares, Elizabeth         | ditto, | English, widow,                                | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| 6 Wroughton, Ann Miss         | ditto, | I. P., sickly, pock marked,                    | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 Aubin, Mrs.                | ditto, | English, old,                                  | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| 50 Augustin, Caroline         | ditto, | .....  | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 13 Aaron, Mary                | ditto, | I. P., a short young person, unable to walk,   | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 Butler, Ovey Eliza          | ditto, | .....  | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 Barnes, Catherine           | ditto, | Jewess, tall, a speck on the nose,             | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 Bantier, L. M. Miss        | ditto, | E. C. B., fair, and grey headed,               | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 Barker, William            | ditto, | E. C. B., tall,                                | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 31 Baptist, Ambrose           | ditto, | Chandernagore,                                 | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| 35 Bissett, Ellen             | ditto, | N. C., blind and humpback,                     | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Conran, Ann Mrs.            | ditto, | I. P., (Serampore.)                            | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 Christian, George          | ditto, | I. P., sickly, a speck on the nose,            | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 Christian, Paul            | ditto, | E. C. B., widow,                               | 5  | 0 | 0 |
|                               |        | I. P., totally blind,                          |    |   |   |
|                               |        | I. P., grey and partly bald, (Serampore,)      |    |   |   |

Until she can  
obtain employ-  
ment.

Chas. Weston's Fund.

| Number. | Names.                     | Division of Funds.   | Particular Marks.                              | Amount<br>Co.'s Rupees. | Remarks.                                  |
|---------|----------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---|
| 40      | Coyle, Elizabeth           | Chas. Weston's Fund, | N. C., old and infirm,                         | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 41      | DeCruze, Paschael          | ditto,               | I. P., old, a speck on the right cheek,...     | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 17      | DeRoza, Aurora             | ditto,               | I. P., (Chinsurah),                            | 12 0 0                  |   |
| 26      | DeCruze, Amonty            | ditto,               | I. P., lost his right leg,                     | 5 0 0                   |   |
| 36      | DeCruze, George            | ditto,               | I. P., tall, lame of left leg,                 | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 37      | DeRozario, Martha          | ditto,               | I. P., pock marked,                            | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 45      | DeSilva, Maria             | ditto,               | I. P., paralytic, (Serampore),                 | 6 0 0                   |   |
| 51      | D'Silva, M. Mrs.           | ditto,               | .....  | 8 0 0                   |   |
| 33      | Fleming, Sarah             | ditto,               | I. P., infirm and dim-sighted,                 | 5 0 0                   |   |
| 16      | Hunt, Jane                 | ditto,               | I. P., old,                                    | 10 0 0                  |   |
| 19      | Henwood, Ann Mary,         | ditto,               | E. C. B., old, short, slender and grey-headed, | 8 0 0                   |   |
| 39      | Hingun,                    | ditto,               | With a wife and 3 children, blind,             | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 46      | Joyan, Joseph              | ditto,               | Malay, old and infirm,                         | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 2       | Lethbridge, Susan Mrs..... | ditto,               | European, widow,                               | 20 0 0                  |   |
| 42      | Lame, John                 | ditto,               | I. P., cripple, a wort left side of forehead,  | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 21      | Miranda, Paschel           | ditto,               | I. P., old, white spot on his lips,            | 8 0 0                   |   |
| 12      | Nestor, Janet              | ditto,               | European, afflicted with leprosy,              | 10 0 0                  |   |
| 30      | Newbound, Ann              | ditto,               | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                    | 5 0 0                   |   |
| 44      | Nussooroodeen,             | ditto,               | Mussulman, blind,                              | 4 0 0                   |   |
| 9       | Popham, Louisa             | ditto,               | E. I., short, stout,                           | 15 0 0                  | { With an aged<br>mother and<br>daughter. |
| 32      | Parks, Sarah               | ditto,               | I. P., widow, sickly constitution,             | 5 0 0                   |   |
| 49      | Panchoo,                   | ditto,               | Mussulman boy, blind (Chinsurah),              | 2 0 0                   |   |

|    |                                      |     |  |    |   |   |
|----|--------------------------------------|-----|--|----|---|---|
| 21 | Seay, Catherine                      | ... | American, old and bodily infirmities, ...          | 7  | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Swares, Anna                         | ... | I. P., old, (Patna.)                               | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Sevey, Ann Mary                      | ... | E. I., Paralytic, lost the use of her {<br>speech, | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Speede, B. J. Mary Mrs.              | ... | (Chinsurah.)                                       | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| 18 | Thompson, Sarah Mrs.                 | ... | E. I., widow,                                      | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Ujeemun Bebee,                       | ... | Mussulman, old and infirm,                         | 4  | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Verdoncil, Matilda                   | ... | I. P., tall,                                       | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Woolsey, Charlotte                   | ... | E. I., widow,                                      | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Williams, Rose                       | ... | I. P., old and infirm,                             | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 38 | Ameerun,                             | ... | Mussulman, blind and infirm,                       | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Baker, Mary                          | ... | I. P., old and infirm,                             | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Boothoo,                             | ... | Mussulman, lost his left arm,                      | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 2  | Deane, H.                            | ... | E. I., widow,                                      | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | DeRozario, Rozina                    | ... | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                        | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Durberry,                            | ... | Mussulman, blind,                                  | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | DeSouza, Johannah                    | ... | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                        | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | DeRozario, Isabel or Eliza-<br>beth, | ... | I. P., short, old and infirm,                      | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | Essop, Shaik                         | ... | Mussulman, pock-marked,                            | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Fisher, Mary                         | ... | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                        | 7  | 0 | 0 |
| 7  | Gomes, Raza                          | ... | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                        | 8  | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | Goruchurn,                           | ... | Hindoo, maimed,                                    | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Gonsalves, Clementee                 | ... | .....  | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Grant, Catherine                     | ... | I. P., stout,                                      | 2  | 0 | 0 |
| 3  | Hawatson, Angelina                   | ... | Scotch descent, with 3 children,                   | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Hanip, Khallashy                     | ... | Mussulman, old and dim-sighted,                    | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 9  | Juddonauth Dutt,                     | ... | Hindoo, totally blind,                             | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | Julian, Ann Mary                     | ... | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                        | 6  | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Jaunmahomed Khayattee,               | ... | Blind and pock-marked,                             | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | Julia,                               | ... | Blind girl. (Chinsurah.)                           | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | Joakim, Catherine                    | ... | Short and sickly, I. P.,                           | 5  | 0 | 0 |
| 8  | Lewie, Mary Mrs.                     | ... | E. I., a slender, tall, person,                    | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Lizarda, Juliana                     | ... | I. P., a scar between eye brows, blind,            | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Lock, Nancy                          | ... | I. P., old and infirm,                             | 3  | 0 | 0 |
| 1  | McMahon, Harriet Miss                | ... | English, afflicted with scrofula,                  | 20 | 0 | 0 |

| Number. | Names.                          | Division of Funds. | Particular Marks.                                       | Amount<br>Co.'s Rupees. | Remarks. |
|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|----------|
| 14      | McClure, Sophia                 | Martin's Fund.     | I. P., paralytic,                                       | 4 0 0                   | .....    |
| 30      | Noormahomed's widow, .....      | ditto,             | With two children,                                      | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 31      | Nassir, .....                   | ditto,             | Mussulman, old,   | 2 8 0                   | .....    |
| 32      | Ramoney, .....                  | ditto,             | Hindoo, diseased, right leg,                            | 2 8 0                   | .....    |
| 39      | Rupsee Raur, .....              | ditto,             | (Serampore)   | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 42      | Ruton, .....                    | ditto,             | Hindoo, widow, old,                                     | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 21      | Surat, Clara                    | ditto,             | I. P., old and dim-sighted,                             | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 36      | Suffullyram, .....              | ditto,             | Hindoo, Leper,  | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 5       | Taylor, Magdalen Mrs            | ditto,             | E. I. widow,  | 8 0 0                   | .....    |
| 41      | Tarruck Chatterjee, .....       | ditto,             | Hindoo, paralytic,                                      | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 6       | Witchlow, Charlotte and<br>Mary | ditto,             | I. P., orphan,  | 8 0 0                   | .....    |
| 15      | Williams, Annestencia           | ditto,             | I. P., deaf and dumb,                                   | 4 0 0                   | .....    |
| 18      | Williams, Susannah              | ditto,             | .....   | 4 0 0                   | .....    |
| 46      | Woozier Tailor, .....           | ditto,             | Paralytic, (Chinsurah)                                  | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 7       | Andrews, Francis                | T. Hunt's Fund,    | I. P., blind,   | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 3       | Cope, Mary                      | ditto,             | I. P., dark complexion,                                 | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 5       | DeOzario, Maria                 | ditto,             | I. P., old, small eyes, and dim-sighted,                | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 1       | Gill, Josepha                   | ditto,             | I. P., old, bodily infirmities,                         | 4 0 0                   | .....    |
| 2       | Gomes, Catherine                | ditto,             | I. P., old and infirm, impaired vision,                 | 3 0 0                   | .....    |
| 4       | Pereira, Ritta                  | ditto,             | I. P., a scar, corner of the left eye, .....            | 2 0 0                   | .....    |
| 6       | Pereira, Anna                   | ditto,             | I. P., a small speck on the point of the<br>nose, ..... | 4 0 0                   | .....    |

JOHN G. LLEWELYN, Vestry Clerk,

St. John's Presidency Church.

RECEIPTS OF THE NEW SOUTH-WEST DUTY, 1896 DECEMBER 1896.

| Number.                           | Names.                  | Permanent or Temporary. | Religion. | Particular Marks.   | Amount of Monthly Allowance. | Remarks.                    |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1071                              | Abraham Sarkies, ...    | Permanent,              | Armin.    | Armenian, a tall, fair, sickly old man,                                     | 9 0 0                        | Three children.             |
| 99-52                             | Arthur, Charlotte       | Temporary,              | R. C.,    | I. P., a slender young woman, .....   | 8 0 0                        |                             |
| 77-52                             | Batavia, Mary .....     | Permanent,              | "         | I. P., a spare dark person, (perfectly blind), .....                        | 5 0 0                        |                             |
| 75-53                             | Bowers, Elizabeth ...   | Temporary,              | Prot.,    | E. I., widow, a fair, elderly person, .....                                 | 10 0 0                       | Two children.               |
| 1519                              | Castillo, Anstasia .... | "                       | R. C.,    | I. P., widow, dark and sickly, .....  | 12 0 0                       |                             |
| 1095                              | Crichton, Patrick ...   | Permanent,              | Prot.,    | E. I., short, slender and sickly, .....                                     | 20 0 0                       | Four children.              |
| 109-51                            | D'Rozario, Anna (A.)    | Temporary,              | R. C.,    | I. P., widow, a rather short, old woman, ...                                | 3 0 0                        |                             |
| 109-52                            | D'Rozario, Anna (B.)    | Permanent,              | "         | I. P., middle-sized, dark, old woman, ...                                   | 3 0 0                        |                             |
| 70-52                             | D'Rozario, Geo. Manl.,  | "                       | "         | I. P., middle-sized, dark, old man, .....                                   | 3 0 0                        | Perfectly blind.            |
| 16-51                             | D'Silva, Anstasia ...   | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, rather fair, old woman, ...                                   | 6 0 0                        |                             |
| 47-53                             | D'Cruze, Mark .....     | Temporary,              | "         | I. P., a dark, middle-sized person, .....                                   | 15 0 0                       |                             |
| 48-53                             | D'Rozario, Isabella...  | "                       | "         | I. P., a short, dark, old woman, .....                                      | 3 0 0                        | { A wife and six children.  |
| 56-53                             | D'Silva, Louisa .....   | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, a spare dark woman, .....                                     | 4 0 0                        |                             |
| 1496                              | D'Savelli, W C.....     | "                       | "         | I. P., tall, dark man.  | 3 0 0                        |                             |
| 107-51                            | D'Remedias, Louisa.     | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, fair, elderly person, ...                                     | 2 0 0                        | { A wife and four children. |
| 83-53                             | D'Rozario, Maria ...    | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, a spare dark, old woman, .....                                | 2 0 0                        |                             |
| 87-53                             | Dias, Joseph .....      | "                       | "         | I. P., a short dark man, .....  | 10 0 0                       |                             |
| 101-52                            | Deago, Maria .....      | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, a rather short, old woman, .....                              | 5 0 0                        | { A grand-daughter.         |
| 114-52                            | Fernandez, John ...     | "                       | "         | I. P., slightly pitted with small pox and affected with elephantiasis, ...} | 10 0 0                       |                             |
| 98-51                             | Fraser, Nicholas.....   | "                       | "         | I. P., a dark, old man, .....   | 6 0 0                        |                             |
| Carried over, Co.'s Rupees, ..... |                         |                         |           |   | 139 0 0                      |                             |

| Number.   | Names.   | Permanent or Temporary.                                | Religion.  | Particular Marks.   | Amount of Monthly Allowance.  | Remarks.  |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|
| 973<br>20-53  | Gonsalves, Johanna<br>Gomes, Catherine ...   | Permanent,<br>Temporary,                               | R. C.,<br>"  | Brought forward, ... ..<br>I. P., widow, sickly, tall and blind, .....<br>I. P., widow, gray-headed, helpless, old }<br>woman, ...  | 139 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 8 0   |   |
| 270<br>1605<br>1731<br>247<br>1558<br>86-53<br>1619 | Gomes, John .....<br>Lodrick, Canodah ...<br>Leah, .....<br>Mendies, Emelia .....<br>Mathews, Mary .....<br>Mendes, Maria .....<br>Paulit, Anthony ..... | "<br>"<br>"<br>Permanent,<br>Temporary,<br>"<br>"<br>" | Prot.,<br>R. C.,<br>Jewish,<br>R. C.,<br>Prot.,<br>R. C.,<br>" | E. I., a stout, old man, .....<br>I. P., widow, dark, blind and old, .....<br>Jewess, widow, thin and fair, .....<br>I. P., widow, short and very sickly, .....<br>E. I., a rather tall, old woman, .....<br>I. P., widow, a dark, old woman, .....<br>I. P., dark, sickly, old man, .....<br>I. P., a short, dark person, an idiot, ....<br>I. P., widow, a mole on her upper lip, ...<br>I. P., widow, slender and short, .....<br>I. P., short and stout, an idiot, ....<br>I. P., middle-sized, spare person, }<br>broken back, ... | 8 0 0<br>8 0 0<br>8 0 0<br>4 0 0<br>3 0 0<br>2 0 0<br>5 0 0<br>3 12 0<br>6 0 0<br>6 0 0<br>2 0 0<br>6 0 0 | A wife and a son.<br>A grand-son.<br>Mother and an aunt.<br>A daughter.<br>"<br>A wife and a son.<br>Two children.<br>A son.<br>A daughter. |
| 60-53<br>53-53<br>60-53                             | Santiago, Francisca<br>Totaba, .....<br>Watson, Miss Mary  | "<br>"<br>"  | "<br>Jewish,<br>Prot.,   | I. P., a rather stout, dark, old woman, .....<br>Jewess, a fair, elderly person, .....<br>E. I., a fair respectable looking person, .....   | 3 0 0<br>12 0 0<br>7 0 0  | Three daughters.  |
|   |  |  |  | Total, ... ..   | 228 4 0   |   |

M. S. TEMPLETON,

Secretary, O. C. C. D. C. Society.

| Number. | Names.                  | Permanent or Temporary. | Religion. | Particular Marks.                                  | Amount of Monthly Allowance. | Remarks.                    |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19-53   | Austin, Helen Charlotte | Temporary,              | R. C.,    | E. I., a short, fair, young person, .....          | 10 0 0                       | Three children.             |
| 952     | Andrews, Anne           | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, dark, stout and elderly, .....       | 7 0 0                        | A son.                      |
| 31-51   | Baretto, Elizabeth      | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, tall, rather fair and young, .....   | 7 0 0                        | A mother.                   |
| 888     | Betts, Anne             | "                       | "         | I. P., sickly, consumptive person, .....           | 2 0 0                        |                             |
| 13-53   | D'Barros, Minghana      | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, dark, and rather short woman, .....  | 15 0 0                       | Six children.               |
| 17-53   | D'Cruz, John            | "                       | "         | I. P., a dark old man, .....                       | 12 0 0                       | { A wife and two daughters. |
| 31-53   | D'Costa, Frances        | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, a dark old woman, .....              | 7 8 0                        | Totally blind.              |
| 28-52   | Frances, Maria          | "                       | "         | I. P., widow, grey-headed old woman, .....         | 3 0 0                        | "                           |
| 23-52   | Gould, Eugenia          | Permanent,              | "         | E. I., widow, a respectable looking person, .....  | 3 0 0                        | Blind.                      |
| 2-52    | Gill, Rose Mary         | Temporary,              | "         | E. I., widow, very old and infirm, .....           | 16 0 0                       | Ten children.               |
| 889     | Gomes, Anna             | Permanent,              | "         | I. P., tall, elderly person, (leprous) .....       | 2 0 0                        |                             |
| 25-53   | Gomes, Anthony (C.)     | Temporary,              | P. Cat.,  | E. I., widow, middle-sized, slender and old, ..... | 5 0 0                        | A wife.                     |
| 669     | Hettson, Ann            | Permanent,              | "         | E. I., a spare, dark, sickly person, .....         | 8 0 0                        |                             |
| 30-53   | Henry, Maria            | Temporary,              | "         | E. I., widow, tall, slender old person, .....      | 10 0 0                       | Three children.             |
| 31-52   | Lewis, Mary             | "                       | "         | E. I., widow, tall, slender and fair, .....        | 7 8 0                        |                             |
| 537     | Morris, Matilda         | "                       | "         | E. I., widow, thin, dark and old, .....            | 16 0 0                       | Two children.               |
| 24-53   | Orphan, An              | "                       | "         | E. I., a thin, sickly person, .....                | 12 0 0                       |                             |
| 24-51   | Vaillant, Chas. Louis   | Permanent,              | R. C.,    | I. P., widow, thin, dark and old, .....            | 25 0 0                       | Six children.               |
| 4-52    | Williams, Anna          | "                       | "         | Total, Co. Rupees.....                             | 4 0 0                        |                             |
|         |                         |                         |           |  | 172 0 0                      |                             |

M. S. TEMPLETON,  
Secretary, O. C. Committee, District Charitable Society.



*List of Pensioners on the Funds of the St. James' District Charitable Committee,  
on the 31st December 1853.*

| Number. | Names of Pensioners.  | Allowance. | Domicile.                      | Reasons for admission.  |
|---------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 530     | Mrs. S. Dundas, ..... | 1 3 0 0    | Toltolla, ...                  | Aged widow.             |
| 521     | Goia, .....           | 3 1 8 0    | Church Mission Premises, ..... | Children to look after. |
| 520     | Jellasuree, .....     | 0 1 8 0    | Ditto, ...                     | Aged widow.             |
| 471     | Joseph, .....         | 1 2 0 0    | Kullinga, ...                  | Insane.                 |
| 519     | Gowree, .....         | 3 4 0 0    | Church Mission Premises, ..... | Bed-ridden.             |
| 527     | Mrs. R. White, .....  | 0 8 0 0    | Bow Bazar, ...                 | Aged widow.             |
|         | Co.'s Rs. ....        | 20 0 0     |                                |                         |

C. H. KERR,  
Secretary.

*List of Pensioners on the Howrah District Funds, on the  
31st December 1853.*

|                              |              |    |   |   |        |
|------------------------------|--------------|----|---|---|--------|
| M. Conell and family, ... .. | Co.'s Rupees | 30 | 0 | 0 |        |
| John Clinton, ... ..         | "            | 4  | 0 | 0 |        |
| Mrs. Chaplin, ... ..         | "            | 16 | 0 | 0 |        |
|                              |              |    |   |   | 50 0 0 |
| Maria D'Silva, ... ..        | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
| John and wife, ... ..        | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
| John Pearee, ... ..          | "            | 1  | 0 | 0 |        |
| Mary, ... ..                 | "            | 1  | 0 | 0 |        |
| James, ... ..                | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
| Thomas, ... ..               | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
| Thomas, ... ..               | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
| Thomas, ... ..               | "            | 2  | 0 | 0 |        |
|                              |              |    |   |   | 14 0 0 |
|                              | Co.'s Rupees | 64 | 0 | 0 |        |

# NATIVE COMMITTEE.



## ABSTRACT OF PENSIONERS ON 31ST DECEMBER 1853.

|                   | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Hindoos, .....    | 55            | 97              | 152           | } 356 Recipients,..... Rupees 667 0 0 |
| Mahomedans, ..... | 77            | 127             | 204           |                                       |

S U B S C R I B E R S

T O T H E

D I S T R I C T C H A R I T A B L E S O C I E T Y ,

1853-1854.

MONTHLY DONATION FROM THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, Co.'s Rs. 1200 0 0

M O N T H L Y .

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Trustees Dwarkanath Tagore's Fund for Blind Poor,- Co.'s Rs. | 0 0 0  |
| J. Higgins, Esq., - - - - - "                                | 3 0 0  |
| Captain M. J. Turnbull, - - - - - "                          | 4 0 0  |
| C-----, commencing from 16th February 1854, "                | 20 0 0 |

Q U A R T E R L Y .

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Dr. J. Jackson, - - - - - Co.'s Rs. | 16 0 0 |
| S., - - - - - "                     | 8 0 0  |
| G., - - - - - "                     | 25 0 0 |
| Mrs. C. B. Skinner, - - - - - "     | 15 0 0 |
| R. M. S. - - - - - "                | 10 0 0 |
| Dr. G. G. Spilsbury, - - - - - "    | 60 0 0 |

A N N U A L .

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, - - Co.'s Rs. | 200 0 0 |
| The Honorable Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt., - - - - - "             | 300 0 0 |
| The Honorable Sir J. W. Colville, Kt., - - - - - "            | 100 0 0 |
| The Honorable Sir A. Buller, Kt., - - - - - "                 | 50 0 0  |
| The Honorable B. Peacock,- - - - - "                          | 100 0 0 |
| Messrs. Ashburner and Co., - - - - - "                        | 75 0 0  |
| Sir R. Barlow, Bart., C. S., - - - - - "                      | 100 0 0 |
| Colonel R. J. H. Birch, C. B., - - - - - "                    | 100 0 0 |
| C. Beadon, Esq., C. S., - - - - - "                           | 100 0 0 |

|   |           |     |   |   |
|---|-----------|-----|---|---|
| Major W. E. Baker, - - - - -                  | Co.'s Rs. | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| B. J. Colvin, Esq., C. S., - - - - -          | "         | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir F. Currie, (1853,) - - - - -  | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| E. Currie, Esq., C. S., - - - - -             | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Dickens, Esq., - - - - -                   | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| P. S. D'Rozario, Esq., - - - - -              | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| John Deffell, Esq., - - - - -                 | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| J. Dunbar, Esq., C. S., - - - - -             | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| W. H. Elliott, Esq., C. S., - - - - -         | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| Colonel W. N. Forbes, - - - - -               | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| J. H. Fergusson, Esq., - - - - -              | "         | 75  | 0 | 0 |
| W. Grey, Esq., C. S., - - - - -               | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| G. Higgins, Esq., - - - - -                   | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| C. S. Hogg, Esq., - - - - -                   | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| H. J. Muston, Esq., - - - - -                 | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| D. Macdonald, Esq., - - - - -                 | "         | 8   | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. S. Nicolson, - - - - -                    | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain G. Newbolt, - - - - -                 | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| G. A. Pepper, Esq., C. S., - - - - -          | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| W. Ritchie, Esq., - - - - -                   | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain T. E. Rogers, - - - - -               | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| Samuel Smith, Esq., - - - - -                 | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| B. R. Stroud, Esq., - - - - -                 | "         | 16  | 0 | 0 |
| The Revd Professor S. Slater, - - - - -       | "         | 16  | 0 | 0 |
| Dr. D. Stewart, - - - - -                     | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| H. Woodrow, Esq., - - - - -                   | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| X. Y. Z., - - - - -                           | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| The Revd. Professor K. M. Banerjea, - - - - - | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Bemolachurn Day, - - - - -              | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Chundercomar Chatterjea, - - - - -          | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Doorgachurn Banerjea, - - - - -             | "         | 10  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Eshanchunder Bose, - - - - -                | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Gannandromohun Tagore, - - - - -            | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Hurrochunder Ghose, - - - - -               | "         | 16  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Hureemohun Sen, - - - - -                   | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Kissorychund Mitter, - - - - -              | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Kasheeshur Mitter, - - - - -                | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Modosooden Roy, - - - - -                   | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Nilmoney Muttyloll, - - - - -               | "         | 12  | 0 | 0 |

|  |           |     |   |   |
|--|-----------|-----|---|---|
| Baboo Nilcomul Banerjea, - - - - -           | Co.'s Rs. | 12  | 0 | 0 |
| Rajah Pertabchunder Sing, - - - - -          | "         | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Pearychand Mitter, - - - - -           | "         | 25  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Potitpaubun Sen, - - - - -                 | "         | 36  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Rajender Dutt, - - - - -                   | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Radanath Sickdar, - - - - -                | "         | 50  | 0 | 0 |
| „ Ramgopaul Ghose, - - - - -                 | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| „ Russomoy Dutt, - - - - -                   | "         | 16  | 0 | 0 |
| Rajah Suttochurn Ghosal, Bahadoor, - - - - - | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Blake, Esq. - - - - -                     | "         | 100 | 0 | 0 |

## DONORS.

|  |             |      |    |    |
|--|-------------|------|----|----|
| Estate Sittanauth Mullick, from Baboo Rajkissen Mitter, Executor, in further part of Legacy of 3,000 Rupees, - - - - - | } Co.'s Rs. | 500  | 0  | 0  |
| “ The Committee of the Ball given to Lady Jackson,” (through Henry Lumsden, Esq.,) - - - - -                           |             |      |    |    |
| Baboo Uddoy Chunder Addy, - - - - -  | „           | 12   | 0  | 0  |
| A Friend, - - - - -  | „           | 7    | 10 | 0  |
| Baboo Madhubchunder Chouduree, Moonsiff of Chuppye, Zillah Rajshye, - - - - -  | „           | 10   | 0  | 0  |
| Owen John Elias, Esq., - - - - -   | {           | 4294 | 0  | 11 |
|  |             | 950  | 0  | 0  |
|  |             | 477  | 8  | 0  |
|  |             | 5721 | 8  | 11 |
| A Friend through L. A. DeSouza, Esq., - - - - -  | „           | 250  | 0  | 0  |
| X. Y. Z., for the Alms House, - - - - -  | „           | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, extra donation, - - - - -   | „           | 200  | 0  | 0  |
| D. M. A., - - - - -  | „           | 10   | 0  | 0  |
| D. C., - - - - - two donations, - - - - -  | „           | 75   | 0  | 0  |
| W. Macpherson, Esq., - - - - -   | „           | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| F. Bellairs, Esq., - - - - -   | „           | 50   | 0  | 0  |
| J. P. Grant, Esq., C. S., - - - - -  | „           | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| F. Cowan, Esq., - - - - -  | „           | 100  | 0  | 0  |
| F. E., through G. W. Moultrie, Esq., two donations, - - - - -  | „           | 61   | 0  | 0  |
| J. A. Cavorke, Esq., - - - - -   | „           | 200  | 0  | 0  |
| T. Marshall, Esq., - - - - -   | „           | 6    | 0  | 0  |
| A Thank offering, through Revd. H. S. Fisher, - - - - -  | „           | 16   | 0  | 0  |

|  |                      |      |    |   |
|--|----------------------|------|----|---|
| Major R. Ramsay, - - - - -                           | - Co.'s Rs.          | 40   | 0  | 0 |
| G. M., - - - - -                                     | "                    | 12   | 0  | 0 |
| W. X. Y. Z., - - - - -                               | three donations, - - | 115  | 0  | 0 |
| W. F. Fergusson, Esq., through Messrs. Allan Deffell | }                    | 10   | 0  | 0 |
| and Co., - - - - -                                   |                      |      |    |   |
| G. A. Laws, Esq., - - - - -                          | "                    | 5    | 0  | 0 |
| A Friend at B., - - - - -                            | "                    | 1215 | 14 | 0 |
| R. T. Tucker, Esq., through J. Cochrane, Esq.,       | }                    | 3    | 12 | 0 |
| Official Assignee, - - - - -                         |                      |      |    |   |
| A Thank offering, - - - - -                          | "                    | 40   | 0  | 0 |
| A Lent offering, - - - - -                           | "                    | 150  | 0  | 0 |
| W. Nichol, Esq., - - - - -                           | "                    | 16   | 0  | 0 |

---

## SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

## LEPER ASYLUM.

|                               |                    |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Mrs. W. Bonnaud, - - - - -    | Monthly, Co.'s Rs. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Baboo Loknath Bose, - - - - - | ditto              | 3 | 0 | 0 |

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF A**  
**EUROPEAN GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,**  
**HELD IN BOMBAY,**  
**ON MONDAY THE 20TH FEBRUARY, 1854,**  
**FOR THE TRIAL OF**  
**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GIDLEY, 22ND REGT. BO. N. I.**

**PRESIDENT.**

Colonel F. P. Lester, Commandant of Artillery.

**MEMBERS.**

Lieutenant Colonel H. Macan, 24th Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Hallett, C. B., 3rd Regt. N. I.  
Lieutenant Colonel Commandant J. S. Leeson, Horse Artillery.  
Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Honner, 4th Regiment N. I., (Rifles).  
Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Down, 27th Regiment N. I.  
Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Stisted, H. M.'s 78th Regiment (Highlanders).  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Creagh, H. M.'s 86th Regiment.  
Lieutenant Colonel W. Brett, 2d Battalion Artillery.  
Lieutenant Colonel J. Wilkie, H. M.'s 10th Royal Hussars.  
Major E. H. Hart, Marine Battalion N. I.  
Major S. Turnbull, Horse Artillery.  
Major H. Hamilton, H. M.'s 78th Regiment (Highlanders).  
Major P. Grehan, H. M.'s 78th Regiment (Highlanders).  
Captain J. P. Mayers, H. M.'s 86th Foot.  
Captain H. Boye, Deputy Judge Advocate General, conducted the proceedings of the Court, and Lieut. C. L. Glassford, 1st Fusiliers, officiated as Interpreter.

The General Order directing the assembly of the Court and the Warrants to the President and Deputy Judge Advocate General having been read, and the members duly sworn, the Court proceeded to the trial of



Lieut. Colonel Thomas Gidley, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., on the following

### CHARGES.

**FIRST CHARGE.**—For gross dereliction of duty, when Commanding Officer of the 15th Regiment N. I., in having at Bhooj, in the province of Cutch, between the 1st of January and the 1st of September 1853, countenanced intemperance and unbecoming conduct among the officers of the Regiment under his command, by permitting unchecked and unpunished, the following instances of drunkenness and impropriety, degrading to Gentlemen, and ruinous to discipline.

*First Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliott, who was drunk and indecent in his language at a dinner party given by the Political Agent in Cutch, on or about the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the Prisoner being present.

*Second Instance.*—In the instance of Lieutenant Comyn, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who was drunk when going to the Durbar of his Highness the Rao of Cutch, on or about the 7th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

*Third Instance.*—In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who was drunk at a dinner party, given by the Political Agent in Cutch, on or about the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the Prisoner being present.

*Fourth Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliott, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who were drunk at a Nautch given on or about the 20th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the Prisoner being present.

*Fifth Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliott, who, on or about the 13th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, arrived drunk at Ensign Cole's Bungalow, when required to afford medical aid to that officer;—Surgeon Elliott having come from the Prisoner's house on that occasion.

*Sixth Instance.*—In the instance of Lieutenant Laurie; of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who was drunk in the Billiard-room of the Regiment, on or about the evening of the 13th of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the Prisoner being present.

*Seventh Instance.*—In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who was drunk at the prisoner's quarters, on or about the 3rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three;—Ensign Loft being at the time on duty, as officer of the day.

**SECOND CHARGE.**—For gross dereliction of duty, when Commanding Officer of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and conduct highly dis-

graceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in not interfering to prevent the following scenes of indecency which were enacted in his presence :—

*First Instance.*—In the instance of disgusting language, used towards the late Surgeon Elliott, in the Billiard-room of the 15th, Regiment N. I., on or about the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, on which occasion Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment, laid hold of Surgeon Elliott by the private parts.

*Second Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliott, whose person was indecently exposed in the Billiard Room by certain Officers of the Regiment, on or about the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters Bombay, 16th day of February 1854.

By the order of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) HENRY HANCOCK, Lieut. Col.,

Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

Colonel Gidley pleaded Not Guilty. He was professionally assisted by Mr. R. B. Barton, Barrister at Law, and Mr. F. J. Darby, Solicitor, of the Supreme Court.

The following Evidence was then recorded:—

1st WITNESS, *Assistant Surgeon Beatty*, deposed.—I was stationed as Assistant Surgeon at Bhooj in the month of January 1853, in medical charge of a Detachment of Artillery. I am acquainted with the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Gidley. In January 1853 Lieutenant Colonel Gidley commanded the 15th Regiment in Bhooj. I was acquainted with the late Surgeon Elliott of the 15th Regiment. In January 1853, I remember that a dinner party was given to the 15th Regiment shortly after its arrival at Bhooj, by Major Jacob, the Political Agent in Cutch. I do not remember the exact date. I was at that dinner. Colonel Gidley was there, the late Surgeon Elliott was there. I was seated on the same side of the table as Surgeon Elliott, six or seven chairs off. Colonel Gidley was sitting on the left of Major Jacob, who was in the centre, and Surgeon Elliott was on the opposite side of the table some five chairs off, as near as I can recollect. I remarked Surgeon Elliott's riotous conversation on that occasion. He was calling out very loud about the medal which he had got at Mooltan. I heard Major Jacob say to Surgeon Elliott that he had now come into civilized society, and intimated his wish that he should keep quiet. He did not keep quiet. I heard Major Jacob address Surgeon Elliott twice on the same point. Surgeon Elliott did not keep quiet the second time. I did not hear Colonel Gidley address Surgeon Elliott on the riotous conversation he was indulging in. Colonel Gidley was nearer to me than Major Jacob.

*Cross-Examined.*—I had seen Surgeon Elliott previously to the day we met at dinner. I saw him at breakfast on the morning that the Regiment had arrived. Colonel Gidley was seated at such a distance from Surgeon Elliott, that I should say I heard, could have been heard by Colonel Gidley.

*By the Court.*—I was under the impression that Surgeon Elliott was then under the influence of liquor. I did not hear him use indecent language.—[*The witness retires*]

2ND WITNESS, *Lieut. Mellersh*, of the Artillery, deposed.—In the month of January, 1853, I was serving at Bhooj. I am acquainted with the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Gidley. He commanded the 15th Regt. N. I. at Bhooj in January 1853. I was acquainted with the late Surgeon Elliott of the 15th Regiment. I was present at a dinner party given on the 11th January at Bhooj by Major Jacob, Political Agent in Cutch, to the Officers of the 15th Regt. N. I. Colonel Gidley was there; the late Surgeon Elliott was there. I was on the opposite side of the table to that occupied by Surgeon Elliott near the furthest end. Colonel Gidley was sitting on the left of Major Jacob, who was at the centre of the Table. Dr. Elliott was on the opposite side near the end of the table. Surgeon Elliott was intoxicated on that occasion. I was led to think so because he was talking and laughing loudly at dinner, and behaved ridiculously. I do not remember exactly what he was saying, he was talking principally about Moeltan; Major Jacob several times endeavoured to turn the conversation, but did not succeed. The noise made by Surgeon Elliott was very disagreeable to Major Jacob, I did not observe that Col. Gidley took any notice of Surgeon Elliott's conduct. I was seated nearer to Colonel Gidley than to Major Jacob—at least I think so.

*Cross-Examined.*—I had seen Surgeon Elliott once before at Sukkur when the Moeltan Field Force was collecting there. On the occasion of my seeing Surgeon Elliott at Sukkur at the Mess of the 11th Regiment he was talking loudly;—from what I saw of him I thought his usual manner was noisy. On the occasion of the dinner given by Major Jacob, I saw Surgeon Elliott after the company had left, and from his manner of walking and general demeanour I was convinced that he was drunk. Colonel Gidley was not there at the time I refer to. I don't recollect if Colonel Gidley left early.

*By the Court.*—Surgeon Elliott was so evidently drunk when Colonel Gidley was present that he must have observed it.—[*The witness retires.*]

3RD WITNESS, *Lieut. Billamore*, of the Artillery, deposed.—In the month of January 1853 I was doing duty at Bhooj. I am acquainted with the prisoner Lieutenant Colonel Gidley, he was commanding the 15th Regiment N. I. at Bhooj in January 1853. I was acquainted with the late Surgeon Elliott of the 15th Regiment. I was at a dinner party given in January 1853 by Major Jacob, Political Agent, to the officers of the 15th Regiment shortly after their arrival in Bhooj. Colonel Gidley was there, so also was Surgeon Elliott. I was on the left of Colonel Gidley. Dr Elliott was on the opposite side of the table. The Revd. Mr Watson was seated opposite to Major Jacob I think, and Dr Elliott to the left of Mr Watson. I should say that Dr Elliott was drunk on that occasion. I was led to form that opinion from his rambling way of talking and from his general manner. I do not remember any thing he said. The nature of his conversation was disagreeable and insulting to Mr Watson. Major Jacob endeavoured two or three times to turn the conversation. Dr Elliott's language was obscene and filthy. Major Jacob did not succeed in his endeavours; he twice tried to change the conversation. Colonel Gidley did not take any notice of Surgeon Elliott's conduct. I don't remember when Dr Elliott left the party.

*Cross-Examined.*—I remember one time Surgeon Elliott was talking about women, and that was what induced Major Jacob to try to change the conversation. The dinner party I refer to was given to the Society in general, to meet the Officers of the 15th Regt. I do not remember any of the obscene remarks made by Dr Elliott; he was saying something about preferring petticoats to the cloth, referring to Mr. Watson's profession. What I have deposed to about obscene language is from my own

knowledge I believe, and not from hearsay. I cannot say that I remember any particular word made use of by Surgeon Elliott, but I am positive that I did hear him speak obscenely. Dr. Elliott might have said to Mr. Watson—"much as I respect your cloth, I like a petticoat much better;" it might have been that, and I don't consider that obscene. Dr. Elliott's general manner in society was noisy: There were no ladies present at the party.

*By the Court.*—I don't recollect having heard Major Jacob address Dr. Elliott; when he wanted to change the conversation, he spoke as if he was addressing Mr. Watson. Dr. Elliott's conduct and conversation were such as to draw general observation.—*[The witness retires.]*

4TH WITNESS, *The Revd. Thomas Watson*, deposed.—In January 1853 I was Military Chaplain at Bhooj. I am acquainted with the prisoner, Colonel Gidley. In January 1853, he was Commanding the 15th Regiment. I was present at the dinner party given by Major Jacob, Political Agent in Cutch, to the 15th Regiment, shortly after the arrival of the corps in that Province. I think it was about the 11th of January. Colonel Gidley was there. The late Surgeon Elliott was there. Dr. Elliott was sitting the next but one on my left hand at the table. He seemed to me to be intoxicated on that occasion. He was noisy, and was making use of loose language, and his manner was different from what it was whenever I have seen him sober. He was swearing all the time, and I heard him make use of one very offensive expression. I remember his saying, "that damned fellow has the buboes." I can't recollect any other expressions of that nature; the other expressions made use of by him were simply oaths. Colonel Gidley did not take the slightest notice of this conduct; Major Jacob did take notice; he said to Surgeon Elliott—"you must recollect, Doctor, that you are now come into civilized society and must behave yourself," or words to that effect. I don't recollect Major Jacob speaking to him in this manner more than once. His reproof had no effect upon Dr. Elliott. Colonel Gidley was seated on the left hand of Major Jacob, when the latter vainly endeavoured to induce Dr. Elliott to behave himself.

*Cross-examined.*—I can't tell to whom Dr. Elliott was speaking when he made use of the indecent expression specified by me, my notice was attracted by the observation. I was not paying any attention to his conversation. I believe that Dr. Bloxham was sitting next to Dr. Elliott, but I really can't say that the observation was addressed by the latter to Dr. Bloxham, as between professional men. I can't say positively who did or who did not hear the indecent expression referred to; but Colonel Gidley was within hearing. I believe there was a general conversation going on at the time. I don't remember, at this distant period, any observations made use of by Colonel Gidley, except one regarding Shikarpore as a station. Colonel Gidley did not speak in so loud a tone of voice as Dr. Elliott. I did not report Dr. Elliott's conduct to Colonel Gidley, as it was no duty of mine, it was useless, as Colonel Gidley was himself present; I am not aware that any one else reported Dr. Elliott's conduct to Colonel Gidley. It is impossible for me to say whether or not Colonel Gidley was so engaged in general conversation as not to have heard the indecent observation made use of by Dr. Elliott.

*By the Court.*—I forget whether it was before or after or at the time when the indecent expression was used by Dr. Elliott, that Major Jacob endeavoured to make him keep quiet. I do not recollect having heard Dr. Elliott make any allusion to "cloth" or "petticoat" in any address to me. When Major Jacob desired Dr. Elliott to behave himself as he had come into civilized society, no one could have mistaken that he meant to stop Dr. Elliott going on in the way he was doing; Major Jacob appeared to be very much annoyed; the whole affair was such as naturally to attract Colonel Gidley's attention.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 21<sup>st</sup> FEBRUARY, 1854.

*The Reverend Thomas Watson's Examination continued:—*

*By the Court.*—Dr Elliott dined with Major Jacob after the ill conduct alluded to by me. I was there on the occasion of the dinner in January at Major Jacob's. Ensign Hammond, of the 15th Regiment, sat on the other side of Surgeon Elliott. The tone of voice used by Surgeon Elliott in addressing Assistant Surgeon Bloxham when he made use of the offensive expression referred to in my evidence yesterday, was certainly not that in which professional men talk over such subjects, more especially when they happen to meet together in general company. I am sufficient judge of the tone of voice of Dr Elliott in his general speaking to make the answer I have just given. I had never seen him before.—[*The witness retires.*]

The Court now proceeded to receive evidence on the Second Instance of the First Charge.

*5th Witness, Major Watkins, 15 Regt. N. I., deposed.*—On the 7th April 1853 the Eur. Officers of the 15th Regt. N. I. were ordered to attend on Duty at the Durbar of His Highness the Rao of Cutch. I saw Lieutenant Comyn going to the Durbar. Lieut. and Adjutant Kane first brought it to my notice that Lieut. Comyn was drunk. I then went up to him, spoke to him, and saw that he was drunk, and desired him to go to his quarters. He did not go immediately, when Ensign Loft and Ensign Cole went up to him and persuaded him to go; his clothes on the left side were dirty. When I went up to Lieut. Comyn he was rolling to and fro on his tattoo, and could hardly keep his position. His voice was that of a drunken man, he could hardly articulate. As well as I can remember this was at 5 o'clock in the evening. At that time I was second in command of the 15th Regt. N. I. The officers were dressed in shell jackets and swords when they went to the Durbar. Lieut. Comyn was in that dress.

*Cross-Examined.*—I do not remember that I told Major Jacob that Lieut. Comyn was indisposed on that occasion. I had only one opinion on that point, Lieut. Comyn was drunk,—and I could not have stated otherwise. I did not, that I am aware of, excuse Lieut. Comyn's absence from the Durbar to Major Jacob. I am perfectly sure that I had no conversation with Major Jacob at the Durbar or at any other time in regard to Lieut. Comyn. I did not report to Lieut.-Col. Gidley the conduct of Lieut. Comyn. I left it to the Adjutant, Lieut. Kane, to do so, as he was present at the time that I sent Lieut. Comyn to his quarters; and I expected that I would have been sent for the next morning by Lieut.-Colonel Gidley, to enquire into the particulars. I am not aware of my own knowledge that Lieut. Kane reported the circumstance to Lieut.-Col. Gidley.

*By the Court.*—The Durbar was held between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. I should most decidedly say that the state in which I saw Lieut. Comyn was not produced by exposure to the sun in one of the hottest months of the year;—it was from the effect of liquor. I am not aware that Colonel Gidley in any way noticed the matter; nor was it officially or otherwise noticed to me by Colonel Gidley. It was more as an order emanating from me as second in command than as a piece of advice, that I desired Lieut. Comyn to go to his quarters. I considered it my duty to order Lieut. Comyn to do so.

[The following question put by the prisoner through the Court was not allowed to be addressed to the Witness:—"If you ordered Lieut. Comyn to proceed to his quarters, why did you not report that you had done so to Lieut.-Colonel Gidley?"]

I did not order Lieut. Kane to report the circumstance. I thought an Adjutant of the Regiment he would have done so himself, as he brought it to my notice. I did not place Lieut. Comyn under arrest.

[The Court refused to entertain the following question. "In the absence of Colonel Gidley, why did you not, as second in command, place Lieut. Comyn at once in arrest."]

Col. Gidley was present at the Durbar. I am not aware that he noticed the absence of Lieut. Comyn. I have no official knowledge that Lieut. Comyn's conduct was reported to Lieut.-Colonel Gidley. Lieut. Kane mentioned to me that Colonel Gidley was aware of Lieut. Comyn having been drunk. The officers of the Regiment assembled together in a body at Major Jacob's house before going to the Durbar. I do not remember having seen Lieut. Comyn inside the house, but I saw him outside the gate afterwards amongst the other officers. Col. Gidley was riding in front at the time with Major Jacob some fifty or hundred yards distant from where I saw Lieut. Comyn.—[*The witness retires*]

6TH WITNESS, *Captain Kane*, 15th Regiment N. I., deposed.—I was Adjutant of the 15th Regiment in April 1853. On the 7th of that month the Officers were invited to a Durbar of the Rao of Cutch. I saw Lieutenant Comyn going to the Durbar. He was very drunk. He was reeling about on his tattoo. His clothes were covered with dirt. His face had a bewildered appearance. No conversation passed between me and him. He was sent home by Major Watkins. I went up to Major Watkins and told him that Lieutenant Comyn was drunk. The Officers were ordered by a Circular signed by Colonel Gidley to go to the Durbar. The order emanated from Lieut.-Colonel Gidley. I do not exactly remember what order was issued regarding dress; but shell jackets and swords were worn on duty at the time. It was between five and six o'clock in the evening that I saw Lieut. Comyn going to the Durbar. I saw him near the body of Officers and going towards the Camp. I did not hear what passed between him and Major Watkins. While we were proceeding to the Durbar, Col. Gidley was not aware of Mr Comyn being drunk; but next morning at the orderly room I mentioned the circumstance to him, not as a report, because I knew that Colonel Gidley had been with Lieut. Comyn at about nine o'clock on the previous night,—that of the Durbar. Col. Gidley had previously mentioned the same to me; he talked of it as a disgraceful proceeding, and suggested that Lieut. Comyn should be made to leave the Regiment. No official notice was taken of the subject by Col. Gidley that I am aware of. The junior Officers of the Regiment talked of raising a sum of money to purchase him out; but it was not carried into effect. I am not aware of this of my own knowledge.

*Cross-Examined.*—Colonel Gidley mentioned the circumstance to me on the evening of the Durbar, in course of the conversation with me in the orderly room. I and he were present. I had a conversation with several Officers on the subject of Lieut. Comyn's purchase. When I first saw him he was about eight paces off; he afterwards passed close by me,—within two or three paces off. Col. Gidley read me Mr. Comyn's note to him, which led me to infer that Mr. Comyn intended to destroy himself and wished him good-bye, and that he would not see him again in this world. Colonel Gidley told me that it was this note which induced him to go to Lieut. Comyn the previous evening. I did not infer from Colonel Gidley reading me the note that Lieut. Comyn was in a state of dangerous illness, unless *delirium tremens* brought on by drinking he meant. Col. Gidley told me that he had just discovered that Lieutenant Comyn was suffering from venereal disease; that shortly after his return from Bombay Dr. Elliott was going to give Lieut. Comyn a sick certificate to go to Mandavie, in consequence of his having that disease which was only discovered that morning. He was put into sick quarters after his return from Bhooj up to the day of the Durbar. When he returned from Bombay he appeared remarkably well. I never heard of Dr. Elliott having allowed people to go away on sick leave in consequence of the venereal disease.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1854.

*2. Captain Kane's examination continued:—*Colonel Gidley was about twenty or thirty paces in front of Major Jacob and Dr. Elliott when Lieutenant Comyn was drunk; he was standing near Major Jacob. When I first saw Lieutenant Comyn, it was my intention to report him to Lieutenant Colonel Gidley. I had mentioned my intention to, I think, Ensign Loft, who was riding by my side at the time. He begged of me not to do so and said, he would take him (Lieutenant C.) home. I was also deterred from a wish not to expose my Regiment in presence of a stranger.—Major Jacob. I had been moreover Adjutant only for several days and had just returned to the Regiment, and I considered that the matter might have been settled by buying Lieutenant Comyn out of the Regiment instead of subjecting him to a Court Martial. Strictly speaking, however, I neglected my duty in not reporting him. My motive for so doing was not to expose him. Col. Gidley seemed to screen Lieutenant Comyn. I must say Colonel Gidley appeared to be annoyed at the circumstance; he said something about Lieutenant Comyn having been at Mess with other officers. He was annoyed at the officers having permitted Lieutenant Comyn to come in that state. In reporting to Major Watkins I did not think the same notice would be taken of Lieutenant Comyn's conduct as by reporting him to Colonel Gidley.—[*The witness retires.*]

*3. SEVEN WITNESSES, Lieutenant T. Coles, 15th Regiment N. I., deposed:—*In the month of April 1853, I remember being present with other officers at the Durbar of the Rao of Cutch. This was on or about the 7th of April. I saw Lieutenant Comyn going to the Durbar. He was drunk. I went up to him and persuaded him to go to his quarters. I saw him reeling about on his saddle. He left my side. I did not see him afterwards. Mr. Loft was also on the other side. Lieut. Comyn left us both. Mr. Loft also persuaded him to go to his quarters. I went over to Mr. Loft's house shortly after the Durbar, when I saw Lieutenant Thompson and Ensign Hammond there; the former said he was just going to write to me to ask if I would give 700 Rupees to buy out Lieutenant Comyn. My reply was that he would not go. Mr. Thompson said he must go because he had another of his attacks; and at the same time Ensign Loft produced a note by Lieutenant Comyn to Dr. Elliott, the exact words of which I do not remember; but the purport of it was wishing the Doctor farewell as he was about to destroy himself. There was a rough scale of payment on the table in the room.

*Cross-examined:—*I did not report Lieutenant Comyn's conduct to Colonel Gidley, either officially or privately at any time.

*By the Court:—*By "attacks" I mean the venereal disorder with which Lieutenant Comyn was affected.—[*The witness retires.*]

*SEVEN WITNESSES, Ensign Wainwright, 15th Regiment N. I., deposed:—*It was about the beginning of April 1853, that the officers of the 15th Regiment attended at the Durbar of the Rao of Cutch. I saw Lieut. Comyn going to the Durbar. He was very much intoxicated. I saw him at the Mess-room before going to the Durbar; he was then in the same state, very drunk. I believe he was induced to go to his quarters when he was on his way to the Durbar. It was about half past four o'clock p. m. He was at the Mess-room about half an hour before this. On my return from the Durbar I saw him in his own quarters; it was about dusk. He was still in the same drunken state; he was very much excited; he threatened to knock Ensign Loft down if he came again to his quarters. Ensign Loft went to Lieut. Comyn's quarters before me. He remained only a few minutes and went away. Afterwards Colonel Gidley and the late Surgeon Elliott came there. There was some conversation in which he insisted upon going to the mess, but which Colonel Gidley forbade him to do. Colonel Gidley requested me to take Lieut. Comyn to my house and to look after him, which I did. He remained at my

house till about nine o'clock the same evening, and Colonel Gidley and Surgeon Elliot came there and removed him to the house of the latter. He went in a bullock gharee. He was not in a condition to ride or walk without some assistance. I was told that Ensign Loft made a proposal to induce Lieut. Comyn to buy out. The scheme was not carried into effect. I myself informed Colonel Gidley of the scheme just alluded to. When I called on Colonel Gidley the day after the proposition was made, I requested him to write to Lieut. Comyn to be on his guard. I believe Colonel Gidley was well disposed towards Lieut. Comyn. He said during a conversation with me, that he had lost all confidence in Lieut. Comyn, on account of his intemperate habits, and occasional fits of drinking. He also said that Lieut. Comyn was so often found behaving in this manner, that the best thing for him was to go out.

*Cross-examined.*—When Lieut. Comyn came to my house I gave him some beer to keep him quiet. When the conversation between me and Colonel Gidley occurred, no one was present to the best of my recollection. This was several days after the Durbar. I called on Colonel Gidley, not officially, but as a friend of Lieut. Comyn. Lieut. Comyn gave up his intemperate habits, I believe, after his return to Bhooj from Mandavia.

*By the Court.*—I had no other conversation with Colonel Gidley about Lieut. Comyn. The Colonel did not make any other general remark than what I have already mentioned. I do not think it was for the benefit of the Regiment but for that of Lieut. Comyn's that Colonel Gidley remarked that he should sell out. Undoubtedly Col. Gidley had no wish to take serious notice of Lieut. Comyn's conduct.—[*The witness retires.*]

The Court next proceeded to take evidence on the Third Instance of the Charge.

*Assistant Surgeon Beatty* was recalled and deposed.—I was present at a dinner given by Major Jacob, Political Agent at Bhooj, in the month of April 1853. There were some ladies present on the occasion. Colonel Gidley was there. Ensign Loft was there. I particularly remarked the conduct of Ensign Loft at the commencement of the dinner. My attention was drawn to Ensign Loft; his face was red, it presented a tipsy appearance. He was seated on my left; I was at the foot of the table. Mr. Loft left the table before the cloth was removed; he was perfectly drunk. He was assisted by Major Watkin and Ensign Hammond lifting him up. He was lifted up under the arms and dragged along. He was unable to put his legs on the ground, one before the other. Colonel Gidley was seated on the opposite side of the table on the left of Major Jacob, about five chairs off. A lady was seated right opposite to Ensign Loft, and another on the same side, only one chair off, and immediately next to Colonel Gidley. About three quarters of an hour after the commencement of the dinner Ensign Loft was dragged out. About ten minutes after this, the cloth was removed. The ladies had not retired before Ensign Loft was dragged out. The circumstance of his being drunk attracted my attention, and the ladies were looking at one another. I did not hear anybody say anything about it. I did not observe that Colonel Gidley's attention was directed to Mr. Loft. I did not see Ensign Loft after he was removed. I had no conversation with him. I am not aware with whom Mr. Loft came to Major Jacob's.

*Cross-examined.*—Ensign Loft wrote an apology the next morning to Major Jacob, and it was accepted. I am not aware of what took place in the orderly room; I am not aware that Mr. Loft was reprimanded. His face is always very red.

*By the Court.*—I did not see the apology which Ensign Loft wrote. I saw a note from Major Jacob to Lieutenant Raikes, in which he said that Ensign Loft had sent an apology, which he accepted, and at the same time advising him not



to ruin himself. The letter was read to me. I am not aware that Major Jacob was or was not convinced that Mr. Loft was drunk.—[*The witness retires.*]

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 1834.

9<sup>TH</sup> WITNESS, *Lieutenant Raikes*, of the Cutch Irregular Horse, deposed.—I was stationed at Cutch in April 1853 in the capacity of Assistant Political Agent. I have held that office ever since. Lieutenant-Colonel LeGrand Jacob was the Political Agent. He was Major in April 1853. He is now absent on sick leave. I don't know exactly where. I think however he is beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. I had a conversation with Assistant Surgeon Beatty in allusion to a letter written by Major Jacob to the Adjutant General of the Army, in which the subject of an apology by an officer of the 15th Regiment was referred to. The conversation took place a day or two ago. I did not see the letter, as I was absent from Cutch; but Major Jacob informed me of what he wrote. I don't remember the exact words; he mentioned to me the name of Ensign Loft as the person who wrote the apology. He accepted the apology; I mean that Major Jacob did not take any official notice of Mr. Loft's conduct, beyond speaking to him personally on the subject. I am acquainted with Major Jacob's hand-writing. This Exhibit [Letter from Major Jacob to Lieut. Colonel Green, C. B., Acting Deputy Adjutant General] now shown me, dated Mahableschwur 24th October 1853, is in the hand-writing of Major Jacob; [extract from this was here read by the Prosecutor, Paragraph 4, which is subjoined.]

"4.—A day or two afterwards I issued formal invitations to all the Society of the station, and on this occasion it was found necessary, before dinner was over, to remove one of the young officers of the 15th Regt. from the table, ladies being present; he sent next day an apology and I called on him hoping thereby I might save him from ruin by friendly but appropriate warning."

This is the letter to which I alluded, and it is in the hand-writing of Major Jacob. I did not see the apology. The impression on my mind left from various conversations with Major Jacob is, that he considered Mr. Loft to have been intoxicated at his table, and that it was for that he apologised; hence the cause of the warning by him to Mr. Loft.—[*The witness retires.*]

*Major Watkin* recalled and examined.—I was present at a dinner given by the Political Agent of Cutch in April 1853. There were some ladies present. Colonel Gidley was there. Ensign Loft was present. He was immediately on my right and Dr. Elliot was on my left. Colonel Gidley was on the opposite side of the table, near Major Jacob, he was probably four chairs off from Ensign Loft. A lady was sitting nearly opposite to Ensign Loft. I remarked that Ensign Loft was dead drunk on the occasion with his head on the table. He was assisted by Ensign Hammond and myself out of the room. The ladies had not retired from the table before Ensign Loft was removed. I am certain of this. He was removed by being lifted up under his arms; he was both speechless and powerless. His removal from the table must have attracted attention; there was a general buzz in the room. I had a conversation with Lieut. Colonel Gidley that night on the subject of Ensign Loft's conduct. I mentioned to Lieut. Colonel Gidley that I interceded for Ensign Loft, in consequence of his being the youngest Ensign but one in the Regiment; and that Lieut. Comyn was sent home drunk from the Durbar some days before that, and no notice whatever was taken of it; and that if Lieut. Colonel Gidley would keep a tight hand on the officers of the Regiment, such scenes as had been witnessed would not occur. Colonel Gidley made no reply that I remember of. I was second in command at that time. I do not know how Ensign Loft's conduct was investigated the next morning. I don't know if it was investigated at all.

**Cross-examined.**—Colonel Gidley most decidedly was not going to the Adjutant for the purpose of placing Ensign Loft under arrest. I merely interceded because Ensign Loft was nearly the youngest man in the Regiment. When I interceded for Ensign Loft, I did not think that Colonel Gidley, if he did take any notice of his conduct, would have done more than reprimand him, or order him to apologize. Colonel Gidley was perfectly aware that Ensign Loft was drunk when taken from the table before I spoke to him; and I wish to add that I did not think my intercession would have had any weight with Colonel Gidley. As I knew that no notice was taken of Lieut. Comyn's conduct, who was going drunk to the Durbar, and whom I sent home, I thought that I should speak to Colonel Gidley on the subject of Ensign Loft's conduct, and intercede; because it would be an injustice to bring a younger officer to a Court Martial when an older officer's misconduct was not taken notice of. This was certainly my reason for interceding. I doubted whether my intercession would have any effect or not. I interfered for Ensign Loft, as I felt an injustice would have been done if he had been brought forward when an older officer had been sent home drunk and no notice taken of his conduct. In saying that it would have been an injustice to bring Ensign Loft to a Court Martial, I meant to say to bring him forward, I did not intend to use the words "Court Martial." By "bringing forward" (Ensign Loft,) I mean giving him a public reprimand. I did not wish Colonel Gidley to give Ensign Loft a more severe punishment than administering him a reprimand or making him apologize; I did not think he deserved a more severe punishment, in consequence of Lieutenant Comyn having been let off. My intercession was with the view to prevent Colonel Gidley publicly reprimanding Ensign Loft. I am not aware that Ensign Loft was privately reprimanded.

**By the Court.**—In the event of an officer being officially reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, I ought, as second in command, to have been ordered to attend. I can't speak of the practice of the Regiment, having joined it only a short time. I have never seen any cases of this kind before, although I still think that I ought to have been ordered to attend. I cannot say whether by the practice of the Regiment I should have been so ordered—that would depend upon the Commanding Officer. I have been absent from the 15th Regiment, and rejoined it at Bhoj on the 23th of February 1853, from sick leave to England. I can't say how long Colonel Gidley commanded the Regiment. He was in command when I joined. While second in command, I attended the orderly room on three or four occasions (after rejoining the Regiment from sick leave) when I had occasion to bring complaints against certain officers. Colonel Gidley never, that I remember, sent for me to attend at the orderly room. The orderly room was generally held at the Adjutant's quarters, that is as far as I know.—[*The witness retires.*]

**The Rev. Thomas Watson** recalled and examined.—I was at a dinner party given in April 1853 by Major Jacob to the Society at Bhoj. There were four ladies present on that occasion. Colonel Gidley was there. Ensign Loft was there. I was seated at table, the next but one to him on his right. Colonel Gidley was on the opposite side of the table about six chairs off. My attention was first attracted to Mr. Loft by hearing him asking so many people to drink wine and beer. I then heard him speak in an angry and husky tone of voice like that of a drunken man, to a servant behind him. The next thing I observed was his head down on the table; then I saw Ensign Hammonid pushing him in the side, when Ensign Loft raised his head and put it down again.

#### FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY, 26th FEBRUARY 1851.

**The Revd. Thomas Watson's** examination continued.—In addition to what I stated yesterday as having remarked in the conduct of Ensign Loft, I noticed that

Ensign Hammond again pushed him in the side endeavouring to arouse him, but without effect. A short time afterwards, the servants came to remove the cloth, but could not do so, because Mr. Loft's head was still on the table. Ensign Hammond again endeavoured to rouse him, and not being able to do so, he and Major Watkin carried him out of the room. The circumstance attracted the attention of the whole room. Colonel Gidley did not at the dinner table address Ensign Loft, nor otherwise notice his conduct — [*The witness retires*]

*Captain Kane*, 15th Regiment N. I., recalled and examined — I was at a dinner party given by Major Jacob in the month of April to the Society at 140 St. George's Lane. Colonel Gidley and Ensign Loft were there. I was on the one side of the table near the end, and Ensign Loft was on the other side, three chairs from the further end. I considered Ensign Loft dead drunk on that occasion. I wanted to form that opinion having been attracted by his falling with his head and arms on the table. I cannot tell how soon after, but as far as I can recollect it was immediately after that, he was carried away bodily by Major Watkin and Ensign Hammond. I am carrying away bodily, I mean that each of these officers held Mr. Loft under the arm and supported him out. He was not able to walk. The circumstance attracted the attention of all those near whom I was sitting — it attracted Colonel Gidley's attention as well. I saw by the motion of Colonel Gidley's eye, who was seated next but one to me, and looked towards me, that he noticed what had occurred. I was Adjutant of the Regiment at that time. When we had retired into the Drawing-room, Colonel Gidley, who was standing near one of the doors of the room leading to a verandah, motioned to me to come up to him. I went up to him, he asked what I thought of it, alluding to this occurrence. I said I was greatly disgusted at the recurrence of these scenes. I said I thought it was very disgraceful, that we could not, as a body of officers, appear any where in public without some one officer getting drunk, and I hoped that he would take some notice of this occurrence. I alluded to some other occurrence, which appeared to be disagreeable to Colonel Gidley, and he left my side. No official notice whatever had been taken of Ensign Loft's conduct; at least, I fancy I should have been the channel of communication if there had been, as I was Adjutant of the Regiment.

*Cross-examined.* — Colonel Gidley never motioned to me to remove Ensign Loft at dinner. Colonel Gidley did not order me to write and direct Ensign Loft to attend at his, the Colonel's, quarters, the next morning, on duty, and I never did so. I saw Ensign Loft in the drawing-room before dinner, and his appearance was flushed and what it generally was at that period after he had been drinking. No act of Ensign Loft's before dinner besides his flushed appearance led me to consider that he was drunk. I do not think that drunkards are generally pale-faced men, but flushed. I do not state that Ensign Loft was drunk before dinner. I do assume from Ensign Loft's appearance before dinner that he had been drinking. About that period, Ensign Loft's face was always particularly red, and though of hectic appearance, he was more flushed after drinking than he was naturally. Ensign Loft is a man of a florid complexion; I have seen his face moderately red. Ensign Loft was dead drunk at very nearly the end of dinner, the second course was either removed, or about to be removed. It must have been more than half an hour after we had sat down to dinner. I don't think it was quite an hour. I can only at this distant period judge as to the time a dinner of the kind usually takes in serving out. Until asked the question, I never gave the subject a thought as to time. During the dinner Ensign Loft was not noisy, nor did I see or hear anything improper or ungentlemanly, until my attention was attracted, as I have before said, by his falling on the table. Drunkenness affects different people differently.

[The Court refused to entertain the following question: — "Under all these circumstances, — first his being sober before dinner, — second, the short interval"

clashing between his sitting down to dinner and alleged drunkenness,—third, his being, as you allege, a habitual drunkard, and a small quantity of drink not being likely to take effect. Can you not conceive the possibility of his prostration being caused by other means than drink?" ]

I have not the slightest recollection of ever having ordered Ensign Loft either by word or letter, nor have I any recollection of being ordered by Colonel Gidley to direct Ensign Loft, to attend at his quarters the morning after dinner. My impression is that Colonel Gidley told me that evening, that he would send for Ensign Loft himself. I will state positively that I do not believe I was ever ordered to direct Mr. Loft to attend at Colonel Gidley's quarters, because I never heard from Colonel Gidley how the matter was settled, and I think Colonel Gidley, in a conversation, said to me he would himself send for Mr. Loft, and I know that the matter was privately settled. I do not recollect ever writing to Ensign Loft privately or otherwise to attend at Colonel Gidley's quarters. I do not recollect communicating with Ensign Loft on the subject in any way. I never heard of Ensign Loft being reprimanded by Colonel Gidley. I heard from Major Jacob that the matter had been privately settled, and I think from Major Watkin that Ensign Loft had written a note of apology to Major Jacob, which was accepted, and I may also say that this circumstance was known generally amongst the officers with whom I associated. I believe that the apology was written at the instigation of Colonel Gidley. I certainly think that the general wish of the officers was that Ensign Loft's conduct should escape any more serious notice than a severe reprimand; by reprimand, I mean a *public* reprimand. For all that I know to the contrary, at the same time that Colonel Gidley instigated Ensign Loft to write the apology, he might have reprimanded him privately. I do not know any instance of Colonel Gidley's having reprimanded an officer, either privately or officially. When I have brought complaints of impropriety against some of the officers to Colonel Gidley, he has told me that I should esteem my brother-officers more, and not be bringing such matters against them to his notice; but I don't consider these to be reprimands. I wish to correct what I said before, namely, that I did not know of any instance in which Colonel Gidley had reprimanded any officer: I recollect an instance as regards myself, which I consider was official, I being Adjutant; no one else was present. I cannot answer the question whether in all the instances I know of officers being censured by Colonel Gidley, the censure was in private, that is between Colonel Gidley and the censured officer—because I consider the question an ambiguous one. I recollect no instance of an officer being censured in any way, excepting myself, as I have already stated.

#### SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1851.

Captain Kane was recalled and examined at the request of the Prisoner's Counsel. His examination on Friday was read over by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, and Captain Kane wishing to make some remarks upon that evidence, the Court closed for the purpose of deciding upon its expediency, and when his request was allowed, Captain Kane stated as follows:—When I was last under examination, the Court might remember upon being questioned about Colonel Gidley's reprimand, I wished to enter into certain details which I was prohibited from doing; when I said I only recollected one instance as regards myself, I did not mean that that was the only instance, as it would appear if I was permitted to enter into other instances; if the Court choose, I am ready to mention as many instances as I can at present recollect in which Colonel Gidley expressed his disapprobation of my conduct. With respect to the one alluded to, I mentioned that in particular, as being the only case I could recollect in which the reprimand might be looked on as a private one, no one but Colonel Gidley and myself being

present. In other instances which I could mention, if called upon to do so, Colonel **Gidley's** displeasure was signified to me in a more public manner.

**Captain Kane** re-examined.—I have been reprimanded in public orders for disobeying Regimental orders. It was in September last. I was in sick quarters, and being considered convalescent by the medical officer, I had his permission to take morning and evening exercise, and on a Sunday on the strength of that permission I attended the evening church service which was performed in a house distant about one hundred yards from my own, and although there were not above a dozen Europeans in camp at that time, and Colonel **Gidley** was not present there that evening, only four or five persons having attended, I, as second in command at the time, was publicly reprimanded in orders for going to church.

**Cross-examined.**—I was the Adjutant at this time.

[The following question was not allowed by the Court :—"You said you had not known any instance of an officer being reprimanded publicly or privately by Colonel **Gidley**, are we now to understand that both have taken place in your own case?"]—[*The witness retires.*]

The Court next proceeded to take evidence on the Fourth Instance of the Charge.

**Lieutenant Mellersh**, of the Artillery, examined.—I remember a Nautch being given by the European Officers of the 15th Regiment, but I do not recollect the month or date. It was on the occasion of new colors being presented to the Regiment. I was present there. I believe most of the native officers of the Regiment were also present. Colonel **Gidley**, Lieutenant **Kane**, Lieutenant **Thompson**, Lieutenant **Coles**, Ensigns **Hammond** and **Loft** and Dr. **Elliot** were some of the Officers there, whose names I recollect. Dr. **Elliot**, who was sitting next to me, was intoxicated, and making a great noise, talking to the sepoys in an absurd way, and Ensign **Hammond** also appeared to be very much the worse for liquor. He was making a disturbance at the Nautch. There was no other Officer creating a disturbance. The Nautch was held in a tent near the Sepoys' lines. It was after mess at night. Colonel **Gidley** was in the tent when Dr. **Elliot** was behaving in the manner I described. I was sitting between Colonel **Gidley** and Dr. **Elliot**; the three chairs were close together. Ensign **Hammond** was sitting three chairs beyond Dr. **Elliot**. I saw Ensign **Loft** when I was leaving the tent, and he appeared to be drunk. Dr. **Elliot's** absurdity consisted of his calling the sepoys by certain names, and asking them whether those were their names or castes, and then he burst out laughing. He did not know one of the Sepoys' names. There was nothing that I heard Ensign **Hammond** say in particular, except when he came behind Colonel **Gidley's** chair and said in a loud angry voice—"Colonel, do you see any thing wrong in my dress," or words to that effect. After that, he left Colonel **Gidley** and called out at the other end of the tent, "by God I'll have justice at the orderly room," or words to that effect. Colonel **Gidley** took no further notice of this conduct than by motioning Ensign **Hammond** away, and said something, either go away, or be quiet, no more than two words I should say. I thought Ensign **Loft** was drunk from the appearance of his face, which was red all over. I took no particular notice of him beyond that. I have no recollection of his saying or doing any thing particular. I was there shortly before Colonel **Gidley's** arrival. I don't recollect having seen him enter the place. He came and sat down by me. I may have remained at the Nautch for about an hour. I cannot be certain. I left as early as I could. I thought there would be a disturbance at the Nautch, but I had not previously made up my mind as to how long I should stay. I might have remained longer were it not that I saw all these things going on. I was requested by an Officer to leave.

**By the Prisoner.**—Ensign **Loft** was inside the tent when I was there. As far as I

know of Nautches the music and the singing are the only noisy portions of it, at times people might be compelled to speak loud, but I was at that time holding a conversation with Colonel Gidley in a low tone of voice and could hear. Ensign Hammond was drunk in the usual acceptation of the term. Doctor Elliot and Ensign Hammond did not sit close to me; I know they were sitting together, but I did not particularly observe it at the time. I have not had an opportunity of observing whether they were good friends. I should not consider a man drunk solely from his talking aloud; it depends upon his manner of talking, whether he talks sense or otherwise. It was Ensign Hammond's violent behaviour that led me to consider that he was drunk. He was talking in a loud angry manner in the presence of his commanding officer; I judged also from his manner of talking afterwards. He would not certainly have done so if he had been sober. His behaviour moreover was calculated to create a disturbance. I was told by Lieut Kane of the expression which I alluded to before while speaking of this affair. I asked him what the meaning of Ensign Hammond's question to Colonel Gidley about his dress was; he (Lieut. Kane) said he had remonstrated with him, about the noise he was making, and about I think his dress; but in what way I am not aware. I don't know if Lieut. Kane told him that he, Ensign Hammond, was drunk. I saw nothing improper in his dress. I should be angry if I was accused of being drunk, but I should take particular care to have it proved that I was not in that state supposing I was sober. I should think that if an officer be accused of being drunk, he should take immediate measures to prove that he was not so; but if he neglects to do so, an inference might be drawn that he was drunk. I don't know if Ensign Hammond ever took any measures to prove that he was not drunk. If Lieut. Kane told him when they were sitting together that he was drunk, he did not take any measures to prove himself sober. There was nothing beyond Ensign Loft's appearance and red face that led me to suppose he was drunk. The officers of the 15th Regiment who went to the Nautch had the dress on which they wore at the Mess. I dined at the Mess. Ensigns Hammond and Loft did not dine there.

*By the Court.*—A drunken man would be more angry and excited than a sober man would be under the same circumstances. It is, however, a matter of opinion and depends on the natural temperaments.—[Witness retires.]

*Lieutenant Coles, deposed.*—It was on or about the 20th of April that a Nautch was given by the officers of the 15th Regiment. I was present. There were native officers also present. Lieut. Kane, Colonel Gidley, Ensigns Hammond and Loft, Lieut. Thomson and Dr. Elliot, all of the 15th Regiment, were present. I heard Ensign Hammond and Dr. Elliot make absurd and ridiculous expressions. They were drunk. Ensign Hammond was talking aloud. From his manner and appearance I supposed he was drunk. He called out No. 3 company to the front; I'll shew them their way, he then turned round several times and shook hands with a native officer three times; he turned round to me and said, "I love that man." I also saw him embrace Mr. Kane and say "I love you, old fellow." He kept going on making himself very absurd. Lieut. Kane asked him to go home, saying "you had much better go home as you are not properly dressed." Dr. Elliot was amusing himself by telling the sepoys their different castes; he went over to three or four of them and over and over again giving them a different caste every time. He was extremely noisy. I heard of Ensign Loft being in the same state. I saw him enter the tent. He was sitting at the further end of the table. I cannot say in what state he was. I was seated between Dr. Elliot and Ensign Hammond.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1854.

*Lieut. Coles recalled.*—The Nautch which I have spoken to was held in a tent. I was at the Nautch before Col. Gidley entered there. I saw nothing of the kind. He was accompanied by Ensigns Hammond and Loft. To my knowledge Col.

Gidley did not take any notice of the conduct of either Ensign Hammond or Ensign Loft.—[Witness retires.]

*Captain Kane* recalled and examined.—I remember a Nautch having been given on the 20th of April 1853, by the officers of the 15th Regiment, on the occasion of the presentation of new colors. It was held in the Mess-tent in front of the Grenadier Company lines. Almost the whole of the native officers must have been present at it. Col. *Gidley*, Lieut. *Mellersh* (Artillery), the late Dr. *Elliot*, Lieuts. *Thompson*, *Fraser*, *Coles*, *Ensigns Loft* and *Hammond*, and myself are all that I can recollect. I consider that the late Dr. *Elliot*, and *Ensigns Loft* and *Hammond* were intoxicated, Dr. *Elliot's* having been very noisy and behaved in a very absurd manner made me suppose so. He pretended that he recognized various men of the Regiment; that he had seen one man at *Sawunt Waree*, and another at *Vingorla*, calling one man a Brahmin who was probably a *Purwaree*, and another a *Purwaree* who was a Brahmin, making all manner of mistakes of that kind, and screaming and shouting with laughter. His conduct was any thing but proper or dignified as a European officer in the presence of the men. There was no mistake as to his being in liquor. *Ensign Hammond* was also very ridiculous and very undignified in his manner and conduct. He came and sat next to me. I endeavoured all I could to keep him quiet, and told him that he had been enjoying himself too freely. I reminded him where he was, and begged and entreated of him to go home. After some persuasion I succeeded in inducing him to follow my advice, for he left the tent, as he told me, to go home. Shortly afterwards I was attracted by his re-entering and making a very great noise near Colonel *Gidley*; damning and swearing near Colonel *Gidley* or quite close to him, and looking towards me. All I could hear was damning and swearing; I cannot, however, swear to the words. I thought he was abusing me. Dr. *Elliot* was sitting between us and making a noise, so that I could not hear the exact expression. *Ensign Loft's* appearance was very wild, and his manner violent and unnatural towards *Ensign Hammond*. I gave him no cause whatever by word or deed to excite his anger, for in fact he left my side on the best of terms, and said he was coming to breakfast with me next morning. There cannot be a shadow of a doubt that he was drunk at the time. I saw from *Ensign Loft's* appearance that he also was in liquor, and I considered it so disgraceful and so discreditable to see officers in that state on such an occasion in the presence of their men, that I went up to *Ensign Loft* and told him in the most kindly and friendly terms possible that he had been exceeding, and begged of him to go home. *Ensigns Hammond* and *Loft* wore colored shooting coats at the time, and I told them that I did not consider that was a proper dress to wear on such an occasion. A very few days previous to this Nautch, I had issued a circular by order of Colonel *Gidley* on the subject of the dress of officers at Mess, and I thought what was considered an improper dress to attend Mess in, would be an improper one to appear at a Nautch. I consider that the Nautch might be looked on as an official assembly. The dress prescribed for Mess was white clothing. All the other officers were dressed in white. I made no official report to Colonel *Gidley* on the subject of the conduct of *Ensigns Hammond* and *Loft*. I thought the whole scene was so discreditable to the Regiment, that I mentioned it to Colonel *Gidley* with the view to his using his influence to induce these officers to leave the tent quietly. When I mentioned to him what I considered was the conduct of *Ensigns Hammond* and *Loft*, he (Colonel *Gidley*) looked up to the tent-pole and said, "where are they, I don't see them." I then said, I thought this was not proper in the face of the Regiment. Portions of this conversation must have been overheard by Lieutenant *Mellersh*, who was seated next to Colonel *Gidley*. I was at the Nautch before Colonel *Gidley*. *Ensign Loft* was accompanied to the tent by *Ensign Hammond*. I was Adjutant at the time. It does not consist with my own knowledge that Colonel *Gidley* took any official notice of the conduct of *Ensigns Loft* and *Hammond*. I was not

directed, as Adjutant, by Colonel Gidley, to convey a censure to these officers for their conduct at the Nautch.

*Cross-examined.*—I did not officially report Ensign Hammond the next morning to Colonel Gidley. I am certain I never made use of the word "drunk," but it might have been inferred from what I said to Colonel Gidley. I am not in the habit of making use of that expression when talking to gentlemen. I don't think I said "intoxicated" as far as I recollect. I fancy that the expression I made use of was "these officers had exceeded," because I had no intention of saying any thing offensive or injurious to these officers, more especially as I knew they had accompanied Colonel Gidley to the Nautch. My only object was to effect their removal from the tent as quietly as possible, the day being an occasion of jubilee in the Regiment. I decidedly gave Colonel Gidley to understand that Ensign Hammond was in liquor. The next morning I received a note from Ensign Hammond; I have not got it; but the purport of it, to the best of my recollection, was to the effect, that he had been informed that I had reported him to Colonel Gidley for being drunk on the previous evening, and he said he thought it very unkind and unfriendly on my part, that it might have proved his ruin, or something to that effect, and he thought it a very hard thing that he could not enjoy himself on an occasion of that kind, and that he considered I would be the last man to do a thing of that kind. I sent a written reply to that note telling him he was perfectly right in saying I was the last man to do him an injury of the kind or any one else if I could avoid doing so. I begged of him to come over to me and that I should explain what had actually occurred between Colonel Gidley and me. This was to the best of my belief the purport of my note. Ensign Hammond returned me a written reply, making some excuse for not having come to me. I saw Ensign Hammond, I don't recollect whether it was that day or the day after; I explained exactly what had taken place between Colonel Gidley and myself, and the reasons which led me to speak to Colonel Gidley on the subject. In the course of that conversation I reminded him that he had come to the Nautch with Colonel Gidley, and that it was folly to suppose that any injury could have been done him owing to what I said to Colonel Gidley, and that from his knowledge of Colonel Gidley he must have been aware that Colonel Gidley would not have taken any serious notice of it, and that he was making up a grievance out of nothing. I think on that occasion Ensign Hammond told me Col. Gidley was his informant, that I had reported him. I never expected Ensign Hammond to breakfast with me on the morning after the Nautch. I had been at the orderly room from a quarter past seven to breakfast time and could not have afforded time to go to any officer's house. I am not sure whether he declined in that note breakfasting, but in the course of the conversation which I had with him, he said he could not eat bread in a man's house who would do him such an injury as to report him for being drunk.

The Court, having closed to consider the following question, allowed it to be put;—

*Question.*—You held a staff appointment in Kandeish, were you not dismissed for quarrelling with your commanding officer?

*Answer.*—I lost my Staff Appointment of Bheel Agent at Kandeish for what the Government considered a disobedience of orders.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Dr. Beatty* having been recalled, deposed.—As far as my own personal knowledge extends I never witnessed any thing but gentlemanly conduct on the part of Col. Gidley; I heard he was kind-hearted, but as a military officer I know nothing about him. I am not capable of judging what Col. Gidley should be as a military officer.



EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1854.

*Captain Kane* re-called and further examined .—

*By the Prisoner.*—I have nothing more to add about Ensign Hammond's conduct at the Nautch beyond what I have already stated. To the best of my recollection Ensign Hammond threw his hands round my neck ; this was about ten minutes after he entered the tent with Ensign Loft. He sat next to me. I endeavoured to persuade him to keep quiet, but he threw his arms round my neck and said, " I like you old fellow." I did not forget this circumstance ; but what I stated before was in general terms. I do not recollect Ensign Hammond saying that he would have justice in the Orderly-room the following morning. I never asked Ensign Hammond to breakfast with me the day after the Nautch. Ensign Hammond invited himself to breakfast with me, making excuses over and over again for not having breakfasted with me according to promise on the evening of the Nautch. This was before I spoke to Colonel Gidley of his conduct. I was first relieved from the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment on account of my going into sick quarters on the 26th September last. Previous to this, on or about the 19th August, I tendered my resignation of the Adjutancy to the Commander-in-chief, and on the 5th Oct. I was directed to be relieved of the Adjutancy until further orders. To the best of my recollection that was the direction in Regimental Orders. I remember the letter I sent to Colonel Gidley as Commanding Officer ; it was nearly as follows :—" Sir, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to submit my application for permission to resign the Adjutancy of the Regiment, for the consideration of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

2.—" It is due to myself to state that I am compelled to take this step, in consequence of the ill-treatment I have received at your hands, having on three different occasions been publicly insulted by you while in the discharge of my duty.

3.—" The only reason which I can assign for having thus drawn upon myself your displeasure, is in consequence of my having brought to your notice, or having myself taken notice of occurrences which I regret to say have of late greatly jeopardized the character and credit of the Corps, and which, if should it be His Lordship's pleasure, I shall be happy to explain."

Colonel Gidley requested me to withdraw that letter, giving me 24 hours to think over it ; afterwards he requested me to withdraw the 2nd and 3rd paras of the letter, and again the 3rd paragraph. I did not withdraw the letter, but sent it on entire. I was called upon by the Major General Commanding the Division to offer an explanation of my letter, which I did. That explanation, with Colonel Gidley's reply, I suppose, must have gone on to Army Head Quarters, and a Court of Enquiry ensued. This Court Martial is the result of the Court of Enquiry. I believed that Colonel Gidley requested me to withdraw portions of my letter ; the word recommend may have been used by Colonel Gidley. There were three subjects of enquiry before the Court. Nothing has as yet transpired in reference to that which concerned me personally, at least the decision of the Commander-in-Chief has not been made known yet. I don't think I ever remarked to any of the officers that I wished for the Adjutancy. I applied for an investigation of Colonel Gidley's insult in October last, and I withdrew my application because Colonel Gidley had been placed under arrest and ordered off to Kurrachee, and the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry were already so voluminous, that I did not wish to press my request, as it would only give further

trouble, it having already come before that Court somehow or other. The President of the Court of Enquiry was ordered by Major General Somerset to investigate the matter referred to in the above reply. I do not think Colonel Gidley was wholly actuated by kindness of heart, and not wishing to endanger their commission, to overlook the several instances of intoxication on the part of these officers. I did not particularly remark any thing in the shape of a grievance about Colonel Gidley. I did not know Colonel Gidley before I joined the Regiment; but from what I heard from other officers, I was informed that if I applied to Colonel Gidley for the Adjutancy, he would get me the appointment. I applied, and Colonel Gidley recommended me for the situation. But if I stated that Colonel Gidley was the only Lieut. Colonel under whom I would serve as Adjutant, that was impossible, because I never knew Colonel Gidley before I joined the Regiment. When I saw him a few weeks before, I certainly liked him, or otherwise I would never have applied to him for the appointment. I think it was Ensign Hammond who told me to apply to Colonel Gidley for the appointment. Ensign Hammond was then acting Adjutant. I made only one application. Colonel Gidley made me believe that it depended on Major Watkin. Colonel Gidley told me he would speak to Major Watkin on the subject. As I was in the habit of seeing Major Watkin, I asked him the next day, when he told me, that he had not been spoken to; he said if he was consulted he would certainly name me. Colonel Gidley told me that he would wait until he saw Mr. McDonald's name in the General Orders for leave to Europe. Mr. McDonald was then Adjutant. A few nights afterwards Colonel Gidley told me to send in my application in writing before the Left Wing came in. I don't recollect having repeatedly promised to shew him the proceedings of my dismissal from the Bheel Agency; he might have had them as others in the camp had. I never gave them to him, because he never asked me for them. I did not care about Colonel Gidley's seeing them or not. I am not aware of Dr. Elliot being universally beloved among the men and officers of the Regiment. He was a kind old man, that's all I know.—[*Witness retires.*]

The Court next proceeded to take evidence on the Fifth Instance of the First Charge.

*Lieut Coles*, 15th Regt. N. I., deposed.—On or about the 3th of April I had occasion to call for the services of Surg. Elliot. I wrote to him as I had fever, requesting him to put me in sick quarters. I sent the letter by my ghorawalla. Dr. Elliot came to me between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. He was then drunk. He staggered into the room and seated himself. He told me I had burning fever. He never offered to prescribe for me nor came near me. I told him I wished to be put in sick quarters and requested him to write a certificate. He attempted to write twice, but as he was drunk he could not write; he said he did not know what was the matter with him; he destroyed the papers. He then commenced singing and laughing. He talked a good deal of nonsense about his dear wife,—he said he wished to have another. I then reminded him to put me in sick quarters, and let the hospital people know, as there was a parade in the morning. He wrote something on a piece of paper and put it into his pocket; but I did not see what it was. I told him I wanted to go to bed and it was time to go. Instead of going straight down the steps he was walking at the sides. I seized him by the arms, assisted him down the steps, and put him into his gharee. He then commenced singing in French, shouting to his ghoraw-

walla, and left my house. I heard him shouting some distance from my house. There are about twelve steps to my house. The precipitate height is about eight feet.

#### NINTH DAY, FRIDAY, 3RD MARCH 1854.

*Lieutenant Coles* recalled and further examined.—I was never in sick quarters in Bhooj before the month of April 1853. I arrived at Bhooj as well as I remember on the 11th of January 1853. I am not positive as to the date. I was never in sick quarters until the month of Oct., when I went on sick certificate to Mandavie. I do not remember any other day but that alluded to on Wednesday, when I asked for Dr. Elliot's professional aid by letter.

*By the Prisoner.*—I did not report to Colonel Gidley that Dr. Elliot had come drunk to my house, as I heard that Dr. Elliot had come from Colonel Gidley's house, thus giving me no occasion to report it. Colonel Gidley's house was about half a mile from my own. One house was on the extreme right and the other on the extreme left of the camp. If Dr. Elliot had been at Colonel Gidley's he would have had to pass his own house on his way to mine.

*By the Court.*—I sent for Dr. Elliot about seven o'clock, and he arrived at about half past eight. I heard from Dr. Elliot that he was at Colonel Gidley's house, and also from my Ghorawalla Gopal, by whom I sent a note to him. On the horsekeeper's return I asked him if Dr. Elliot was coming, to which he replied that he was sitting with Colonel Gidley at his house. I think it was about half an hour or little more between the Ghorawalla's going with the chit and returning to my house. The purport of my note to Dr. Elliot was, to put me in sick quarters.—[*Witness retires.*]

10TH WITNESS, *Gopal, Ghorawalla*, stated on affirmation.—I am in the service of Lieut. Coles, of the 15th Regt. N. I. I cannot state positively, but about eleven months ago, I took a note from my master to Dr. Elliot. When I gave the note to Dr. Elliot, he was at Col. Gidley's house, Col. Gidley was with Dr. Elliot when I delivered the note, nobody else was there. I saw them with my own eyes. They were together. Col. Gidley and Dr. Elliot were sitting in the front verandah of Colonel Gidley's house when I saw them.

*By the Prisoner.*—The sentry at Colonel Gidley's was not on the side from which I came. He was on the other side and said nothing to me. I delivered the note to Dr. Elliot at a quarter to seven o'clock in the evening. I don't know when Dr. Elliot arrived at my master's house. When I delivered the note to Dr. Elliot he told me to go to his house and order his gharry to Colonel Gidley's house. I then sent the gharry to Colonel Gidley's and went home. I did not see Dr. Elliot on my way from Colonel Gidley's house to my master's. Dr. Elliot was seated in a chair when I delivered the note to him, and I perceived nothing extraordinary about him. He was seated quietly in his chair.—[*Witness retires.*]

The Court next proceeded to take evidence on the Sixth Instance of the First Charge.

*Lieut. Mellersh*, of the Artillery, recalled and examined.—I was present in the Billiard-room of the 15th Regt. on the evening of the 13th Aug. Lieut. Laurie was there. While I was in the Billiard-room that evening with some other

officers, Lieut. Laurie came in and made use of language, which was very offensive to those present, and his manner was calculated to create a disturbance. He looked round at those in the room when he came and called out more than once—"what is all this about, where is the marking-board." He came in swaggering, his manner was supercilious, and his tone of voice was overbearing. Lieut. Laurie was at that time very much the worse for liquor. I have seen him often enough to judge when he was, and when he was not, the worse for liquor. Lieutenants Kane and Stileman, the late Lieutenant Stephenson of Artillery, Lieutenants Raikes, Stevens, and Hoskins were in the Billiard-room besides myself. I heard Lieutenant Kane say to Lieutenant Laurie when he was walking round the table, "Laurie, what is the matter?" or words to that effect. Lieutenant Laurie turned round and looked at him in a defiant manner and answered, there was nothing the matter with him. Upon which Lieut. Kane said, "then you had better sit down and be quiet." Lieutenant Laurie, however, still continued looking in the same defiant way at Lieutenant Kane, who was playing billiards, and Lieutenant Kane seeing this said to him, "I cannot stand any of your *behaudering*," or words to that effect, he also told him he was in liquor and had better sit down. Lieutenant Laurie, after a short time did so. I saw Colonel Gidley in the Billiard-room on that occasion. I think he entered within ten minutes after Lieutenant Laurie came in. Colonel Gidley at that time was saying,—“say whatever you have to say to me at the Orderly-room on Monday morning.” On Saturday this took place. Colonel Gidley addressed Captain Kane in a very loud tone of voice. I did not observe Captain Kane speak to Colonel Gidley. Dr. Elliot was there when Colonel Gidley spoke to Captain Kane. Dr. Elliot called out, “that’s right Colonel Gidley, that is a clincher.” He stood in the same position as before; he said nothing. It was in a loud exulting tone of voice that he said the foregoing. I was standing on the opposite side near the head of the Billiard-table; and Dr. Elliot was sitting near the same end of the table. It was within twelve feet of him Colonel Gidley was sitting. It was past eight o’clock in the evening, after the Mess dinner. The Billiard table is about fifteen feet from the Mess table. I saw Col. Gidley go outside the Billiard room with Mr. Laurie and apparently at Mr. Laurie’s request, for when Col. Gidley first came into the Billiard-room, I observed Lieut. Laurie say something to him, immediately after which they went out. This was before the conversation. I went to Col. Gidley in the Billiard-room some time after Lieut. Laurie and Lieut. Kane came there; Col. Gidley did not mention the subject at that time. On the following Monday morning Col. Gidley sent for me about twelve o’clock. Ensign Hammond was present; Col. Gidley began speaking about the scene that had occurred on the previous Saturday, in the Billiard room, questioning me in an indirect manner by stating his opinions regarding the scene, and drawing out my opinions in that way without asking me any direct questions. He also shewed me two statements, one written by Lieut. Kane and the other by Lieut. Laurie; he then asked me my opinion regarding these two statements, and I told him that Lieut. Laurie’s statement was incorrect, and that Lieut. Laurie had been drunk on that night. Col. Gidley said that there were several officers who were prepared to state to the contrary, and told me that when he went into the Billiard-room he observed Mr. Kane to be in an excited state, much more like a drunken man than Mr. Laurie, and Col. Gidley asked me whether Mr. Kane had told Mr. Laurie that he was

drunk on that occasion. Ensign Hammond corrected Col. Gidley's question by saying it was a mistake of Col. Gidley ; and said, " I think Mr. Kane told you (witness) that Mr. Laurie was drunk" ; I said, Mr. Kane never told me so, but that he had asked my opinion on that day. I dined on that evening at the late Lieut. Stephenson's house ; Mr. Kane dined there also. I never saw Mr. Kane in a state that I could pronounce to be drunk. When Mr. Kane asked my opinion about Lieut. Laurie, I shrugged my shoulders.

*Cross-examined.*—When Col. Gidley entered the Billiard-room, Mr. Laurie was sitting on a chair. Col. Gidley must have seen Lieut. Laurie was drunk. Lieut. Laurie did nothing particular in his presence in the Billiard-room. He certainly appeared like a drunken man when Col. Gidley addressed him. He presented the same appearance as he did before the Colonel entered the room. I cannot explain his particular manner at the time ; but I having seen him (Lieut. Laurie) drunk at the Mess table on a former occasion, I was able to see at once that he was drunk. He did not stagger ; he did not make any noise ; he did nothing remarkable for a drunken man. A man does not always do something outrageous when he is drunk. Lieut. Laurie's conduct on being accused of being drunk by Captain Kane, in sitting quietly down and waiting for Col. Gidley to come in and then address him, would be that of a sober and prudent man. Lieut. Laurie's manner was not the same when he went out with Col. Gidley as when he came in, and when Captain Kane said his (Lieut. Laurie's) manner was "*bahadooree*" in the Billiard-room. I did not observe Lieut. Laurie so particularly as to state that he was drunk when he went up to Col. Gidley ; supposing I had not seen him before I should not have probably noticed that he was drunk.

#### TENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1851.

*Lieutenant Mellersh's examination continued.*—*By the Court.*—Lieutenant Laurie's conduct in the Billiard-room might have been attributed to disappointment from the table being engaged, or from dislike to some of the officers there ; his conduct was very rude, and he walked round the table without giving any sign of recognition to any one in the room at the time, thereby shewing intentional slight and insult to all parties present. He was also drunk as I said before. Colonel Gidley evidently was not desirous of impartially enquiring into the matter, for by the remarks he made to me, I saw that he was anxious to lay the whole blame of the occurrences of that evening on Lieut. Kane. The senior Officer in the Billiard-room previous to the arrival of Colonel Gidley, was Lieut. Kane. I consider the conduct of Lieut. Laurie on that occasion, was calculated to disturb the harmony of the evening, if allowed to pass unnoticed. I don't think the notice Lieut. Kane took of Lieut. Laurie's conduct was either harsh or severe. Lieutenant Laurie was drunk and misbehaving himself in the Billiard-room, and I consider Lieut. Kane was perfectly right in preventing a disturbance. I certainly suppose that Colonel Gidley was laying the whole blame of the matter on Lieut. Kane, contrary to his conviction of its groundlessness. Lieut. Laurie did not commit himself at the time he went up to Colonel Gidley in the Billiard-room as I mentioned before. I consider that one of the circumstances which happened afterwards tended to shew that Mr. Laurie was drunk, and from which Colonel Gidley also must have been aware of it. The circumstance was, that Lieut. Laurie who had been sitting on a chair ever since he came a second time into the Billiard-room with Colonel Gidley, asked Dr. Elliot to lend him his bullock cart to go home. The bullock cart was not ready, and Lieut. Laurie made a rush out of the door, with a very unusual gait, try-

ing to keep himself as steady as possible. If Lieut. Laurie had not reported the matter to Colonel Gidley, I don't know whether Lieut. Kane would have done so—such an idea had not entered my thought, so that I am unable to give an opinion on it. I should say that Lieut. Laurie was in the Billiard-room altogether for an hour. Lieut. Laurie did three days afterwards apologize for his rudeness to the officers in the Billiard-room. It was on the Tuesday following. It was a written apology addressed to all those Officers who were in the Billiard-room on the evening when he entered it first. Lieut. Kane was the person who demanded the apology through Colonel Gidley. The letter of apology admitted offensive behaviour towards those whose names were specified, and expressed regret.—  
[ *Witness retires.* ]

*Lieutenant Raihes*, deposed.—On the 13th of August last something unusual occurred in the Billiard-room of the 15th Regiment N. I. Lieut. Laurie was there. His manner was overbearing and extraordinary, and such as is unusual in gentlemanly society. Lieut. Laurie came into the room, and without noticing any others who were there, with his hand on his hips bounced down the room expressing surprise at what was going on. Myself and others had gone from the Artillery Mess-room where we dined, to that of the 15th Regiment, to have a game of Billiards. On reaching the end of the room, Mr. Laurie looked intently at something on the wall and made enquiries for the marker or marking board, both the one and the other however, were at the opposite end of the room, in which direction he presently proceeded, and in the same jaunting way in which he had entered. On seeing the unseemly mode in which he was behaving, and that he appeared to be in liquor, Lieut. Kane went up to and told him that he was in liquor and asked him to sit down, and I think he added "sit down and be quiet." I did not know at the time in what state Lieut. Laurie was, whether drunk or sober, as I never before had seen him, but judging of his appearance and behaviour on that occasion as compared with what they were on a subsequent occasion when I met him on a point of duty, I believed him to have been drunk on the former occasion. My opinion of Lieut. Laurie's conduct in the Billiard room was, that it was ungentlemanly, for such is unusual in gentlemanly society. The senior Officer in the Billiard-room when Lieutenant Laurie was so acting, was Lieut. Kane. The notice that Lieut. Kane took of his conduct, was not, I consider, unusually harsh. I saw Colonel Gidley in the Billiard-room that evening; he came in afterwards, that is, after Lieut. Laurie was directed by Lieut. Kane to keep quiet. Shortly after Col. Gidley entered the room, Lieut. Kane went up to him and asked him if he might speak to him for a moment. I am not aware that Lieut. Kane had mentioned the subject upon which he wished to speak to him, but from what had just taken place I naturally concluded that it had reference to Lieut. Laurie. Col. Gidley replied, "I will have nothing to say to you now, come on Monday morning to the Orderly-room, there will be plenty of time to hear what you have to say," or words to that effect. I was standing quite close to Col. Gidley and Lieut. Kane at the time, and was much astonished at Col. Gidley's reply. I am not aware that Col. Gidley took any further notice of the matter. Almost immediately after the conversation above alluded to took place, I left the Billiard-room. I don't recollect in what tone of voice in particular Col. Gidley addressed Lieut. Kane on that occasion, it was sufficiently loud for any body near at hand to have heard. Dr. Elliot was also in the Billiard-room at the time Col. Gidley entered it. After Col. Gidley had spoken to Lieut. Kane, Dr. Elliot said "well done Colonel," or words to that effect. I am not aware whether Col. Gidley took any notice of Dr. Elliot's remark. I did not observe Dr. Elliot's manner when he so spoke, being engaged in a game of Billiards; his tone was that of approbation. Dr. Elliot was on one side of the room and we in the centre. Dr. Elliot was ten or twelve feet from Col. Gidley as far as I can remember, I saw Col. Gidley two or three times previously to this.

*Cross-examined.*—As I had not seen Lieut. Laurie before, I was an imperfect judge whether he was drunk or not on the night in the Billiard-room at the time. Supposing a charge had been brought against Lieut. Laurie next morning, and I had not seen him since preceding night, I would not in such a contingency state, he was drunk. At the time when I met Lieut. Laurie on a matter of duty Col. Gidley was present; and in his presence I don't know why Lieut. Laurie's manner should be different to what it would be in his own Regimental Billiard-room, and with officers of his own age and rank. Supposing for argument that Lieut. Laurie was drunk, he did not commit any act of drunkenness in the presence of Col. Gidley that I saw. [The question,—‘You don't consider the presence of a Commanding officer of more importance than that of young men in the regiment,’ was disallowed.]

*By the Court.*—I was surprised at Lieut. Laurie's manner, as it appeared rude and incautious. I cannot speak positively as to what occurred in the presence of Col. Gidley.—[*Witness retires.*]

*11TH WITNESS, Lieutenant Hoskins deposed.*—I was present on the 13th of August last in the Billiard-room of the 15th Regiment. Lieut. Laurie of the 15th Regiment was there. After we had been there a little while Mr. Laurie came in using insulting gestures and expressions enquiring what the devil the meaning of all that was; he pushed his way among us, and continued asking where the marking board was. Lieuts. Raikes, Kane, Stephenson, Stileman, Mellersh and myself were there. I came from the Artillery Mess. Lieut. Laurie strutted up to the table and pushed himself among the players. I consider him to have been drunk at the time. I had seen him drunk before at the Mess. I consider him to have insulted the whole of those who were present in the room. Lieut. Kane was the senior officer among them. He went up to him and said, “I will have none of your *Bushoddering* here, you are in liquor, and had better sit down.” I do not consider the notice of Lieut. Laurie's conduct by Lieut. Kane harsh or severe. I saw Col. Gidley in the Billiard-room.

#### ELEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1854.

*Lieutenant Hoskins deposed.*—Lieutenant Kane went up to Colonel Gidley and asked him to have a few minutes conversation with him, to which Colonel Gidley replied, “No, Sir, I have nothing to say to you; there will be time enough for you to speak to me in the Orderly-room on Monday morning.” Colonel Gidley addressed Lieut. Kane in an angry and insulting tone of voice. Dr. Elliot was in the Billiard-room when this conversation took place. He said, “Well done, Colonel, that's a good one” or something of that sort. Dr. Elliot spoke in a tone of approval. Colonel Gidley was from him at the time about two or three yards; he was from me about fifteen or sixteen feet. Colonel Gidley did not take any notice of Dr. Elliot's remark that I observed. Colonel Gidley did not take any direct notice of Lieut. Laurie's conduct. Lieut. Kane went out to send for Major Watkin, Col. Gidley followed him and wanted to know what he had to say to him. Lieut. Kane replied that he had already refused to listen to him; and the time was passed; or something of that sort. Some more conversation ensued; but it was in a low tone which I did not hear; and Colonel Gidley and Lieut. Kane afterwards entered the Billiard-room. Major Watkin was at that time second in command.

*Cross-examined.*—Lieut. Laurie was sitting on his chair during the time Colonel Gidley was in the room. He did not commit any act which would lead Col. Gidley to suppose he was drunk. Colonel Gidley saw nothing to take notice of. Lieut. Laurie was at the time Line Adjutant. [*By Court.*—Colonel Gidley was the commanding officer of the Regiment stationed at Bhoof. Lieut. Laurie was subject as Line Adjutant to Colonel Gidley. It was after Lieut. Laurie had taken out Colonel Gidley that Lieut. Kane addressed him. I was in the room till Lieut

Laurie left; when he went up to Dr. Elliot's bullock-gharee, he walked out in an unsteady manner. I don't recollect any thing particular about his manner to Col. Gidley. He was sitting down apparently cowed at the mode Lieut. Kane had taken him up.

*Cross-examined.*—I became subsequently aware of Lieut. Laurie having reported Lieut. Kane to Colonel Gidley, but not at the time. Lieut. Laurie usually walks in a peculiar manner; he has got a stiff neck. His gait in the Billiard-room at the time appeared to be exaggerated.

*Question.*—When you made use of the word 'cowed' with regard to Lieut. Laurie, when Lieut. Kane spoke to him, and gave this as a reason for his being quiet, do you not think that after he had been accused of being drunk by Lieut. Kane, his sitting down and waiting for his Colonel to report the circumstance was a prudent and sober act?

*Answer.*—If I had been unjustly accused of being drunk I should have gone in and reported the whole occurrence without waiting for the chance of the Colonel coming to the Room; I don't think Lieut. Laurie's act was dictated by sobriety and prudence. He was told authoritatively to sit down and stay there.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Captain Kane, deposed.*—On the 13th of August last I dined with the officers of the Artillery. I entered the Billiard-room of the 15th Regiment at half past eight or a quarter to nine o'clock on that evening. The late Lieut. Stephenson, Lieut. Mellersh, Lieut. Raikes, Lieut. Stileman, and Lieut. Hoskins, accompanied me. Lieut. Laurie, of the 15th Regiment, was there that evening. He rushed into the room; and apparently from his long strides and unnatural way of walking I consider he had drunk too much liquor. He appeared to be very excited and his manner was very offensive. When he entered the room, he said, "what the devil is all this, what the deuce is the meaning of all this; marker! marker! where's the marking board?" He did not give any token of recognition to the officers present. In fact he pointedly cut them. I consider he was drunk. I was the senior officer in the Billiard-room at the time; as such I thought his conduct was so marked a slight to the officers present, who did not belong to the Regiment, that I did take notice of it. I first said, "Well, Laurie, what's the matter with you, what do you want?" He said, he did not want anything. I said "you had better sit down." Instead of doing this, he approached me in a defiant manner, and I put a stop to any further discussion or anything disagreeable taking place before officers who did not belong to the Regiment. I told him, "I'll have none of your bahadoory." I warned him that he was in liquor, and desired him to sit down, which he did. Lieut. Laurie's deportment, when he is sober, is very quiet. When he is under the influence of liquor he is the reverse, in the instances I have heard argumentative and quarrelsome; but when checked by a senior he at once becomes cowed and quiet. I saw Col. Gidley in the Billiard-room that evening. I saw him first standing at the door, when I was playing Billiards; and Lieut. Laurie and Col. Gidley shortly afterwards left the room. After remaining out for some time in the verandah with Lieut. Laurie, Col. Gidley returning into the Billiard-room, I finished my game, and went up to Col. Gidley and solicited permission to speak to him for a moment; Col. Gidley replied to me in a loud and angry manner and tone, "I wish to have nothing to say to you, Sir, quite time enough for you to talk to me on Monday morning in the Orderly-room." After playing Billiards I went out into the verandah and calling a servant, I sent my salaam to Major Watkin, saying I wanted to see him. Col. Gidley heard this and asked me what I had to say to him. He stopped me in the verandah and began talking about some previous occurrence, and afterwards asked me what I was going to say to him (Col. Gidley) in the Billiard-room. Col. Gidley's manner was so harsh, and his conduct altogether towards me so unjustifiable, that I declined entering into the matter, and said that I would speak



to him on the subject in the Orderly-room as he had already desired me. In the Billiard-room afterwards, Col. Gidley said in a jeering manner, loud enough for those near to hear, "Well, is Major Watkin coming? Why don't you send for his head servant," or words to that effect; and again, he asked me what had become of him, and where he was. I replied, I suppose he was in bed. Col. Gidley rejoined, "Ah! best place for him"; and afterwards I left the Billiard-room and went home. Dr. Elliot was in the Billiard-room when Col. Gidley said he had nothing to say to me. I was so stung by Col. Gidley's rebuff that I required great exertions to collect my senses at the time; I cannot state what took place in the the Billiard-room. Col. Gidley took no notice of Lieut. Laurie's conduct that evening that I heard. On the following day, Sunday the 14th, I went to Major Watkin, and told him all that had occurred in the Billiard-room, reminded him of the irregularities so continually occurring in the Regiment, and said that from the treatment I had received from Col. Gidley, that I wished to represent the case to him. Major Watkin agreed with me, and said, he himself would attend the Orderly-room—represent the case to Col. Gidley, or support me in doing so. On Monday the 15th Major Watkin and I attended at Col. Gidley's quarters at about ten o'clock; after some Regimental matters had been transacted, I intended to represent the case in which I appeared before Col. Gidley, but before I could do so he told me that Lieut. Laurie had laid a complaint against me. I then stated to Col. Gidley, respectfully, in effect, that I was the senior officer, and that I wished to mention the subject regarding which I had endeavoured to speak to him on the Saturday previous, in the Billiard-room. Col. Gidley replied;—"Hold your tongue, Sir, and don't dictate to me in my own Orderly-room." He then read out a paper which, he stated, was Lieut. Laurie's complaint against me, and in which I was led to understand by Col. Gidley, that Lieut. Laurie had charged me with accusing him of being drunk, and threatening him with a Court-martial. I interrupted Col. Gidley to assure him that such was not the case. He desired me to hold my tongue, and said to me that I looked more like a drunken man than Lieut. Laurie in the Billiard-room, and that had I said to any one in a Billiard-room what in England I had said to Lieut. Laurie, I should have been knocked down, and that had Lieut. Laurie been drunk, he would have knocked me down. I remonstrated with Col. Gidley in a respectful manner, and he, again in a very angry manner said that I was Drum-Major, Havildar-Major, President of the Band Committee, Adjutant, and Mess Secretary, that I had now been appointed Secretary to the Station Library, and that by God, I wanted to be Commanding Officer and Quarter Master. The conversation was continued between Major Watkin and Col. Gidley, in which I joined, regarding the irregular conduct of the officers; when Col. Gidley wished to imply that we never made any reports to him on the subject. I stated that I had frequently done so, and also asked what good would there be in my making any reports, when I myself had seen Col. Gidley frequently at the Mess when Dr. Elliot was quite drunk, and that I had seen him (Col. Gidley) with Dr. Elliot in a bullock gharree, when Dr. Elliot was drunk; that I had seen another officer at the Mess table drunk, Col. Gidley being present; that I had seen Col. Gidley turn round at the dinner table before the removal of the cloth, and the guests present, and strike a servant with his clenched fist in the face; and that I had seen an officer come from one end of the Mess-room to the other to kick a Mess-servant, and no notice was taken of it. Colonel Gidley would not receive verbally my complaint regarding the Billiard-room affair, but desired me to send it in writing, which I did. Colonel Gidley also told me that he would send for Lieutenant Stephenson and others to ask their opinion on what had occurred; when I begged to be allowed to be present; but he said "No, there is no necessity for that." He then turned round to Lieutenant Laurie who had just returned, and asked him if he wanted to be present, he said, "Laurie you don't wish to be present, do you?" I remarked that as Colonel Gidley had showed such bias against me in favor of Lieutenant Laurie, I should prefer being present,

but he over-ruled me. During that same Orderly-room, two or three times, I respectfully remonstrated with Colonel Gidley on his manner of treating me then and on certain other occasions ; and I begged him to give me some slight reparation for the injury which he had done to my feelings. Colonel Gidley said he never purposely injured any officer's feelings, that he would treat his subordinates just as he liked, and would make me no reparation. At the present moment, I can't recollect that anything more occurred, and I think that this answer of mine embraces all the principal facts that occurred at that Orderly-room. Before the arrival of Lieutenant Laurie there were no other officers present at the Orderly-room, besides Colonel Gidley, Major Watkin and myself. Colonel Gidley appeared to have read the whole of the paper which he said contained Lieutenant Laurie's complaint against me. I did not remain in the Billiard-room on the evening of the 13th August up to the time Lieutenant Laurie left. The final result of the Billiard-room affair was, that Lieutenant Laurie made an apology in writing to all who had been present. There was only one apology written for his conduct in the Billiard-room.

*Cross-examined.*—I never, previous to the scene in the Billiard-room, accused Ensign Loft either of being drunk or in liquor, nor did I express sorrow for so accusing him ; at the Nauch I told him that he had exceeded, and recommended him to go home quietly ; and this was in a friendly manner, as I have already stated.

#### TWELFTH DAY, TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH, 1854:

*Captain Kane's Cross-examination continued.*—Lieut. Laurie was, in my opinion, drunk in the Billiard-room. [The following letter was put into witness' hand:—]

A.

" Bhooj, August 18th, 1853.

" SIR,—I am desired by the gentlemen, who were present in the Billiard-room on Saturday night last, mentioned in your communication of the 16th instant, to state that they are satisfied with your apology ; but as regards myself, although considering that the *amende* made for your conduct on Saturday last is ample, yet I am unable to pass over the premeditatedly false charge you made against me on Monday morning last to your Commanding Officer, which statement requires further notice.

" I remain, &c.

" (Signed) FRED. KANE, Lieut and Adj. 15th Regt. N. I.

To Lieut. LAURIE, Line Adj. "

I admit this letter ; it is in my handwriting. The false charge alluded to in the above letter was that I threatened him with a Court Martial and being drunk, as I had been informed by Colonel Gidley on the 13th August last. I beg to say that my meaning was that I never made use of the word " drunk," for I considered it was an objectionable and an insulting term to make use of before a gentleman and an officer. I received the original letter, of which the one now produced is a copy ; but I have no recollection of the Postscript, commencing with N. B.

B:

" Thursday, 18th August, 1853.

" SIR,—I am in receipt of your note of this day's date, and am glad that my apology was accepted. In allusion to the concluding part of your note wherein you charge me with making a false charge against you on Monday morning. On comparing my statement with yours, I find you use the words " decidedly the worse for liquor," and I have used the word " drunk," which are nearly the same

in meaning. I am ready to give you whatever satisfaction the Commanding Officer may deem necessary.

“(Signed) R. LAURIE, Line Adjutant.

“To Lieut. KANE, Adjutant 15th Regt.”

The terms decidedly under the influence of liquor I have explained in my statement to Colonel Gidley. A man is either drunk or sober, he cannot be both at the same time. Though there are various stages of drunkenness,—the meaning of “drunk” is the same as being decidedly under the influence of liquor; I do not consider the accusation against Lieut. Laurie unjustifiable. I was under the impression that the expression being “drunk and threatening him with a Court martial” was actually in the complaint Mr. Laurie had handed in against me to Colonel Gidley, as Colonel Gidley stated it was. Colonel Gidley read Lieut. Laurie’s statement or portions of it to me long before he (Lieut. Laurie) entered the Orderly-room. I don’t remember Colonel Gidley reading it a second time. I think the statement was read on the 15th; and my note is dated 18th of August. I may have said or written that I on this occasion considered it my duty to warn Lieut. Laurie to be quiet, or I should be constrained to take notice of his conduct. From what I know of Lieut. Laurie, I think, even in presence of strange company in the Billiard-room, Lieut. Laurie should not have acted in the manner he did even if he was sober.

[*Question*.—Did you not join a party in the Regiment and elsewhere inimical to your Commanding Officer, in fact was there not a scheme in the Regiment, one party of which you headed? and this unknown to Colonel Gidley? This was disallowed.]

I have already stated that I did not see Lieut. Laurie’s statement. It was read to me by Col. Gidley, and I thought it was Lieut. Laurie’s statement. Previous to writing the note, I considered that what Col. Gidley had read to me in the Orderly-room on the 15th, namely, that I had accused Lieut. Laurie of being drunk and threatened him with a Court-martial, was actually in Lieut. Laurie’s statement; and I assured Col. Gidley that such had not been the case; when Lieut. Laurie afterwards came into the Orderly-room just about ten minutes before it was closed, Col. Gidley never pointed out my objection to Lieut. Laurie; I went home firmly believing that Lieutenant Laurie had so charged me. On the 17th, when I went to Col. Gidley I told him that I intended to make a complaint against Lieut. Laurie for that false statement, namely, that I had accused him of being drunk, and had threatened him with a Court-martial; Col. Gidley even then did not point out to me the mistake I was labouring under; and, on the following day I think, he also received a memo. from me in which I wrote my complaint, without telling me that I was mistaken in writing that note (of the 18th) to Lieut. Laurie; it never occurred to me that it was necessary to enter into details on the subject.

[The subjoined question put by Prisoner, was disallowed :—[*Q*.—Then you accused Lieut. Laurie of a premeditated false statement before you knew whether it was false or not?]

I did not see any overt acts of drunkenness by Lieutenant Laurie committed in the Billiard-room, in presence of Col. Gidley. I don’t recollect any statement being read by Col. Gidley in Lieutenant Laurie’s presence; I think I heard the statement (Exhibit C.) read at Mandavee at the Court of Enquiry, or it was given to me to read there—this was in October or November, 1853, and whatever I said or did in respect of it is recorded with the proceedings at the Court of Enquiry; and I beg to say that I don’t recollect the whole of that statement—some matter in it appears to me to be new. Col. Gidley had a paper in his hand in the Orderly-room, and it struck me he was reading out of it; it was to the

effect that Lieut. Laurie was in the Billiard-room, and had accidentally rubbed up against me while I was playing. I turned round to him angrily and said he was drunk and threatened him with a Court-martial, and that I had ordered him to sit down.

**Q.**—You spoke to Lieut. Laurie in the following terms, according to your own statement. “I want none of your Bahadrooring; sit down, Sir;” do you not consider if Lieut. Laurie had been drunk, he would then and there have taken serious notice of such language in some other way than by sitting down quietly as you desired him, and reporting the matter to Colonel Gidley!

**A.**—From what I know of Lieut. Laurie, I don’t think he would have acted otherwise than he did.

Colonel Gidley must have been aware just as well as myself, that Lieut. Laurie was drunk, from his appearance, although Lieut. Laurie had not, to my knowledge, committed any overt acts of drunkenness in his presence; and under all the circumstances now mentioned by me, I do not think it was natural and proper that Col. Gidley should pay attention to the Line Adjutant’s charge in preference to mine; in the first instance, Colonel Gidley must have known that I could have had no object in accusing an officer of being drunk before strange officers, if such had not been the case in my opinion; and secondly, when Colonel Gidley was informed by Ensign Hammond, as I was afterwards informed, that I had so charged him, I considered it was Colonel Gidley’s duty either at once to have called me to account for my conduct, or asked me to state what had occurred.

THIRTYFIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1851.

*Captain Kane’s Cross-examination continued.*—There is one marking board in the Billiard-room, if I recollect right; there might have been two, one above the other.

*By the Court.*—**Q.** In reference to the note written by you to Lieut. Laurie alleging he had in his statement made a premeditated false charge, what did you allude to—the charge of being drunk or of threatening him with a Court-martial.

**A.**—More particularly to that part in which he charged me with having threatened him, Lieut. Laurie, with a Court-martial.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Seventh Instance.*—Before proceeding to adduce evidence on the Seventh Instance of the First Charge, the Judge Advocate addressed the Court as follows:—

“MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—The only two witnesses whom I can adduce in support of the 7th Instance of the 1st charge, Lieut. Comyn and Ensign Hammond, are both unfriendly to the case for the Prosecution. The names of both, as the Court are aware, are included in the charges among those who participated more or less in the acts of delinquency, for not repressing which Lieut. Colonel Gidley is now arraigned before you. I beg to draw the attention of the Court to that portion of para. 56, page 10, of the Orders and Regulations for Court-martials, which admits of leading questions being put to a witness on the examination in chief when he is evidently unfriendly to the party calling him, and I respectfully solicit the permission of the Court to avail myself of this privilege as regards Ensign Hammond and Lieut. Comyn.

The Court granted the request of the Judge Advocate.

12TH WITNESS, *Ensign Hammond*, of the 15th Regiment N. L., deposed—I cannot speak as to whether it was on the 31st day of August 1853 that I was at the house of Colonel Gidley in the evening. I did not hear of Ensign Loft being accused of being drunk at Colonel Gidley’s quarters when he was officer of the day. I was with Ensign Loft one evening at Colonel Gidley’s with Ensign Loft and Lieut.

**Comyn.** It was likely in the month of August 1853. Ensign Loft was at that time in a sober state. He was *perfectly* sober. Ensign Loft asked Col. Gidley's permission about twelve o'clock that evening for Lieut. Comyn to take his sword, as he was sleepy; I mean by taking his sword taking his duty as orderly officer. Some duty might occur after twelve o'clock, such as fire breaking out in the Lines. There are no ordinary duties for the officer occurring at night. Fires in the Lines and other extraordinary calls are not frequent. Colonel Gidley allowed Ensign Loft to do duty for Lieut. Comyn. It was rather odd as there was no ordinary duty to perform for Ensign Loft to have asked the permission of the Commanding Officer to do duty for Lieut. Comyn at that hour of night; but a fire might take place. I wish to add that Ensign Loft having come to Colonel Gidley's with Dr. Elliot he remarked to me don't hurry yourself on my account, I feel tired and will lie down till you are ready. After this he asked the question of Colonel Gidley. I remained at Colonel Gidley's till about one or two o'clock in the morning; I don't recollect the exact time. I don't know if I lived with Ensign Loft at the time. We were about one hundred yards from one another. We returned home together from Colonel Gidley's quarters, in Dr. Elliot's cart. Ensign Loft did not resume his duty as Orderly officer. I don't remember that Lieutenant Comyn, who had taken Ensign Loft's sword had been called on to perform any duty. I don't remember if Lieutenant Comyn went to sleep immediately. I roused him up when I went away. As I was not living with Ensign Loft I cannot say when he usually goes to bed when he is perfectly sober, as he was on the occasion deposed to by me. I lived with Ensign Loft at different times for different periods, the longest was two or three months. It was some months that we lived separate before the evening referred to in my statement. During this period I met Ensign Loft at Mess almost every night. The officers came round at that time once every eight or nine days on duty. Ensign Loft usually went to bed about ten o'clock at night, during the time I lived with him. I don't know at what hour he used to go to bed during the intervals that I did not live with him. I don't recollect having on any other evening than that I have deposed to, either accompanied Ensign Loft to or met him at Colonel Gidley's; probably, I might have done so. I never knew him on any occasion previously to that deposed to ask of his brother officers to take his watch on the plea of being sleepy. I can't say with certainty whether it was Ensign Loft who asked Colonel Gidley, on the night in question, to allow Lieut. Comyn to do his duty for him, or whether it was Lieutenant Comyn who asked the permission; my impression is that it was Ensign Loft. Ensign Loft and Col. Gidley went home with me that night in Dr. Elliot's gharee. We went first to my house, which was the first house. I got out of the cart and went into the house. I don't know where Ensign Loft and Colonel Gidley went to after that. I don't think they alighted at my house, but I cannot speak with certainty on that point. It was about one or two in the morning that we left Colonel Gidley's house; Col. Gidley assigned no reason, in my hearing, for his leaving his house at that late hour. I don't know whether it was Colonel Gidley's custom to accompany his guests home, after they had partaken of his hospitality at his own house. I can't remember any other instance of his having done so, except the one specifically deposed to by me. I am not aware that the occurrence at Colonel Gidley's on the evening referred to, afterwards formed the subject of conversation between Lieut. Comyn and any other party.

**Cross-examined.**—I know Ensign Loft to be of a very drowsy nature, and have frequently at table seen him fall asleep, and more particularly during meals.

**By the Court.**—I do not remember Colonel Gidley making any observation in granting permission to Ensign Loft to deliver over his duties that night to Lieut. Comyn; I remember nothing more than the assent.

**Question**—In one of your answers you said that you did not remember whether at the time this occurrence took place you were living with Ensign Loft, and afterwards in the answer to another question you say that you had then been living two or three months apart; how do you reconcile these two statements?

**Answer**.—Ensign Loft has lived with me sometime for three and four days together; our bungalows were close together, and for society's sake Ensign Loft has stayed with me two or three days together.

FOURTEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 10TH MARCH 1854.

*Ensign Hammond* re-called and examined.

**By the Court**.—When we left Colonel Gidley's quarters, Ensign Loft had recovered his drowsiness so far as to enable him to enter the bullock ghazee wholly unassisted. I cannot say that, some other cause more within his own controul than drowsiness to which he is naturally addicted, led to his being very sleepy frequently. Ensign Loft I think had drunk some cold brandy and water on the evening in question at Colonel Gidley's. He was smoking a cheroot at the time. I do not know of any other instance of an officer obtaining his Commanding officer's permission to exchange duty simply because he was sleepy. I cannot say whether Ensign Loft at that time was on more intimate terms with me than Lieutenant Comyn. The Court is to understand from my evidence that Ensign Loft and I were always on friendly terms. I do not know on what terms Ensign Loft and Lieutenant Comyn generally were. Ensign Loft and I went from the Mess to Colonel Gidley's—it was about ten o'clock. Ensign Loft did not, that I remember, complain of drowsiness on his way to Colonel Gidley's. I do not think that Ensign Loft asked me to take his duty before it had been transferred to Lieutenant Comyn. Colonel Gidley was not in the habit of encouraging young officers to tiffin or dine at his quarters. To the best of my recollection I never tified or dined at Colonel Gidley's with Ensign Loft. I have not myself nor do I know of any other young officers having been in the habit of spending the evening at Col. Gidley's sitting up late, smoking and drinking brandy pawnee. Colonel Gidley was a regular attendant at the Mess.—[*Witness retires.*]

13TH WITNESS, *Lieutenant Comyn*, 15th Regiment N. I., examined.—I remember one day being present at Colonel Gidley's when Ensigns Loft and Hammond came there in a bullock cart; I don't remember the exact day. They came there about eleven o'clock from the Mess, Ensigns Loft and Hammond and myself were at the Mess. As far as I recollect Captain Kane and Lieutenant Raikes were also there. I don't remember who else was there. Ensigns Loft and Hammond were not in the habit of going to Colonel Gidley's after Mess. But I have often walked home with Colonel Gidley from the Mess at night. I used to remain there for some time. I was on intimate terms with Col. Gidley. It was merely accidental that they went there. We returned there just to chat together. We had a little singing besides chatting; nothing more. I sang a solo; I think Col. Gidley sang too. I cannot say whether Ensign Loft can sing or not; but if I recollect aright he used to join in the chorus. I cannot say positively that Ensign Loft can sing a song. The singing continued for an hour or so. I did not take any thing at Colonel Gidley's. As far as I recollect Ensigns Loft and Hammond got some brandy and water. Ensign Loft was sober on that occasion. He might be perfectly sober. He was officer of the day. I never lived with Ensign Loft. Our present houses were in the same line; but at that time his house was opposite to Major Watkin's, which was next to mine. Ensign Loft was not in the habit of staying with me for three or four days. Ensign Loft said he felt sleepy and asked me if I would take his sword and do duty for him. He asked

Colonel Gidley to do so. This was about midnight. Colonel Gidley gave the permission. Ensign Loft did not assign any other reason than that of sleepiness that I am aware of. There was no other reason that I could discover. I do not remember Ensign Loft asking Ensign Hammond at all to relieve him. I never was on intimate terms with either Ensign Hammond or Ensign Loft. I cannot account for Ensign Loft asking me instead of his friend Hammond to take his duty. This was after twelve o'clock or a little after. The officer of the day had no duty to perform at night except in cases of fire should any occur. I don't recollect of a fire taking place at night at Bhoj while I was there. I was not at any time in Bhoj deterred from going to bed because there might be a fire within lines. Ensign Loft left Col. Gidley's at about three o'clock in the morning. He did not resume his office as orderly officer. I believe he sent in the officer's report next morning. Ensigns Loft and Hammond, myself and Colonel Gidley all went in Dr. Elliot's gharee. We first of all went to Ensign Hammond's quarters, where Colonel Gidley and Ensign Hammond left the gharee. I then went in the gharee with Ensign Loft to his quarters. As far as I recollect I never got out of the gharee at Ensign Hammond's. I would have asked another officer to do duty for me if I felt sleepy and found any one who could take my duty and who was not inclined to go to bed himself. I am not aware of any order in the 15th Regiment prohibiting an officer from going to sleep in any one's house but his own. I dare say it was on prudential motives that Ensign Loft asked me to take his duty; there was no actual necessity for it. As I have already stated a fire might occur and he showed prudence in doing so. Ensign Loft only reclined on a couch. He did not go to bed. I went to bed at about half past four o'clock near gun fire. The usual hour for an officer to be relieved was after gun fire at broad day light. Ensign Hammond was sober when he came to Colonel Gidley's. Ensigns Loft and Hammond were sober when we all left Colonel Gidley's. I asked Colonel Gidley to come into the gharee, which he at first declined doing, but afterwards complied. Colonel Gidley's house was about ten yards from Ensign Hammond's. Col. Gidley rejoined us. I returned from Ensign Loft's house to Ensign Hammond's in Dr. Elliot's gharee, and took Colonel Gidley who went thence to the latter place. Colonel Gidley did not assign any reason for staying at Ensign Hammond's. I imagine it was about forty yards from Ensign Loft's house.

#### FIFTEENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1854.

*Lieutenant Comyn* recalled and further examined.—In August 1853 I was on friendly terms with Ensign Wainright. I had some conversation with him on the subject of my conduct at Colonel Gidley's on the evening referred to in my former evidence. I never had more than one conversation with him. The Rev. Mr. Watson was not present when this conversation took place. I never had any conversation with the Rev. Mr. Watson on the same subject. I did not enter into particulars, word by word, as I have already done before the Court. I merely told Ensign Wainright that I had spent a very pleasant evening with Ensigns Loft and Hammond at Colonel Gidley's, and returned home late, in answer to questions he put to me at my quarters the following day, as to what I was doing in the bullock gharee and as to what passed in the house at that late hour.

*By the Court.*—Colonel Gidley joined the 15th Regiment in March 1852, at Shikarpore, as far as I recollect. I cannot speak with certainty as to whether Ensign Loft had his uniform and sword on at the Mess on the evening; but I think he went with them to Colonel Gidley's. I think he took off his sword but not his jacket, as far as I remember, while at Colonel Gidley's.

## SECOND CHARGE.

## FIRST INSTANCE.

*Lieut. Coles* called and examined.—I was present in the Billiard room in May 1853 when something unusual to Dr. Elliot's person took place. We were just commencing the game of Pool, and I saw Ensign Loft go out and seize Dr. Elliot by his private parts. Lieut. Thompson, Dr. Elliot, Ensigns Hammond and Loft, Colonel Gidley and myself, were present as far as I can recollect. I am not certain as to whether there were any more officers present. This occurred after three o'clock in the afternoon. They were all standing near together at one end of the table. We were all playing and just commencing the game. I cannot remember the exact position in which Col. Gidley was standing with regard to Dr. Elliot; but we, including Colonel Gidley, were all together at one end of the table. On the same day I heard Ensign Loft address Dr. Elliot in an unusual manner. Dr. Elliot was talking about his mother, and remarked, she did so and so. I did not exactly remember what the conversation was, as I was playing Billiards at the time; but I distinctly heard Ensign Loft say to Dr. Elliot, "I'll bet your old mother has \* \* \* \* for you." Colonel Gidley was present when Ensign Loft said this. As well as I remember he was on the opposite side of the room. Ensign Loft's voice was loud enough for any one in the room to have heard it. Colonel Gidley did not take any notice of the disgusting language made use of, or the indecent act of Ensign Loft, that I am aware of. I mentioned to Lieut. Kane these deplorable scenes.

*Cross-examined.*—I am not certain at all, and it is impossible for me to say, whether Col. Gidley saw Ensign Loft's indecent act and heard his obscene language. Dr. Elliot merely turned round and said to Ensign Loft, "don't, man." Dr. Elliot's person was not exposed. Ensign Loft merely took hold of Dr. Elliot by the private parts as he passed by. I can't possibly say what he meant by it; but he took it merely as a joke. I don't remember whether he said anything at the time. They were laughing all round; but there was no particular attention drawn to this. The indecent language made use of was also in the afternoon; the same officers were, as well as I can recollect, present then. Dr. Elliot was decidedly a butt; Ensign Loft's act was such as a thoughtless young man through forgetfulness of propriety might commit. I think Dr. Elliot and Ensign Loft were intimate. They all seemed to be joining in the joke, they were laughing all round. Colonel Gidley was standing or sitting on the opposite side of the room when Ensign Loft made use of the expression deposed to by me. He was standing at the end of the table waiting for his turn to play, when Ensign Loft pulled Dr. Elliot by the private parts. No body shewed any disapprobation at Ensign Loft's act. Neither the act nor the expression of Ensign Loft was especially brought to the notice of Colonel Gidley that I am aware of. Before Colonel Gidley joined the 15th Regiment I had seen an officer drunk; but with that exception I don't remember having seen an officer behave in an unseemly manner. Ensign Loft's act being an instantaneous act, might certainly have escaped Colonel Gidley's observation.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Lieut. Hoskins* called and examined.—I was in the Billiard-room in May 1853 when something unusual occurred to the person of the late Surgeon Elliot. I went down to the Mess that afternoon to play at Billiards, and found a party already assembled there. I went and occupied a seat next to Colonel Gidley. After I had been there a few minutes, Ensign Hammond walked up to Colonel Gidley, and said "shall we walk into the Doctor?"—or words to that effect, to which Colonel Gidley, replied, "yes sell him by all means." On this, Ensign Hammond went round to the other end of the table, and, in company with Ensign Loft and Lieut. Thompson, proceed to jostle Dr. Elliot, and to pull down his trowsers. He resisted all the time and said they



were going too far, and that it was beyond endurance. However, they did so; they pulled down his trowsers, and proceeded to pass indecent remarks on him. He then said that they were all "a damned set of snobs," and that it was all the worse because a Commanding Officer of another Regiment was present. As Colonel Gidley took no notice of this, I left the room. One of the indecent remarks was, that he must have been better provided when he got his son than he appeared to be then; others were mainly of the same nature. I don't know whether Dr. Elliot's son was then, or had shortly before been, in the Regiment. The scene I have described, took place, I think, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. I saw Dr. Elliot's trowsers pulled below his knees; it could not have been accidental, for I saw him resisting it, and trying to keep them up. About two or three seconds elapsed between Colonel Gidley's saying, "Yes, sell him by all means," and Ensign Hammond and the officers pulling down Dr. Elliot's trowsers. Colonel Gidley never, to my knowledge, took notice of the conduct of Ensign Loft and the officers.

*Cross-examined.*—I can positively state that the Doctor's trowsers were pulled down by force, he resisting all the time; there was nothing unusual about the size of the trowsers, but I cannot say that they were not Lieut. Thompson's. I was told the next day by Lieut. Thompson that Dr. Elliot had apologized to the officers for the use of the word "snob."

The Judge Advocate here enquired of the prisoner, if he required it to be proved to the Court that Dr. Elliot's son had been in the Regiment, or if he admitted that fact, Colonel Gidley admitted the fact, adding "but it was a long time ago."

The case for the prosecution then closed.

SIXTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1854.

## DEFENCE.

### FIRST CHARGE.—*First Instance.*

14TH WITNESS, *Lieut. Thompson*, 15th Regiment N. I., deposed.—I have been about nine years in the service, and in the 15th Regiment since May 1845. I remember a dinner party given by the Political Agent in Cutch to the 15th Regiment on its arrival at Bhooj in the month of January 1853. I was present. I am aware of the charges preferred at this Court Martial. I am not implicated in any one of them. I was acquainted with the late Dr. Elliot of the 15th Regiment for the last four or five years. The European officers of the 2nd Grenadiers, those of the 15th Regiment, the officers of the Battery, and the chaplain of the station, upon the occasion referred to, were present. I did not remark any thing unusual in Dr. Elliot's manner or behaviour. I should say Dr. Elliot was always noisy in Society, particularly at the last party. I was seated at one side of the table, and Dr. Elliot on the opposite side, one or two seats off. I am not aware of any thing particular taking place at the end of the table where he was seated. I heard Major Jacob make a remark to Dr. Elliot, Dr. Elliot was noisy and Major Jacob reminded him that he was now in civilized society; to which Dr. Elliot replied that he had never heard of any society uncivilized. There was a good deal of joking going on between the company at the end of the table where Dr. Elliot was seated. Dr. Elliot monopolized the conversation, and it was this that called for Major Jacob's remark to him. Dr. Elliot was not, I think, drunk on this occasion. From Dr. Elliot's manner upon this occasion he might certainly appear under the influence of liquor to those who were not acquainted with him; he was always noisy at a large party. At the time Major Jacob made this remark to Dr. Elliot,

my impression was that he wanted him to keep quiet. It certainly was not in an angry tone of voice ; it was merely because he monopolized the conversation. It was about Mooltan that the company at Dr. Elliot's end were joking; it was made a boast by Major Jacob that he possessed the medal. Major Jacob certainly joined in the joking. Major Jacob made a speech on the occasion of the dinner. He talked about the setting sun and the rising star ; he spoke of Colonel Gidley as the rising star, and of Captain Giles, of the 2nd Grenadiers, as the sun—alluding to the commanding officers ; it lasted a long time and then broke down. I did not remark anything about Dr. Elliot that called for the serious attention of Colonel Gidley. I first heard of Dr. Elliot being accused of being drunk when I saw the charges now before this Court ; I mean I heard for certain, in some tangible form. At the Court of Enquiry in October or November last, when I was examined, I was not questioned about his being drunk at Major Jacob's. It was about the month of August last that a letter was received from the Army or the Division Head Quarters (I don't know which) in which Dr. Elliot's general intemperance was mentioned ; before this time I never heard of any body attaching that imputation to Dr. Elliot. Upon the occasion of the dinner I did not hear any indecent language from Dr. Elliot. Had he used any obscene expressions, I must have heard them.

*By the Court.*—As far as I recollect about fifteen persons were present at the dinner referred to. I have been in arrest since 31st October, for having, at the funeral of the late Surgeon Elliot, taxed Lieut. Kane with having been partly the cause of Dr. Elliot's death. The joking at the dinner was not quiet; it was noisy ; I would not say boisterous. I sat next to Lieut. Billamore of the Artillery, I think. Dr. Beatty was close to me ; many of the officers of the Grenadiers were near me. I was on intimate terms with the late Dr. Elliot. I think Dr. Elliot was a sober man ; by which I mean that he was always in a fit state for doing duty. In my opinion he was always competent for any regimental duty or for any surgical operation. There was no conversation where I was sitting at the dinner party. I think it consistent with a habitually sober man to get excited in talking in society. Dr. Elliot talked much in the society of strangers : I don't do it myself. I saw the letter in which Dr. Elliot was accused of general intemperance and became acquainted with its contents,—it was in August,—but I cannot speak as to its exact date. I cannot speak as to the date of the letter by Colonel Gidley in explanation of certain circumstances brought to light before the Court of Enquiry. I had copied several letters for Colonel Gidley from his draft ; I probably remember the letter partly written by me and partly by Lieut. Laurie. Dr. Elliot's language was correct, not obscene. I did not hear Major Jacob address Dr. Elliot a second time. The Rev. Mr. Watson sat much nearer to Dr. Elliot than I was, and consequently more likely to hear what Dr. Elliot said than myself.

*By the Prisoner.*—The Rev. Mr. Watson was more likely to hear what Dr. Elliot said than Colonel Gidley who was not so near him. Lieut. Billamore was one chair nearer to Dr. Elliot than myself : he was sitting on my right. I am not aware of any conversation ensuing the next day among the officers of the Regiment upon Dr. Elliot's conduct on the previous evening.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Ensign Hammond* recalled and examined.—I was at the dinner party given by Major Jacob in January 1853, on the arrival of the Head Quarters of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry at Ehoof. Dr. Elliot was there ; and I think I sat next to him. As far as I observed, he was not unusually noisy on that occasion. Dr. Elliot was always noisy in Society, more especially when there were a number of persons present. I should say that persons not acquainted with Dr. Elliot's conduct in Society might suppose he was in liquor. I don't remember Dr. Elliot, on the occasion of the Dinner party referred to, making use of any language derogatory to a gentleman. I did not consider Dr. Elliot drunk upon that

occasion. I heard Major Jacob address him as nearly as I can recollect, in the following words,—“Come, come, old fellow ! you are not in Upper Scinde now, but are come down into civilized society.” I don’t remember Major Jacob calling him to order more than once. Major Jacob said this to Dr. Elliot in a very kind manner. I saw nothing in Dr. Elliot’s conduct upon that occasion which, in my opinion, called for the interference of Colonel Gidley.

*By the Judge Advocate.*—Q. I observe that you appear in Court without your sword, am I rightly informed that you are under arrest for being abusive and insolent before a Court of Enquiry which assembled in November last, to enquire into the low tone prevalent among the officers of the 15th Regiment ?

*Answer.*—I am not aware of the reason for which I am under arrest.

*By the Court.*—I said I think I sat next to Dr. Elliot ; I have not much doubt that I did ; it happened so long ago. The Revd. Mr. Watson, I think, sat next to Dr. Elliot on the other side ; we are all liable to forget, but I think I may safely say that Mr. Watson did sit next to Dr. Elliot. I do not remember anything being said either the next day or shortly after, among the officers, with whom I associated, regarding Dr. Elliot at the party at Major Jacob’s. I first learned that Dr. Elliot had been accused of drunkenness and improper conduct at Major Jacob’s when I saw the charges against Colonel Gidley, in Bombay. Previous to that I never heard of the subject. I never gave the circumstances at Major Jacob’s, as connected with Dr. Elliot, any notice previously to my seeing the charges.

*Re-examined.*—I was put under arrest at the same time as Lieut. Comyn on the line of march from Mandavee to Bhooj by the acting Adjutant, by order of Colonel Sinclair,—who was the President of the Court of Enquiry, and I believe Commanding the Province of Cutch. I learnt from conversation that Lieut. Laurie and Ensigns Fraser and Loft were put under arrest by order of Colonel Sinclair. I fancy that Lieuts. Comyn and Laurie and Ensigns Fraser and Loft gave evidence in favour of Colonel Gidley at the Court of Enquiry above referred to.

#### SEVENTEENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1854.

*Ensign Hammond* called and examined by the Court.—I think we got up from the table together. I did not observe Dr. Elliot’s manner in particular. It was a general rising.

#### SECOND INSTANCE.

*Lieutenant Comyn*, 15th Regiment N. I., called and examined by the Prisoner.—I remember a Durbar given by the Rao of Cutch on or about the 7th of April 1853. I am aware that I am the subject of a charge on this Court Martial connected with the Durbar. I did not attend the Durbar, being in a weak state of health and suffering from a severe venereal disease, which I had unfortunately contracted in Bombay in the early part of March 1853, and for which disease instead of consulting the Doctor I physicked myself, and the consequence was, instead of getting better, it became much worse. With this complaint I arrived at Bhooj on the 30th of March 1853. On or about the 17th of April 1853, the officers of the Regiment were ordered to assemble at the Mess-house at four o’clock of the same afternoon for the purpose of proceeding to the Durbar to pay their respects to the Rao of Cutch. On that day I was very sick, still suffering most painfully from the same disease, and concealed it from the Doctor, as I did not wish to be put into sick quarters for it ; on that day I sat

down to a quiet tiffin at Mess with the late Surgeon Elliot and Ensign Loft, and as far as I recollect I may have taken a glass of beer; after tiffin I reclined on a couch to take a nap. About half past three o'clock Lieutenant Thompson, in uniform, came and woke me up; I got up and saw my hamaul with my shell jacket and sword, which I shortly afterwards put on and walked from the Mess-house to the Residency, the distance of a mile, along a very dusty road, and in the heat of the sun which was very great. I arrived late near the Residency, my ghorawalla about this time came there with my tattoo, which I mounted; but I was prevented from riding properly, being in great pain. I joined the procession, and as we were on our way, first of all Doctor Elliot came up to me and said, "you are not looking well, you had better go home." Subsequent to this Ensign Loft came up to me and said, "you are not appearing well, you had better go home;" also Ensign Coles, but whether the latter alleged any reason for so doing I do not remember. On my arrival at my quarters I wrote a note to Doctor Elliot to come and see me after Durbar, as I did not feel well; I also wrote a note to Col. Gidley asking him to look in at my house the same evening, and in that note I believe I wished him a last farewell; the disease I was suffering from became so bad that I was utterly regardless of what became of myself, and it preyed on my mind very much. Col. Gidley and Doctor Elliot both came to my quarters that evening; I told Doctor Elliot what I was suffering from. He asked me how long I had had the disease; I told him upwards of a month. He said, "you ought to have been in sick quarters long ago;" and that he would send me a sick report next morning; it was approaching Mess time. Col. Gidley and Doctor Elliot went to the Mess, and I, by invitation, went to take tea with Ensign Wainright, who, instead of giving me tea, gave me beer. I must here state that previous to Col. Gidley and Doctor Elliot coming to my quarters, Ensigns Loft and Wainright had been there. I spent the evening at Ensign Wainright's house. After Mess, as far as I recollect, about ten o'clock the same evening, Col. Gidley and Doctor Elliot called for me at Ensign Wainright's house in Doctor Elliot's bullock gharee, and I went in the Doctor's gharee to his house. He asked me to come there as I was by myself, and it would be very lonely. The following morning an exercise parade was ordered; before the commanding officer could have come on parade, I wrote a note to Lieutenant Kane, the Adjutant of the Regiment, excusing myself from parade on the plea of sickness, and I asked the Doctor to send in a certificate there and then. He, the Doctor, said that he would do so at the Orderly-room hour that morning. The sick certificate was sent in. About the 12th of the same month I left Bhooj for Mandavie on sick certificate.

[The certificate was here produced and recorded.]

Another certificate, dated the 12th September 1853, has been obtained by me in reference to the Durbar affair. The following is a copy of it:—

(E)

"This is to certify that on or about the 7th day of April 1853, when the officers of the Regiment were proceeding to visit His Highness the Rao of Kutch in Durbar, Lieutenant Comyn, 15th Regiment N. I., was labouring under a disease which precluded him from riding, but for which he did not wish to be put in sick quarters, walked down in the heat of the afternoon sun to the Residency,

and on his arrival there appeared to me so completely exhausted, that I deemed it necessary to advise him to go home, lest the effects of the sun and exposure to it and the exertion of walking might be seriously detrimental to his health.

(Signed) H. R. ELLIOT,

*Surgeon, 15th Regiment N. I., and Staff Surgeon, Bhooj.*

Camp Bhooj, 12th Sept. 1853.

(True Copy) (Signed) H. BOYE,

Depy. Judge Adv. Genl. P. D. A.

Subsequent to the 13th of August last Captain Kane, then the Adjutant of the Regiment, I understood, had sent in a letter wishing to be allowed to resign the Adjutancy of the Regiment, and talked of certain occurrences. Some two or three mornings in September before obtaining the second sick certificate, [E.] Dr. Elliot was at my bungalow by himself; I said to the Doctor, "you perceive Kane has sent in a letter, wishing to resign the Adjutancy, mentioning certain occurrences; I said, supposing my non-attendance at the Durbar was brought forward by him or any of his friends what would you, if asked, speak as to my staying away that day." His reply was, "I considered you were unwell and I advised you going home." I then said, "if you are conscientiously of this opinion, would you object to give me a medical certificate to that effect." He said, "certainly not." I added, "it may be of use to me." A few days afterwards, the certificate (E.) was sent to me by him. I am not certain whether the certificates now produced were written by Dr. Elliot before he was aware that he, Dr. Elliot, was made the subject of any charges of drunkenness on this Court Martial. I was not drunk on the occasion of the Durbar beyond what I have already stated that I may have taken a glass of beer; I do not remember to have taken anything else. I had not intended to apply for the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment, because I considered the state of my health would not stand the work.

*By the Court.*—Previous to the Durbar I don't remember when I became officer of the day. From Mandavie I came to Bhooj by way of Gogo and Rajcote. The whole way from Gogo to Rajcote and thence to Bhooj I travelled in a cart. To the best of my recollection I had not been on horse back on my way to Bhooj. I think the distance from the Residency to my house is a few yards more than a mile. As far as I recollect the officers were coming out of the compound, and Dr. Elliot met me in front of the compound. They met me at a distance of forty or fifty yards from the gate of the compound. The officers went to the Durbar on horse back. I think Dr. Elliot was on horse-back. I am not aware that Major Jacob was a married man then. I do not know if any ladies were staying with him. I do not remember if Major Watkin came up to me on that occasion. Neither Ensign Loft nor Ensign Cole told me that they were desired by Major Watkin to tell me to go home on the occasion. On the 8th of April I was personally inspected by the Doctor. He gave me a certificate as well as a case. I never thought of the subject of the certificate after it was given me. I never received a proposal to sell out of my Regiment, although I heard of it after the Durbar from Ensign Wainwright by a private note. I don't remember Lieutenant Thompson coming to my quarters after the Durbar with a pair of handcuffs. I don't remember

the Rev. Mr. Watson's attention being drawn by my servant to a pair of handcuffs, I remember consulting the Rev. Mr. Watson about taking the Temperance pledge; I told him that I wished to take it for the benefit of my health. I had it in contemplation to do so long before. I felt myself better without liquor of any kind, as I was naturally very bilious; and in fact, I was told by Dr. Elliott that I always looked better when I abstained from all liquors. I was bilious without taking anything. I signed a paper agreeing to abstain from all intoxicating liquor. I gave the paper to the Rev. Mr. Watson. I don't know if he belongs to the Temperance Society.

EIGHTEENTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH 1854.

*Lieutenant Comyn* further examined by the Prosecutor.—Dr. Elliot was alone when he accosted me near the Residency. I don't remember how far he was in advance of the other officers. I wrote the letter to the Doctor about half an hour after I returned home. When he came to my quarters, I first informed him that I was labouring under venereal disease. The verbal statement before this Court that I informed Ensign Wainwright that I would rather stand a Court Martial than give evidence for Col. Gidley is incorrect, and I have no recollection of any thing further than what I deposed at this Court. I deny having been drunk and therefore no rebuke could have occurred. I walked to the Durbar and rode back, and did not fall. I do not remember being reported by any one as drunk on the night of the Durbar.—[*Witness retires.*]

15th WITNESS, *Lieut. Laurie*, of the 15th Regt. N. L., stated.—I was at the Durbar given by the Rao of Cutch in April 1853. I saw Lieut. Comyn outside the Residency Gate. He was in a sober state when I saw him. I was aware of his suffering from venereal disease on that day and several days previously. I did not see him afterwards on that day. I observed that he was knocked up and looked ill. A person, not taking the trouble to ascertain whether a man was "drunk" or "ill," might, from Lieutenant Comyn's manner, have supposed the former certainly. I have been in arrest for four months being charged with being in collusion with Col. Gidley; I was ordered to be put in arrest by Col. Sinclair, of the Artillery, then commanding in Cutch. Col. Sinclair was President of the Court of Enquiry at that time. Every officer in the Regiment, who gave evidence in favor of Col. Gidley at the Court of Enquiry is under arrest. I am not aware of the existence of any collusion,—meaning a conspiracy to give false evidence. There are two parties in the 15th Regiment; their differences commenced about the middle of August 1853; they are not on speaking terms with each other. I was Line Adjutant at Bhooj when I was placed in arrest.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I don't recollect if Ensign Wainwright rode with me on my way to the Durbar. I don't remember any officer saying "Look in what a dreadful state Lieutenant Comyn is." I declined to answer the question, "who your associates were," at the Court of Enquiry. I do not recollect declining to answer the question "did you see any officer of the Regiment, after their arrival in Cutch, under the influence of liquor," put to me at the Court of Enquiry. I might have declined to answer the question "did you see Lieutenant Comyn ordered by Major Watkin to go home." I remember the said Court of Enquiry being closed, and when declared open, I was cautioned that my repeated refusals to answer questions might defeat the object of the Inquiry, and be afterwards prejudicial to myself. I answered every question that I was aware of upon points I knew were to be investigated, having seen the letter from the divisional authorities. The married men and Captain Kane were on one side, and the bachelors on the other. Major Watkin, Ensigns Cole, Wainwright, and Stileman are the married officers

Lieuts, Fraser and Comyn, Ensigns Hammond and Loft, the late Surgeon Elliot and myself are the bachelors. I did not hear of any of the married officers except Kane being accused of acts of drunkenness or indecency.

*By the Prisoner.*—Lieut. Comyn never suffered from *delirium tremens*; I should have known it from the weekly return of the hospitals which would have been sent to my office. I am not aware of any act of indecency having been committed among the bachelors.

*By the Court.*—I do not range Col. Gidley in either party into which the officers of the Regt. are divided. The cause of the division that Captain Kane accused me of drunkenness in the Billiard-room in August last, which I denied, and the bachelors who were dining at Mess that night came forward to say that I was sober; we, that is I and the bachelors, cut Captain Kane; he and the married officers on one side, and we on the other. I can't account for all the married officers joining Captain Kane. I do not know on what grounds I was charged with collusion with Col. Gidley. I was on very good terms with Captain Kane up to the middle of August last. I do not know by what motives he was actuated to accuse me of being drunk. I do not know if Col. Gidley was aware of the married officers joining with Captain Kane. A few days after the Billiard-room affair, Captain Kane accused Col. Gidley of insulting him with ill-treatment, and charged the officers with drunkenness; there was an end to all friendship. Col. Gidley referred the whole affair to Division Head Quarters.

*By the Prisoner.*—The married men used to go to Mess.—[*Witness retires.*]

16TH WITNESS, *Ensign Loft*, of the 15th Regt. examined by the Prisoner.—I was at the Durbar of the Rao of Cutch in April 1853. I saw Lieut. Comyn on the road to the Durbar. I spoke to him on that occasion, and I considered him sober. I saw him afterwards in his own bungalow in company with Ensign Wainright; afterwards Col. Gidley and Dr. Elliot came in there. I believe Colonel Gidley received a note which brought him there. Lieut. Comyn went to take tea with Ensign Wainright and I walked to the Mess with Col. Gidley. Lieut. Comyn was in a perfectly sober state at that time. I believe Ensign Wainright invited Lieut. Comyn. I was directed by Major Watkin, with whom I was riding to the Durbar to tell Lieut. Comyn to go home, as he was not looking well. I did so and Lieut. Comyn immediately went home. I am aware of the fact of his suffering from a painful disease at this time; I believe his mind was affected. Major Watkin only told me that Lieut. Comyn looked unwell when he directed me to tell him to go home; he did not tell me that Lieut. Comyn was drunk.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I lunched with Lieut. Comyn at the Mess shortly before going to the Durbar. He complained of sickness and laid down on the couch and went to sleep. I went home and dressed for the Durbar. I am not aware if Lieut. Comyn brought his state to the notice of the Doctor. I cannot say whether his weak condition could have escaped the notice of the Doctor. I am not prepared to give my opinion as to his mental condition being such as to render him irresponsible for his actions; it is more a question for a medical man than for me.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Lieutenant Thompson*, of the 15th Regt., examined by the Prisoner.—I brought on one occasion handcuffs to Lieut. Comyn's quarters; it was a joke. It was in the month of September 1853,—long after the Durbar. I saw Lieut. Comyn about four o'clock in the afternoon at the Mess-room. I went with the rest of the officers; he was asleep on the couch; I woke him up; he was sober at the time.

*By the Prosecutor.*—No proposal was made to Lieut. Comyn to sell out of the Regt. after the Durbar. To this I speak with certainty. No scheme was proposed by the junior officers at Bhoof to buy out Lieut. Comyn.

*By the Court.*—I did not see Lieut. Comyn at the Residency on the day of the Durbar.—[ *Witness retires* ]

NINETEENTH DAY, FRIDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1854.

*Ensign Loft* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I was present at a party given by Major Jacob in April 1853, at which ladies were present. I did not stay out the dinner on that occasion. I went to sleep at the party and was sent home. I received a communication from Lieut. Kane, Adjutant, between seven and eight o'clock the following morning. Lieut. Thompson was present when I received the note. I don't know really what became of that note; it had been destroyed with other notes. I was ordered in that note to appear at eleven o'clock at Col. Gidley's quarters; Lieut. Kane ended the note by a remark that I had better call on him first as he would give me a wrinkle. I was ordered in that note to Col. Gidley's quarters on duty. Notice was taken of my conduct by Col. Gidley. I went to Col. Gidley's house. I was reprimanded by him. I assured him that my drowsiness was not the effect of liquor; he spoke to me very seriously, although very kindly, and warned me to be more circumspect in my behaviour in future. Col. Gidley ordered me to write an apology to Major Jacob; I did so, and my apology was accepted; Major Jacob called on me at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and I expressed to him my regret for having gone to sleep at the dinner party; and Major Jacob appeared perfectly satisfied at my apology. I cannot account for my going to sleep at the dinner party where ladies were present—the same occurrence has taken place several times before. I again dined at Major Jacob's shortly after this when ladies were present. I did not comply with that part of Lieut. Kane's letter that asked me to call on him as he would give me a wrinkle, because Lieut. Thompson advised me to go straight to Col. Gidley.

*Cross-examined.*—I was examined at the Court of Enquiry of which Col. Sinclair was President on the same points as my evidence before this court; I don't recollect the exact date, but I think it was in October last. I underwent a most severe examination on that occasion; it lasted five hours; and I really cannot recollect what my answers may have been then. I cannot recollect my answer to the question "By whom were you ordered to attend at Col. Gidley's" put me at the Court of Inquiry. When Col. Gidley reprimanded me, Dr. Elliot came in. I believe the second-in-command or the Adjutant were not present. I cannot recollect the exact words of the reprimand. The reprimand was, I positively state, for falling asleep and not for being under the influence of liquor. Col. Gidley reprimanded me in a kindly way; I had already stated what the reprimand was; his manner was kind. I don't recollect Major Jacob remarking to me that if I persevered in such conduct it would prove my ruin. I will certainly not state this positively. I never had a visit from Major Jacob before. The only reason I can assign for Major Jacob's taking an opportunity of calling on me is that he was making calls in the camp, in return for my call on him the previous day. He did not call expressly for giving me the warning before referred to. I know I dined only once with Major Jacob after the apology. I have heard it mentioned that in consequence of my being removed from the table and Dr. Elliot's behaviour on a former occasion, the Rev. Mr. Watson had declined invitations to dinner at Major Jacob's to prevent his wife being a witness to such scenes. I was



on good terms with Lieutenant Kane in April 1853; I used to breakfast with him. I lived with him on my arrival at Bhooj in March. I took Lieutenant Thompson's advice, as he had known Lieutenant Kane longer than I did. I will positively state to this Court that my falling asleep was from drowsiness and in no respect from drunkenness.

*Re-examined.*—About the reprimand I don't recollect anything more than what I have already stated. I considered the reprimand much more severe from the kind manner in which the Colonel spoke to me than if he had done so harshly.

[The question "Was not the Rev. Mr. Watson peculiarly strict,—so strict that he refused to bury a corpse because carried to the grave by sepoy's?" was rejected.]

*Cross-examined.*—I believe Colonel Gidley at first was under the impression that I was the worse for liquor; but when at the Orderly-room or a little after eleven o'clock, I gave him my word of honor that I had not exceeded the previous day, Colonel Gidley spoke to me in the manner I mentioned before. I did not observe anything harsh in Colonel Gidley's conduct on the occasion. He was actuated by kind motives. I fully expected to be reprimanded. Colonel Gidley insisted, although I had satisfied him, that I should make an apology for going to sleep.

*By the Court.*—I firmly believe that Colonel Gidley implicitly believed to what I told him. Colonel Gidley was present at the party; I suppose Colonel Gidley did form his own opinion as to my conduct there. I have known Lieutenant Thompson ever since I have been in the Regiment,—more than four years. When Major Jacob called on me at my house and I apologized to him, he regretted that I had fallen asleep at the party where ladies were present. I really cannot say what Lieutenant Thompson's object was when he told me to go straight to Colonel Gidley. I believe all the officers knew of my having received the reprimand.

TWENTIETH DAY, SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1854.

#### FOURTH INSTANCE.

*Lieutenant Thompson* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I was present at the Nautch given by the bachelors of the 15th Regt. in April 1853; it was given by the bachelors who were present at parade that morning. Dr. Elliot and Ensigns Loft and Hammond were present; they were all sober. I consider all persons in company to be sober; but when a person conducts himself in such a way as to draw particular attention, it is then a matter of opinion whether his conduct is the effect of drunkenness or not; the inference is that if he does not draw attention, he is sober. Colonel Gidley called my attention to Ensigns Loft and Hammond by telling me that Lieut. Kane had reported them drunk, and asked me if I considered them to be so; I said they were not. Colonel Gidley did not call my attention to Dr. Elliot. I never heard of Dr. Elliot being accused of being drunk on that occasion. I was not asked about the subject of the last answer at the Court of Enquiry; his name was not mentioned. I stayed at the Nautch about an hour; and afterwards went to supper at the Mess. Colonel Gidley, Dr. Elliot, Ensigns Fraser, Loft and Hammond accompanied me to the Mess; we broke up at about half past eleven o'clock. Dr. Elliot and Ensigns Loft and Hammond were all sober then.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I did not hear Colonel Gidley speak to Lieut. Kane about Ensigns Loft and Hammond.—[ *Witness retires.* ]

The prisoner here put in an application to be allowed to put leading questions to Lieutenant Fraser, the next witness, with regard to the 4th instance, he being unfriendly to the prisoner. The Court closed to deliberate on this application, and when declared open, it was granted. •

**16TH WITNESS, Lieutenant Fraser,** of the 15th Regt., called and examined by the Prisoner.—I was present at a Nautch given by the officers on the occasion of the presentation of Colors in April, 1853. I saw Ensigns Loft and Hammond; they were both worse for liquor; they were intoxicated. I was examined at the Court of Enquiry on this point; I think I said they had a glass too much; I certainly did not say they were intoxicated; I don't remember what I exactly said then.

[The prisoner here proposed to put in the witness' hand an attested copy of the proceedings at the Court of Enquiry to refresh his memory. The Court closed to deliberate, and on being declared open, declined to entertain the proposal.]

I am now under arrest being accused of being in collusion with Colonel Gidley, by order of Colonel Sinclair, President of the Court of Enquiry. At the Court of Enquiry the President was not satisfied with the whole of my evidence, and I was consequently placed in arrest; it was not for one particular answer but for the whole of my evidence. I was given to understand that the President was not satisfied with it. I do not remember whether I stated then that Ensigns Loft and Hammond were sober. I saw Ensigns Loft and Hammond at supper at the Mess on the night of the Nautch. They were worse for liquor then as before. I was on friendly terms with Colonel Gidley when he left Mandavie under arrest; I don't speak to him now. I have not seen Colonel Gidley since he left Mandavie, because my evidence at this Court Martial could not be in his favour, so I thought it best not to speak to him at all. I have no ill feeling against him.

[The question "I ask you now positively to state whether you have had any conversation with any one since Colonel Gidley has been under arrest as to the evidence to be given by you at this Court Martial?" was considered in closed Court, which, after deliberation, was allowed to be on the record, but not to be put to the witness.]

I don't think the letter purporting "to be a certificate of the sobriety and gentlemanly conduct of the officers" was signed by any body; it was an answer I gave to a question put by Colonel Gidley to all the officers who were at the Mess, as to whether they had seen any case of drunkenness at Mess or Billiard-room; I don't think any other place was mentioned in the letter. My answer was in the negative. When I say Ensigns Hammond and Loft had a glass too much, I mean they were intoxicated with liquor.

*Question.*—Upon the 8th of September 1853 you answered in the negative when asked about your brother-officers being drunk in the Mess-room; you now say that Ensigns Loft and Hammond were intoxicated in the Mess-room in April of the same year, how do you reconcile this?

*Answer.*—I answered in the negative to save my brother officers of the Regt. as I knew the letter was going to the Commander-in-chief. [The Question "Then if at any time you said they were sober you said that which was not true?" was rejected.] Lieutenant Kane came and whispered at the Nautch to Colonel Gidley that Ensigns Loft and Hammond were the worse for liquor, or words to that effect.

*Cross-examined.*—I don't recollect when Lieut. Kane was relieved from the Adjutancy. I succeeded him in the appointment. Col. Gidley recommended me. I was actuated by the same feelings when I gave my evidence at the Court of Enquiry as when

I answered in the negative at the Mess-room to save my brother officers and the credit of the Regiment. For this I was put in arrest. I am now on my oath and I must speak the truth. I did not see Ensigns Loft and Hammond take any liquor at the Nautch. I went there with Lieut. Hoskins of the Artillery. I think Colonel Gidley was there. I don't remember seeing Colonel Gidley enter the tent. Ensigns Loft and Hammond were both in liquor at the Nautch. I saw Doctor Elliot there; he was on my left hand side; he was the worse for liquor. When a man is worse for liquor he must be drunk. When a man is not answerable for his actions I should say he is drunk. I have known Dr. Elliot for two or three years. He was not habitually a sober man: he was a hard drinker. His language was obscene on occasions. I am aware of the charges submitted to this Court against Colonel Gidley. I was examined at the Court of Enquiry on the case of drunkenness at the Nautch and also on other cases.

*By the Court.*—I formed my opinion of Ensigns Loft and Hammond being the worse for liquor at the Nautch. They were certainly incapable of performing any duty at that time. It was from their general behaviour that I considered them drunk. It was altogether a spontaneous act when I answered in the negative to save my brother officers at the Mess. Colonel Gidley, Lieuts. Stileman, Comyn, Laurie, Thompson, myself, Ensigns Hammond and Loft, were present at the Mess. Dr. Elliot was there. Lieut. Stileman was the only officer who dissented from the rest of the officers. He is a married man.

---

TWENTY-FIRST DAY, MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1854.

*Lieutenant Fraser* called and examined by the Prisoner.—The following question by the prisoner was not allowed to be put to the witness, but the Court permitted it to be recorded at the request of the prisoner on the proceedings.—“You have been asked as to whether you have communed with your conscience on this matter? Has the Rev. Mr. Watson given you any advice?”

*By the Court.*—I don't recollect how Dr. Elliot, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond went from the Nautch to the Mess; but I think I went in a gharee. I believe the reason why all the officers were not present at the Mess when the question alluded to before was put by Colonel Gidley, is that some were at Mandavie on sick certificate; Major Watkin was there on leave, and Lieut. Kane was on duty. I heard Lieut. Kane say that to Colonel Gidley. It struck me at the Nautch that the three parties, namely, Dr. Elliot, and Ensigns Hammond and Loft, were in liquor before Lieut. Kane reported to Colonel Gidley that they were the worse for liquor.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Ensign Loft* called and examined by the Prisoner—I was present at the Nautch given by the officers on the Presentation of Colors to the 15th Regiment. I went there with Colonel Gidley and Ensign Hammond. After I had been a short time in the tent, I had occasion to go outside. Lieut. Kane followed me, he accused me of being intoxicated, and ordered me to go home; shortly after that, Ensign Hammond came out of the tent, and I told him that I had been accused of being intoxicated by Lieut. Kane. Ensign Hammond returned to the tent, and I believe told Colonel Gidley; he joined me afterwards, and he walked up and down with Colonel Gidley. When we left the Nautch I informed Colonel Gidley of what had taken place. The next day Colonel Gidley told me that he had spoken to Lieut. Kane at the Orderly-room, and that Lieut. Kane expressed himself sorry for being mistaken. Lieut. Kane also assured me on the same day on his word and honor that he had never reported me to Colonel Gidley for having been intoxicated. I met Lieut. Kane when I was riding with Ensign Hammond the same evening, and Lieut. Kane again said that he had reported neither of us

as being intoxicated. Ensign Hammond certainly was not drunk at the Nautch. Lieutenant Fraser (then Ensign) informed me at the Nautch that I had been reported as drunk. I was between twenty minutes and half an hour at Colonel Gidley's quarters before I went to the Nautch. Colonel Gidley was dressing then; and I waited for him with Ensign Hammond. I had had nothing to drink at Colonel Gidley's. I don't recollect having had any thing to drink at the Nautch. I am not aware of there having been any liquor at the Nautch. I walked afterwards to the Mess in company with Ensigns Fraser and Hammond, and Lient. Thompson; I do not recollect whether any one else walked to the Mess. I believe Dr. Elliot was sober at the Nautch; I did not pay any particular attention to him.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I do not recollect the date of the Nautch; it was on the occasion of the Presentation of new Colors to the Regiment. I believe I said at the Court of Enquiry it was on the 24th of May (Queen's birthday); but afterwards I recollected that I had made a mistake. I may have said at the Court of Enquiry that I did not recollect who were present at the Orderly-room nor how long it was after the Nautch took place. I was not at the Orderly-room. I believe I said at the same Court that I was perfectly satisfied with whatever decision my Commanding Officer might have come to. I can't say whether my answer to a question at the same Court was that I could not recollect whether the Commanding Officer's decision was made known to me. I can't state this positively, after so long a time. I was on friendly terms with Lieut. Kane and had lived once with him as his guest; this intimacy ceased on the day of the Nautch. I can't account for Lieut. Kane's motives for having reported me to Col. Gidley. Lieut. Kane was not ordered to make any apology that I am aware of; nor did I receive any.

*Question.*—You have stated to-day that you drank nothing at the Nautch, and that you were not aware whether there was any liquor; now, if you had been intoxicated on that occasion the liquor must have been drunk previously; what occasion therefore could there possibly be for Lieut. Kane to make a formal report of your state to Col. Gidley, seeing that you came in company with the latter to the Nautch.

*Answer.*—I really cannot say; I have already stated what I had to say.

*Question.*—Will you say positively that Lieut. Kane did not tell you that in bringing your name to the notice of Col. Gidley he had no intention of making an official report but merely with the view of persuading you to leave the tent.

*Answer.*—I can't say positively; I don't recollect his having said so.

*Re-examined.*—Lieut. Kane reported me to Col. Gidley for being intoxicated; and as I was perfectly sober at the time, I wished I had nothing to do with him.

*By the Court.*—I was obliged to be satisfied with Lieut. Kane's word; but I did not believe his denial. I told Lieut. Kane I would never enter his house again as he had tried to take the bread out of my mouth, this was said on the day after he had denied that he had made any report.—[ *Witness retires.* ]

*Ensign Hammond called and examined by the Prisoner.*—I was present at the Nautch given on the occasion of Presentation of New Colors to the Regiment. I accompanied Col. Gidley and Ensign Loft to the Nautch. I took a vacant chair next to Lieut. Kane, and then entered into conversation with him, during which an arrangement was made that I was to breakfast with him on the following morning. After sitting with him for half an hour I got up with the intention of going to the Mess to order supper to be prepared. On going outside the Nautch tent I saw Ensign Loft apparently much excited; he came to me and told me that Lieut. Kane had been to him and said, "you are apparently the worse for liquor," and advised him to go home. After this I returned to the tent and mentioned to Col. Gidley what Ensign Loft had told me; while I was doing this, I believe it was Ensign

Fraser who whispered to me or said in a low tone, that Lieut. Kane had told Col. Gidley that I was also the worse for liquor. On this I appealed to Col. Gidley as to the correctness of the statement, and the Col., as far as I can recollect, replied, "don't talk about this here; this is not the place to speak of it." I was very much annoyed and said "very well, Colonel; but I'll have satisfaction at the Orderly-room," or words to that effect. On this I went outside the tent and walked up and down with Ensign Loft until Col. Gidley and other officers came out; and we went to the Mess to supper. On the next morning I wrote to Lieut. Kane asking for an explanation, excusing myself from breakfasting with him that day. Lieut. Kane then called on me that day, and said he had merely mentioned it to Col. Gidley that I was a little noisy, and suggested whether he had not better persuade me to go home. More conversation on the subject followed, and I considered that Lieut. Kane had not intended to injure me, and the matter dropt. I am not going to attempt to deny that I was excessively happy on the occasion, I had a glass or two of champagne during the day, it being a day of jubilee in the camp. I was perfectly capable of attending to regimental duty.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I did not take any further notice of the matter relative to my having said that I would have satisfaction at the Orderly-room next morning.

*Question.*—When Lieut. Kane called on you, did he not say he had not made a formal report but merely told the Colonel you were a little elevated, and would it not be better that you should leave the tent?

*Answer.*—Something to the same effect.

*Question.*—You have been candid enough to confess that you had taken a glass or two of champagne, and that you were excessively merry, will you in the same spirit of candour state if your conduct might not have displayed itself in such a tone as a man of ordinary sense might have considered you to be in liquor.

*Answer.*—No; I am not aware that my conduct was such as any would imply I was in liquor. I did not receive any rebuke from Colonel Gidley on account of my alleged drunkenness at the Nautch. I think I was riding with Ensign Loft on the evening after the Nautch, when we met Lieut. Kane who gave Ensign Loft the same explanation which he gave me in the morning; I believe that was the nature of our conversation.

*By the Court.*—I believe Ensign Loft was satisfied with Lieut. Kane's explanation; I don't know if Ensign Loft took any further notice of it.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I do not remember making myself conspicuous at the Nautch by throwing my arm round Lieut. Kane's neck and saying, "I love you old fellow;" I did not make myself free with the sepoys.

*By the Court.*—I saw Dr. Elliot at the Nautch, but I did not notice any thing remarkable about him.

*By Prisoner.*—From my conversation with Colonel Gidley, I did not suppose Colonel Gidley believed I was intoxicated.—[*Witness retires.*]

#### FIFTH INSTANCE.

The Prisoner did not call any witness on this instance.

#### SIXTH INSTANCE.

*Lieutenant Laurie* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I dined in the company of Colonel Gidley at Mess on the 13th of August; Dr. Elliot, Lieut. Comyn, Lieut. Fraser, Ensigns Loft and Hammond were also present. I went then to the Billiard-room about nine o'clock, to put our names down on the slate. I found Lieutenant Kane there with four or five other officers. I asked the marker where

the slate was. Lieutenant Kane was playing at the time; he came round to me, and said, "you are drunk; you had better sit down." I denied it, and went and sat down on the opposite side. Colonel Gidley came in a few minutes afterwards, accompanied by all the rest of the officers who were dining at the Mess. I went up immediately to him, took him out into the verandah and stated my complaint of having been accused by Lieutenant Kane of having been drunk. We returned to the Billiard-room and I sat down. There was not the slightest pretence or reason for the accusation of my being drunk.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 2<sup>nd</sup> MARCH, 1834.

*Lieutenant Laurie* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I was directed to send in a written statement of my complaint on the following Monday morning. The whole statement was read over to Lieut. Kane by Col. Gidley, and I was during the day directed by Col. Gidley to make an apology to Lieut. Kane and the officers who were present at the Billiard-room, which I did the following day. The apology was a written one. It was accepted. I have been thirteen years in the Service, and for ten years performed regimental duty with the 15th Regt. The discipline of the 15th Regt. during the command of Col. Gidley has been very good. It has improved from the time he joined; and there have been only four Courts Martial among the men during his command,—nearly two years,—and a gradual decrease of defaulters. Upon Col. Gidley's being placed under arrest and ordered to Kurrachee the feeling of all ranks in the Regt. was that of sorrow. Major Watkin returned from Furlough about the beginning of 1853, Capt. Kane about the same time joined from staff employ, and Lieut. Stileman in May last. I did not hear Surgeon Elliot make use of any expression in the Billiard-room.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I might have replied at the Court of Enquiry that "I was aware of the disturbance in the Billiard-room, but that I might be excused entering into its details." Six officers took offence at my conduct in the Billiard-room, and hence the necessity for my apology. I was not told that my statement and that of Lieut. Kane were shewn by Col. Gidley to Lieut. Mellersh of the Artillery, and that Lieut. Mellersh said mine was incorrect.

*By the Court.*—I heard the whole statement read over in the presence of Major Watkin. Lieut. Kane objected to a part of it. Major Watkin objected to the word "drunk." The nature of the apology was my regret for any conduct of mine that they might have considered offensive. I did not receive any rebuke from Col. Gidley for my alleged drunkenness; but I was ordered to make the apology.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Ensign Hammond* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I saw Lieut. Laurie in the Billiard-room about the 13th of August 1853, when several strangers were present. Lieut. Laurie after dining at the Mess, got up from table and went to the Billiard-room, I believe, with the intention of seeing if the lights were lit, as we intended to have a game of Billiards; I shortly afterwards followed him, and saw Lieut. Kane apparently much excited, directing in very angry glances towards Lieut. Laurie whom I observed quietly seated on a chair at the opposite end of the room. I thought I overheard Lieut. Kane say to Lieut. Mellersh, "Look to him, he is drunk." On seeing that something unusual must have taken place I went back to the Mess-room and told Col. Gidley what I had heard. Col. Gidley almost immediately came to the Billiard-room together with the officers

who had been dining at the Mess. Shortly after this I saw Lieut. Kane go to the Colonel and say something in a low tone of voice to which Col. Gidley replied, "whatever you have to say, I'll attend to at the Orderly-room" or words to that effect. Col. Gidley sent for me on the following Monday to his quarters. The result of the Billiard-room affair was that Lieut. Laurie made an apology, as Col. Gidley ascertained that his (Lieut. L.'s) conduct was insulting to the officers who were present in the Billiard-room. The apology was accepted. I believe Lieut. Laurie was perfectly sober on the night in question. When Col. Gidley was leaving Mandavie under arrest, all the native officers turned out and appeared much grieved; both native officers and men. I did not hear Dr. Elliot make any remark in the Billiard-room.

*By the Court.*—There was nothing unusual in Lieut. Laurie's conduct previous to his going to the Billiard-room.

*By the Prosecutor.*—Lieut. Laurie was rather annoyed at seeing visitors present, as we had made up a match to play at Billiards. I think Col. Gidley saw the apology; but I did not. I have heard about it.

*By the Court.*—I can't speak with certainty how Lieut. Laurie left the Billiard-room.—[*Witness retires.*]

#### SEVENTH INSTANCE.

In this Instance the Prisoner did not offer any evidence.

#### SECOND CHARGE.

##### FIRST INSTANCE.

*Ensign Loft* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I am aware of the nature of the first instance of the second charge. I never did upon any occasion in Col. Gidley's presence or at any place lay hold of Dr. Elliot in an indecent manner, i. e., by the private parts, as is alleged in this charge. I did not in the Billiard-room upon the occasion referred to in the charge make use of any disgusting language to Dr. Elliot.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Ensign Hammond* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I might have been in the Billiard-room in April 1853. I have seen the charges laid before this Court. I did not see Ensign Loft lay hold of Dr. Elliot by the private parts, in the month of April 1853. I did not hear Ensign Loft make use of any language of a disgusting nature to Dr. Elliot in presence of Colonel Gidley on the occasion referred to in the charge.

*By the Court.*—I am induced to believe that I was present at the Billiard-room from the evidence of Ensign Coles before the Court of Enquiry, when he mentioned the officers who were present when I wrote down the proceedings. I don't remember if he mentioned the date. Colonel Gidley, Lieutenant Thompson, Ensign Loft and myself were present. I have no recollection personally of the occasion referred to in the first instance of the second charge. I may also add that from my knowledge of Dr. Elliot, he was not the man who would allow such an act to be committed on him with impunity.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Lieutenant Thompson* called and examined by the prisoner.

*Question.*—Ensign Loft has been accused of an indecent act towards the late Dr. Elliot in the month of April 1853, and it has also been stated to the Court you were present. Did you ever upon any occasion witness indelicacy, such as is alleged, i. e., did you ever witness Ensign Loft lay hold of Dr. Elliot by the private parts in presence of Colonel Gidley?

*Answer.*—No, never.

*Question.*—Or make use of any disgusting language?

*Answer.*—No, never.

*By the Court.*—I have no recollection of such an occasion as the one alleged in the charge. I was in the habit of going to the Billiard-room. I never heard Ensign Loft being accused until before the Court of Enquiry.

#### SECOND INSTANCE.

*Lieutenant Thompson* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I had been one day at the Mess after the tiffin was over; the Colonel and the Doctor were smoking; the rest of the party had gone to the Billiard-room; the Colonel would not allow the Doctor to go to the Billiard-room, because his trousers were torn. The Doctor sent to his house for another pair, but did not get one; so he sent to my house which was close by. My trousers were a great deal too large for him. He and I then went into the Billiard-room and sat down watching the game; after two or three minutes, he got up to shew how a stroke should be made, and in doing so his trousers slipped down and his person was exposed. Neither I nor any body else forcibly pulled down the pair of trousers Dr. Elliot had on. Colonel Gidley was not present when this happened.

*By the Prosecutor.*—The Billiard-room is about six yards from the Mess-room. Ensigns Loft and Hammond, Lieut. Hoskin, Dr. Elliot, and myself were present when the occurrence took place. I observed Colonel Gidley enter the Billiard-room about half an hour after this occurrence, not before. Dr. Elliot sat down on entering on the right hand side as we enter; the right hand wall is about six feet from the Billiard table. Dr. Elliot changed his trousers on the couch in the veranda. The couch is about eight or ten feet from the chair in the Billiard-room. When he got up from the chair and went to the couch he hitched the trousers up; and when he got up from his chair to walk towards the Billiard table to shew how the stroke was to be made he let go his trousers. He did not let them slip purposely, but it was quite unawares. I saw the trousers which Dr. Elliot changed with mine; they were split in the seat. He had no coat on as far as I recollect in the Mess-room; I know he had no coat on in the Billiard-room. Ensigns Hammond and Loft were laughing at Dr. Elliot. There were no remarks made; they were merely laughing at him. Lieut. Hoskin was present, but he took no part in the fun. Dr. Elliot got angry and called us a set of snobs, or words to that effect, which he apologised for afterwards.

*Re-examined.*—I am quite sure Colonel Gidley was not present when the occurrence took place.

*By the Court.*—I was behind Dr. Elliot; I saw his testicles. Dr. Elliot apologised next morning; we called on him for the apology and he gave it the next morning in a note. I do not know how Dr. Elliot's trousers happened to be torn. A dress which is good for Mess is considered equally good for the Billiard-room. The expression Dr. Elliot made use of called for his apology; because if he let down his trousers, we had a right to laugh at him; perhaps we went a little too far but not enough to justify the expression. Dr. Elliot was about fifty years old. I don't know of any apology being made to Dr. Elliot by us. I don't know whether Col. Gidley knew of Dr. Elliot having made an apology to us for calling us a set of snobs.—[Witness retires.]

*Ensign Hammond* deposed.—I was in the Billiard-room one afternoon when Dr. Elliot's trousers or rather the trousers he had on slipped down; they were not Dr. Elliot's; I believe they were Lieut. Thompson's. When the Doctor got up and interfered with the game his trousers slipped down. I can't say whether Colonel Gidley was present at the time.



TWENTY-THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22<sup>ND</sup> MARCH, 1854.

*Ensign Hammond* examined by the Prosecutor.—Col. Gidley might have come into the Billiard-room and gone out too. I did not go up to Col. Gidley nor did I express myself to him in any indecent language. In my presence no person placed a hand on the Doctor to pull his trowsers down. I can't be certain as to whether Col. Gidley was present or not, when Dr. Elliot's trowsers slipped down. I and Lieut. Thompson tickled him with sticks to make him pull up his trowsers. His trowsers slipped down about the knee. To the best of my recollection I did not speak to Col. Gidley in reference to Dr. Elliot before his trowsers slipped down; I don't recollect whether Col. Gidley was in the Billiard-room at the time. I am acquainted with Lieut. Hoskin of the Artillery. I have never heard that he behaved in an ungentlemanly manner.

*Re-examined.*—On the occasion when the Doctor's trowsers slipped down, Ensign Loft and myself were, I believe, playing the game of Billiards; Col. Gidley was not there as far as I can recollect.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Ensign Loft* deposed.—I was present in the Billiard-room of the 15th Regt. in the month of May last. I had been to tiffin in company with Col. Gidley, Ensign Hammond, and Dr. Elliot. After tiffin I went into the Billiard-room with Ensign Hammond; and shortly afterwards Lieut. Hoskin of the Artillery came in; in the middle of the game of Billiards, Dr. Elliot made his appearance, and seated himself at a short distance from the Billiard table. After being seated for some time he said, "you don't know how to make a stroke; let me show you." He then got up from his chair and his trowsers slipped down. Dr. Elliot did not attempt to pull his trowsers up at the time, but re-seated himself. I, together with Ensign Hammond and Lieut. Thompson poked at him with cues and told him to pull up his trowsers, which he did. I believe Col. Gidley was not in the Billiard-room when this occurrence took place; I did not see him there. I did not hear any indecent language used to Dr. Elliot by any one in the Billiard room on this occasion.

*By the Prosecutor.*—I will not state positively whether Colonel Gidley was or was not present in the Billiard-room; I did not see him there on the occasion. Dr. Elliot did not attempt to shew us the stroke at Billiards, I can't state how myself, Ensign Hammond and Lieut. Thompson were situated when Dr. Elliot's trowsers slipped down. Dr. Elliot re-seated himself immediately after getting up from his chair when his trowsers slipped down. They slipped down as far as the knee. I saw a part of his leg denuded, from the shirt down to the knee. I state positively that I did not hear any indecent remark made to Dr. Elliot. I am slightly acquainted with Lieut. Hoskin of the Artillery, and I have never known or heard anything against him.

*Re-examined.*—I can't say I could have heard any observation, as there was laughing and talking in the Billiard-room; I think, I should have heard one if it had been made. I was playing with Ensign Hammond at the time the occurrence took place.

*By the Court.*—I certainly cannot explain how one could have said the Doctor's trowsers were forcibly pulled down when I saw and said that they fell down. Such an occurrence would have been put a stop to, had Colonel Gidley been present. Dr. Elliot called on us and made an apology in a note for calling us a set of snobs. I believe he had not received any previous apology from any one of us; I did not apologise to Dr. Elliot, as I looked upon the matter as a mere joke.—[*Witness retires.*]

The following evidence given by Ensign Hammond and Lieut. Fraser is on the Third Instance of the charge, and ought to have

been printed on the 42nd page, just before the twentieth day's proceedings.

*Ensign Hammond* examined by the Prisoner.—I was present at the dinner party in April 1853 given by Major Jacob where several ladies were present. I saw Ensign Loft there, who before the cloth was removed fell into a sound sleep. I rode to Major Jacob's in company with Ensign Loft; he was perfectly sober. I sat next Ensign Loft at dinner; I observed he partook very moderately of wine. I have on more than one occasion seen Ensign Loft fall asleep during the meals, leaving his beer and wine untouched in the glass, and from the small quantity I observed him take on this occasion (Major Jacob's dinner) I am convinced that it was not the wine that caused him to fall asleep. I was told by Ensign Loft that he had been reprimanded by Colonel Gidley the next day for falling asleep at a dinner where there were ladies present.

*Cross-examined.*—I assisted Major Watkin in removing Ensign Loft from the table. I do not remember Major Watkin making any remark about Ensign Loft's condition. I did not tell Major Watkin that it would be hard if Ensign Loft was brought up when another had been let off.

*By the Court.*—I did not see Ensign Loft after he quitted the chair in the veranda. I did not see how he went home. From the deep sleep he was in he required assistance to be removed from the room. It was not drowsiness but deep sleep. He did not wake up when he was taken out. I did not see Ensign Loft touch beer at the dinner that evening. Ensign Loft's sleep was most extraordinary. I cannot assign any cause for it. I don't know certainly if Ensign Loft had drunk any thing during the day before going to Major Jacob's. I have stated that he was perfectly sober when he drove to Major Jacob's. I particularly observed that Ensign Loft did not take beer.

*Re-examined.*—I believe there were ladies present on the second occasion when Ensign Loft dined at Major Jacob's. The following morning I called on Ensign Loft, when he shewed me a note he had received from the Adjutant, Lieut. Kane, telling Ensign Loft that the colonel wished to see him at the Orderly-room, also adding, that he would call at his (Lieut. Kane's) house on his way as he would speak to him, or words to that effect.

*By the Court.*—I never saw Ensign Loft in so heavy a sleep as that at Major Jacob's. I have frequently seen Ensign Loft sleeping at table, but we have had no occasion to disturb him. As near as I recollect he took sherry wine at Major Jacob's; he certainly might have taken champagne. Ensign Loft told me that he had been reprimanded; others knew it I know; but I can't say whether it was generally known. As to what he was reprimanded for I understood from him that Col. Gidley commenced his reprimand thinking it was under the influence of liquor that he became sleepy; on Ensign Loft's assuring him that he partook moderately of wine at dinner, and that I could come forward as a witness that I had ridden to dinner with him, he being perfectly sober at the time, the Colonel reprimanded him for ungentlemanly conduct in falling asleep at dinner where ladies were present. Two or three glasses of wine constitute I think, moderation.—[*Witness retires.*]

*Lieutenant Thompson* called and examined by the Prisoner.—I remember a party given by Major Jacob in April 1853. He, Ensign Loft, called for me on his way to the party. I did not go with him as I was not well. He was sober at that time. I saw him the day after the dinner, at seven o'clock in the morning; when I was there a note was brought him from the Adjutant, Lieut. Kane, to this effect, "I am ordered to require your attendance at the commanding officer's quarters at eleven o'clock; if you will come to my house on your way I'll put

you up to something," or words to that effect; "at any rate do not go to the Colonel before you see me." I recommended Ensign Loft not to go to Lieut. Kane but to go straight to the Colonel; because I mistrusted Lieut. Kane's motives. I was told by Ensign Loft that he was reprimanded by Colonel Gidley. I was not present when he was reprimanded.

*Cross-examined.*—I can't remember if I was examined in October and November last at the Court of Enquiry as regards this note of Lieut. Kane's.

*Cross-examined.*—I was subjected to a very long examination at the Court of Enquiry on a variety of subjects, and which altogether confused my memory. I can speak positively as to what occurred before that. I cannot state positively if I had any conversation with Ensign Loft about Lieut. Kane's note when the Court of Enquiry was sitting or just before it. I am sure I cannot say whether Ensign Loft would have consulted me and Ensign Hammond to correct his answer at the Court of Enquiry relative to Lieut. Kane's note. I don't recollect all that I said. The question by the Prisoner, "don't you consider it would have been very improper for any one to have himself tutored in the evidence he was to give before a Court of Enquiry?" was disallowed by the Court.—[*Witness retires.*]

Colonel Gidley here put in letter dated 8th September 1853, addressed by him to the Adjutant General of the Army, explanatory of the charges made against the officers of the 15th Regiment, a copy of which was attached to the proceedings. This letter was read to the Court by the Deputy Judge Advocate General. Colonel Gidley then applied to the Court for twelve days time to prepare his written defence. The Court having closed to deliberate, was re-opened, and granted the Prisoner's request, and then adjourned until the 3rd April 1854.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH DAY, MONDAY, 3RD APRIL, 1854.

The Court re-assembled to-day at 11 o'clock, immediately after which Mr. Barton proceeded to read the following

#### DEFENCE.

##### TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

GENTLEMEN,—The time has arrived when it becomes necessary for me to address you in my defence, a defence rendered most peculiarly harrassing and difficult from the extraordinary nature of the charges framed against me, as they involve not only my own honor and character, but the future welfare and success in life of younger men, who are, in reality, just as much the subject of this Prosecution as I am myself, and for whom, as well as myself, I crave, and doubt not shall obtain, a patient hearing, and a just and honorable verdict.

Previous to commenting on the evidence adduced on the Prosecution, I beg to draw your attention to the letter which the Judge Advocate brought to light in his cross-examination of one of the Witnesses on the Defence. This letter has already been read to the Court, but I beg your attention again while I read it.

It is apparent that the charges are accumulative, the first instance having been stated to occur as far back as January 1853. Five other instances are based on alleged delinquences in the month of April; two, again, in the month of May, and lastly one in August of the same year. This is opposed to all principles of Military Law.

I cannot help remarking that it would have been far preferable and more conducive to the welfare and honor of the service, had these alleged instances been investigated individually at the time of the occurrences, instead of being allowed

to accumulate. Mine is no easy task. I desire not only to exonerate myself, but to vindicate the character of the officers under my command, one of whom is now in his grave. I allude to Doctor Elliot. His name is brought forward in no less than five instances out of the nine, which comprise the two charges; and I must be permitted to remark, that if it is a cruel thing to speak ill of a man behind his back when living, how much more so to endeavour to cast a slur on his reputation when he is dead!

I would also observe, that the Regiment was reviewed in the latter part of April last, prior to which six of these instances are stated to have occurred. Why did not Major Watkin, second in command, and Lieut. Kano, the newly made Adjutant, bring these matters to the knowledge of the Brigadier when he called on the officers to state if they had any complaints to make? Why—because in reality such facts were without foundation. The oft told tale been repeated till the hearers believed themselves spectators, and having committed themselves unguarded, dare not retract.

I now advert to collusion—a term opportunely seized upon by the President of the Court of Enquiry, and made available as the excuse for placing five officers—Lieutenant Laurie, Line Adjutant; Lieutenant Comyn, Acting Quartermaster; Lieutenant Fraser, Acting Adjutant; Ensign Loft and Ensign Hammond—under arrest, because the evidence they gave before the Court of Enquiry was at variance with Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair's preconceived ideas on the subject.

I shall proceed to review the evidence upon the several instances of the two charges, and lest that the peculiar nature of them should, in any way, embarrass or confuse, I shall endeavour to explain both the Prosecution and the Defence as negative in their nature. This I consider it necessary to do, fearing lest a paragraph in the rules of evidence applicable to Courts Martial might militate against me. That rule says, that affirmative testimony shall be preferable to negative.

This rule may at first sight make my defence appear inconsistent and valueless; but I hope to shew in a few words that such is not the case.

The charges framed against me are for acts of omission in not noticing alleged delinquencies. These acts of omission, certainly, require a negative proof, and supposing these acts to have occurred at all, then I maintain there is no apposite or absolute proof that I did not notice them, and when so much depends upon the issue of this trial you must be satisfied, not only that these acts of drunkenness and indecency were really committed, but also that they were unmistakably and officially brought to my notice, and that without good and sufficient reason I neglected to take cognizance of them.

The Defence is also, as I have said before, of a negative description; but in the evidence for the Defence positive denials of the alleged acts have been made, and so far I consider, and hope also to impress upon your minds that taking into consideration both sets of evidence, the Defence has positively denied the commission, while the Prosecution could not positively affirm that no notice had been taken of the acts which I am accused of countenancing.

I shall now proceed to notice the First Instance of the First Charge, in which the late Dr. Elliot is accused of having been drunk and indecent in his language at Major Jacob's.

The first witness called upon this charge was Dr. Beatty, a gentleman to whom the late Surgeon Elliot was totally unknown. After a few irrelevant questions, the first answer which has any bearing upon the instance is in reply to the question, "Did you observe any thing particular in the conduct or manner of Dr. Elliot?" His answer was, "I remarked his riotous conduct, and heard him speak

ing about a medal. He was calling out very loudly about the seige of Mooltan, and the witness heard Major Jacob say that he had come into civilized society"—meaning, I presume, that he was not then at Mooltan, and expressing a wish that he should keep quiet.

This is the entire substance of this Gentleman's evidence as far as the prosecution is concerned. To a question put by the Court he says, "I was under the impression that Surgeon Elliot was under the influence of liquor, but did not hear him use any indecent language."

What this gentleman was called to prove I know not, as the prosecution never even asked him any question as to the two points alleged in the charge, and had it not been for the question put by the Court, he would not have even expressed an opinion as to the state of Dr. Elliot. You must also bear in mind that this witness negatives the use of any indecent language, and as he admits he heard none, it is not natural to suppose I was also unaware of any indecent language having been used by Surgeon Elliot upon this occasion.

The second witness in this instance is Lieut. Mellersh, almost a perfect stranger to Surgeon Elliot, who sat upon the opposite side of the table near the end. When asked in what state Surgeon Elliot was, he replied "He was intoxicated."

The former witness was only under the *impression*; but this gentleman speaks positively, although seated up a greater distance than the first.

When asked how he formed his opinion of the intoxication of Dr. Elliot, his answer was, "He was talking and laughing loudly during the night." He did not recollect any thing particular, but Dr. Elliot was talking about the seige of Mooltan, and Major Jacob tried to change the conversation, but did not succeed. So far, gentlemen, not one word of indecency nor appearance of drunkenness beyond laughing and talking loudly was apparent. This witness also says that he had only seen him once before at Sukkur—that as far as he had seen of his manner it was boisterous in the extreme, but not one word more of obscenity or act of drunkenness does this witness depose to, except that when Surgeon Elliot had left, he judged from his walking and manner that he was drunk, and that at that time I was not present.

This is his evidence, with the exception of one question put by the Court, viz. "Was Dr. Elliot so evidently drunk, when Colonel Gidley was present, that the latter must have observed it? To which he replies "Most decidedly." I ask you to draw your inference from the former parts of this evidence, and reconcile it with the reply to the last question.

The next on the list of witnesses is Lieut. Billamore: he also was present at this dinner party. He says Dr. Elliot was drunk. Again this unmistakable word is used and used without consideration of the serious consequence that might ensue from its careless and needless use; and that I have not spoken here either harshly or unguardedly, mark the answers that follow. On being asked what led him to form the opinion that Dr. Elliott was drunk he replied, "From his rambling way of talking." If rambling talking, Gentlemen, be a sign of drunkenness, I should say this witness might himself be in danger, for in answer to the very next question, "Do you remember any thing" he said? he states, "No." Be it remembered this reply is not elicited on cross-examination, but by the Prosecution. Then immediately follows a question, "Do you remember the nature of his conversation?" to which he replies, "Yes: Dr. Elliot's language was disagreeable and insulting to the Reverend Mr. Watson?" This, really, assumes a serious shape, when we find three contradictions within a very few seconds, in reply to questions not irrelevant but bearing immediately on the particular instance. The first question on cross-examination was, I confess, asked by me for the purpose of test-

ing the credibility of this witness, and was to this effect :—"How are you able to judge of the nature of the conversation ?" the reply was, "I remember that Dr. Elliot once talked about women, and that that made Major Jacob try to turn the conversation."

Please bear in mind that the two former witnesses stated the reason Major Jacob wished to change the conversation was the Doctor's boisterous talking about Mooltan. This, however, is a trilling discrepancy compared to others which follow, which I shall here adduce, witness being asked, "What was the nature of the obscene language,—talking of women not being necessarily obscene?" His answer was "I don't recollect,—he was alluding to Mr. Watson's profession?" You here perceive at one moment the witness says the Doctor was talking about women, and in the same breath that he was alluding to Mr. Watson's profession. I am at a loss to find out the analogy. He is then asked whether what he deposes to is from hearsay or from his own knowledge, to which he replies, "From my own knowledge, I believe." The question is then put to him point-blank whether he could positively state one indecent expression made use of. His reply is to this, "I cannot say that I remember any particular word; but I am positive I did hear obscene expressions."

The last and most important question I then thought it necessary to put to this witness was, "Might not the expression made use of by Doctor Elliot have been, '*Much as I revere your cloth, I like petticoats better*, and would you consider that obscene?" The answer is just what might be expected. "It might have been that; and I do not consider that obscene."

I shall here, Gentlemen, take leave of this witness, but would call upon you to look at his evidence most carefully.

The next evidence is the Reverend Mr. Watson, upon whose statements I shall comment as lightly and briefly as possible, taking care to point out to you some discrepancies. When asked what was the state of Dr. Elliot at the dinner party, he replied "He *seemed* to me intoxicated, was noisy, and used language highly objectionable, and his manner was different from what it was when I have seen him sober." You may remember one of the last questions through the Court was "Had you ever seen him before?" To this he unhesitatingly answered, "No." I merely put these questions and answers together for the Court to see how many discrepancies of a serious and important nature to me have taken place during this trial. He was then asked, what was the tenor of Dr. Elliot's conversation. His answer was, "He was swearing the whole time." He was further asked, "Do you remember any thing particular that he said?" To which he replied, "Here comes that damned fellow with the baboes." Now, it is a curious circumstance, that not one single witness corroborates the Reverend Mr. Watson as to the use of this, the only expression that can be termed objectionable during the whole of the dinner party—although several people were sitting quite near enough to Dr. Elliot to have heard it, if used.

Persons sitting closer to the Doctor than the above witness did not hear any such expression.

Now, then, could I, mixing in general conversation, be expected to hear that which, as it now turns out, was only heard by the Reverend Mr. Watson?

The next instance is that of Lieutenant Conyn being drunk on his way to the Durbar of His Highness the Rao of Cutch; and the defence to this charge is that this affair was not reported to me officially or otherwise, and the evidence for the prosecution is of such an extraordinary and contradictory nature that it is my intention to comment very lightly on it, but there is one point I must entreat you to bear in mind that none of the witnesses pretend to say that I saw

Lieutenant Comyn on his way to the Durbar. I must not, however, omit to notice that both Major Watkin and Lieutenant Kane were aware of the state Lieutenant Comyn was in. Lieutenant Kane states that he reported to Major Watkin and not to me,—as his duty should have dictated to him,—and Major Watkin took on himself to send Lieutenant Comyn home without reporting the circumstance to me. How can this extraordinary conduct on the part of both officers be accounted for? In no other way than this, Lieutenant Kane had made up his mind that Major Watkin should command the Regiment, and himself (Captain Kane) be virtually the commanding officer. He had gained his first step in securing the Adjutancy six days previously. His wish was father to the thought; and he was so led away by his own ideas, as actually to forget for the time being the existence of such a person as Colonel Gidley.

I am sure I need not remind this Court that whatever Lieutenant Kane said, Major Watkin obeyed.

With regard to the next instance, in which Ensign Loft, of whom we have heard so much, is accused of having been drunk at Major Jacob's—ladies being present—I confess that I had at the time my doubts as to his state of sobriety on that occasion, and until assured upon his word of honor which I have never had reason to doubt as yet, that he was not intoxicated. I, myself, was dubious as to the fact. Whether he was intoxicated or not is a question for you to judge; but to this fact I do pledge myself, that I most severely reprimanded Ensign Loft, and directed him to make an apology to Major Jacob for the great rudeness he was guilty of in falling asleep at table. Some remarks have been made with regard to my having ordered Ensign Loft to write this apology for merely falling asleep; but I strongly suspected that this breach of good manners would have been misrepresented, and that the first impression under which I myself laboured might have been indelibly fixed upon the mind of others, who did not trouble themselves to inquire into the real truth. That I did reprimand Ensign Loft on this occasion, will, I hope, not be disputed. This being admitted, this charge falls to the ground. I shall not further detain you with this instance, but shall merely call your attention to the evidence of Major Watkin, and the extraordinary and contradictory reasons he gave for not officially reporting the circumstance to me.

The instance of the Nautch in which Ensigns Loft and Hammond, and the late Doctor Elliot, are implicated, is another proof of the small grounds on which this Prosecution is based. I myself accompanied Ensigns Loft and Hammond to the Nautch, and certainly although they had a glass of Champagne during the day, before entering the Nautch tent, and were in a happy and jovial state, the word drunk is by no means applicable to them; and except in the judgement of persons who are determined to view matters in extremes, no one could have supposed them drunk. The Nautch was a private one, given by the Bachelors of the 15th Regiment to the men, in honor of presentation of new Colors. I gave a Champagne breakfast, and on the morning of that day on parade invited the officers present. The way in which Lieutenant Kane received this invitation is characteristic of the man, in as much a showing how he wished to keep aloof from the innocent enjoyments of his brother officers.

I shall not advert to the evidence of Lieutenant Fraser beyond remarking, that it is most pitiable and degrading to observe that an officer could so far commit himself as to admit that his deposition given before the Court of Enquiry was false. It is most painful for me to comment thus upon an officer who has served under my command.

With reference to the 5th instance, a few remarks are necessary. Lieutenant Coles is the accuser, and his own servant is brought forward to make good

his master's evidence; but the reverse is the case, as the intelligent Native avers that Dr. Elliot was sitting quietly with me, and on receiving the note Doctor Elliot immediately sent for his Bullock Cart. This was certainly not the act of a drunken man, but that of an attentive Medical man.

I may here safely state that it has not been my lot to meet with a more attentive medical man. His kindness and attention to the men during the severe sickness in Upper Scinde will long be remembered in the Regiment. In proof of the respect in which he was held, it may not be amiss to state, that scarcely a man off duty was absent from his funeral.

To return to the Instance. Dr. Elliot is proved by the only evidence to have been sober at my house. He may have gone to visit Ensign Coles on the 13th April, or he may have not. He may have gone drunk, or he may have not. Ensign Coles may have made him drunk for what I know—His conduct on that occasion was not brought to my notice. This present charge would have been triumphantly upset had the accused been alive to answer to it.

In regard to the 6th Instance I have adduced only two evidences on this point, and to save the Court unnecessary attention to my recapitulating testimony, as my letter No. 312, dated 8th September last, shews that Lieutenants Comyn, Fraser, and Ensign Loft, were evidences upon this point, both of these documents are attached to my Defence.

Both witnesses called for the prosecution state positively, with reference to the 7th Instance, that Ensign Loft was sober. These were the only witnesses present, and were produced for the Prosecution. I may here remark that in the first copy of the charge sent to me, Ensign Hammond was charged along with Ensign Loft of having been drunk on this occasion, I may also say that there were originally two more instances which have since been left out.

Ensign Loft drunk in the Mess-room, date unknown, and Ensign Loft abusive to the Messman.

That the latter Instance should have been struck out, I much regret, as I have evidence to prove that the Messman stated at my quarters that he had no complaint to make against Ensign Loft, but that Lieut. Kane, who was Adjutant and Mess Secretary, had ordered him to make a complaint.

I now beg the attention of the Court to the 2nd Charge. On both instances the witnesses on the Prosecution are Lieutenant Coles and 2nd Lieutenant Hoskins. With reference to the former, it is open to supposition that from his evidence now tendered being greatly modified to what he offered at the Court of Enquiry, he is cognizant of the serious consequences which might accrue had he positively affirmed to the commission of the obscene act alluded to in the first. In both Instances three witnesses were adduced by me, who gave an emphatic denial to the accusations preferred, and from what I know of Ensign Loft, I do not believe him capable of committing such indecency.

Previous to closing my comments on the evidence, I beg here to make mention that extreme latitude was allowed the Prosecutor in preferring leading questions to nearly the whole of my witnesses. I am aware that certain instructions were received on this point; further than this I cannot possibly know. However, the principle of this Proceeding is contrary to Military usage, and is calculated to cast a slur upon their characters, and has a tendency to impeach their veracity. This mode of examination of evidences immediately suggested to me that the term *collusion* applied to all my witnesses with one exception, Lieutenant Thompson, may have been the cause for this unusual proceeding; and to clear up this point, I addressed Army Head Quarters to supply me with any justification Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair, the President of the Court of Enquiry, may have offered for using



this opprobrious term, and for acting thereon. Copies of my communications and the reply are attached. No answer has been received in reply to my letter dated 31st ultimo, pointing out, that it was Colonel Sinclair's intention of affording justification for any measures he might adopt.

If not proven, the result to the individual from whose original statement it was found necessary to frame these charges will be to teach him how dangerous it is to trifle with the character of his commanding officer.

I now, gentlemen, am about to conclude my defence, and before doing so, I must tell you that I have been four and a half months under arrest, and was transported from the Province of Kutch to Kurrachee; but why or wherefore it was never officially communicated to me, nor am I at this present moment aware of what irregular conduct I had been guilty of in any way, and if these offences were proved, it strikes me that I have been punished enough already by this cruel degradation. If my defence has been tedious, it is from the peculiar nature of the charges, and the constant repetition observable therein. That tediousness will, I hope, be forgiven me, as well as any unnecessary trouble occasioned during these protracted proceedings. Nearly every officer I see in this Court Martial is of my own rank in the service. For thirty-four years I have served in the Army and little thought that at this time I should have been compelled to appear before a body of officers of such tried and known honor and integrity, to answer charges which I trust have been proved frivolous and vexatious.

One consolation, however, remains to me; I am sure of a just and true finding in your decision. Whatever it may be, I shall bow to it with respect, feeling confident that justice will be done me, which will restore me to my former position, which has been degraded in the eyes of my brother officers, that of the Army and that of the men I had the honor to command.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS GIDLEY, Lieutenant Colonel

Bombay, 3rd April, 1854.

22nd Regiment N. I.

Bombay, 27th March, 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to request you will obtain permission of His Excellency the Commander in Chief that copies of the undermentioned Documents be furnished me as necessary to be alluded to in my defence.

1.—Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair, justifying his assuming the command of the Troops in Kutch, and all subsequent letters on the subject, whether forwarded through the Division or direct.

2.—Letter from me forwarding Lieutenant Kane's resignation of the Adjutancy 15th Regiment N. I.

Letter from Division authorizing Lieut. Colonel Sinclair to assume command of the troops in Kutch in the event of any thing highly irregular being brought to his notice.

(Signed) T. GIDLEY, Lieut. Col.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 1632.

From LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. HALE,

*Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.*

To LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. GIDLEY, 22nd Regiment N. I., Bombay.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 27th instant, I am

directed by the Commander-in-Chief to furnish you with copy of the Document referred to in the 2nd para thereof, and to intimate that the letters referred to in the 1st and 3rd paras are not on the records of this Office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) J. HALE, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Adjutant-General's office, Head Quarters, )  
Bombay, 29th March 1854. }

Bombay, 31st March 1854.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1632, dated 29th ultimo, and its enclosures, a copy of the letter solicited in the second para of my communication to your address 27th idem.

2nd.—I beg to state for His Lordship's information, with reference to my application contained in the para marked I of my letter above referred to, that a communication was made by Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair, who had assumed command of the troops in Kutch, that his assumption of command and other measures would be justified in future references on the subject.

3rd.—Of the foregoing information I am made aware by Lieutenant Lanie who at that time was Lieut Adjutant and wrote from the Draft of Lieut. Col. Sinclair.

4th.—I beg to remark with reference to the 3rd para of my letter dated 27th ult. that I myself am aware of having perused a letter or memo. from Division Head Quarters, authorizing Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair to assume command if he noticed any highly irregular conduct, but with reference to the same I would not further trespass on his Lordship's attention on this latter point. I have &c.

(Signed) T. GIBNEY, Lieut. Col. 22nd Regt. N. I.

The Adjutant General of the Army, Bombay.

TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, POONA.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to forward for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying letter to my address from Lieutenant and Adjutant Kane, of the Regiment under my command, soliciting permission to resign the Adjutancy.

2nd.—Adverting to the 2nd and 3rd paras of Lieutenant Kane's letter, I beg leave to offer the following explanations :—

On the morning of the 19th instant, Lieut. Kane laid his letter before me at the Orderly-room, and on asking him to explain the nature of the alleged insult and ill treatment complained of while in the discharge of his duty; he stated that I had insulted him once on parade, once in the Billiard-room, and once at the Orderly-room.

3rd.—I then recommended him to recall the 2nd and 3rd paras of his present letter, and gave him 24 hours to consider of it, as also that I thought his resigning the Adjutancy was the best thing he could do.

The following morning at Orderly-room I read over to him the 2nd and 3rd paras of his letter and told him that he was mistaken, and it was altogether incorrect, that nothing was further from my thoughts than to ill-treat or insult him, and as to the occurrences alluded to in the 3rd para "as having been brought to my notice, &c.," they were beyond my comprehension, and I again recommended him to recall them. He declined, and I have consequently forwarded his letter.

I beg leave to request that his Lordship will be good enough to accept Lieutenant Kane's resignation of the Adjutancy of the 15th Regiment N. I.

4th.—I beg leave further to state that I have for some weeks past had occasion very often to reprove Lieutenant Kane for the pert manner, as also his want of temper and the dictatorial style he assumed towards me, and have repeatedly advised, warned, and explained to him the consequences if he persisted in such behaviour, as it was very improper and offensive to me, and that if he did persist I should feel myself called upon to report him to Head Quarters. I acted thus leniently towards Lieutenant Kane with the hope that he would improve.

5th.—Lieutenant Kane has been attentive and zealous in the performance of his Parade duties, but his general bearing and his determination to persist in contradicting and dictating to me renders him unfit for the appointment of Adjutant.

6th.—The general tenor of the 2nd and 3rd paras of the enclosure appears to me to demand notice in a more serious form, from me, but I leave that consideration for His Lordship's decision. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. GIDLEY, Commanding 15th Regt. N. I. and Station.

Camp Bhooj, 21st August 1853.

True Copy (Signed) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., Dept. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

After the reading of the Defence, there was a point raised, as to whether the Judge Advocate had the right to impugn the evidence of a witness called by himself. On this subject the prisoner put in the following plea:—"The Judge Advocate proposes to call evidence for the purpose of falsifying the evidence of Lieutenant Comyn, upon the Seventh Instance of the First Charge—that witness having been originally called by the prosecution, and permission having been obtained from the Court to cross-examine him as an unwilling evidence, he is *bound* by his evidence, and cannot now, when the defence is closed, and the prisoner's mouth sealed, call evidence to falsify his own witness.—This would be contrary to all rules of evidence." The Court was then closed to decide the point, which was given in favor of the prosecution.

*Lieutenant Wainwright*, recalled, and examined on his former oath.—In August 1853 I was on good terms with Lieutenant Comyn. On the morning of the 4th of August, Lieutenant Comyn told me that Ensigns Loft and Hammond were heavily drunk at Colonel Gidley's at two or three o'clock that morning, and that he (Colonel Gidley) accompanied them home in a bullock cart. I had two conversations with Lieutenant Comyn about the middle of September. Mr. Comyn requested me not to mention the circumstances to anybody; and I offered, in the presence of the Revd. Mr. Watson, to give a paper stating that he had done so. Mr. Comyn wished me to give him a modified statement of the circumstances, but I declined to do it. Mr. Watson advised me, if called upon, to speak the truth. He also offered to go to Colonel Gidley, and to tell him that Mr. Comyn had spoken this in confidence. On the second day, both Mr. Comyn and myself asked Mr. Watson to request Captain Kane not to mention the circumstances which I had told him of. To the best of my recollection Mr. Watson said that he could not do so. Again he advised Mr. Comyn,—that should he ever be called on,—to speak the truth. Mr. Comyn finished by saying he would rather resign the service than give evidence against Colonel Gidley.

*By the Prisoner.*—I have opened a note to the address of Surgeon Elliot. The purport of the paper in which Mr. Comyn wished me to give a modified statement was, that Mr. Comyn thought, that in consequence of a letter from Captain Kane, some enquiry would be instituted. This paper was not, I imagine, intended as evidence against Colonel Gidley. Mr. Comyn intended it to prevent the circumstance being known—so as to put it out of my power to give evidence about it. I always told Lieutenant Comyn to speak the truth for his own sake—so has the Rev. Mr. Watson. The Rev. Mr. Watson told Mr. Comyn that he (Mr. C.) would most likely lose his commission unless he spoke the truth, when called upon to do so. Mr. Watson gave Mr. Fraser the same advice that he gave to Lieutenant Comyn, to speak the truth on all points when put on his oath before the Court Martial.

*Prisoner.*—"Lieutenant Comyn has positively sworn before this Court, that Ensign Loft was not drunk upon the occasion alluded to. He simply told you so. Do you, of your own knowledge, know which statement is true?"

*Witness.*—"I do not.

*By the Prisoner.*—The note was put into my hand: it was addressed to the late Surgeon Elliot. From the state in which he was when I last saw him—sick, I opened the note, thinking that Lieutenant Comyn had been taken ill: that was my only reason for opening it.

*By the Court.*—I was certainly on sufficiently intimate terms with Lieut. Comyn at that time to justify me in opening the note.

*The Rev. Mr. Watson*, called, and re-examined.—I am acquainted with Lieut. Comyn of the 15th Regt. N. I. In the month of Sept. last, I had three conversations with Lieut. Comyn,—*one* I do not wish to mention if the Court does not wish it. The subject of the conversations at Mr. Wainwright's house was, the drunkenness of Mr. Loft and Mr. Hammond at Colonel Gidley's house, when Mr. Loft was officer of the day. On the first day I went by accident to Lieut. Wainwright's house, and found Mr. Comyn there. I was appealed to by Mr. Wainwright, as to the paper asked for by Mr. Comyn, modifying the circumstances, which took place at Colonel Gidley's house on the night in question. I, of course, said, I considered it very wrong to do so, and in the course of the same conversation, Mr. Wainwright said to Mr. Comyn, "Now, I tell you, Comyn, in the presence of Mr. Watson, that you told me that Loft and Hammond were so drunk at Colonel Gidley's house on that night, that they were obliged to be taken home by you and Colonel Gidley in Doctor Elliot's gharry; and that Mr. Loft was so bad that he was black in the face, and it was expected every moment he would get a fit of apoplexy, and Colonel Gidley was obliged to lift Mr. Loft into the gharry." Mr. Comyn did not deny the fact of having told Mr. Wainwright this; but only complained of Mr. Wainwright's breach of confidence in having told it. I told Mr. Comyn in the course of that conversation that as an officer, a gentleman, and a christian, he was bound to tell the truth, if called upon to do so. (This was in reference to the proceedings which were then expected to take place.) Mr. Comyn replied, "I would rather resign my commission than give evidence against Colonel Gidley." That is all I recollect of that day's conversation. Next day, Mr. Wainwright came over to my house, and called me over to his. He told me, at Mr. Comyn's request, that both he and Mr. Wainwright wished me to see Captain Kane, not to bring that

matter forward, should any Court of Inquiry or Court Martial be assembled, as was then supposed. I replied that it would be of no use to do so, even if I were so disposed—which I was not. During the evening a great deal of conversation took place which I can't remember. At the end of the conversation I proposed to Mr. Comyn that I should go to Colonel Gidley's and explain to him how he had revealed the circumstances which had taken place at Colonel Gidley's house. Mr. Comyn replied that he would not for the world have me go to Colonel Gidley's in his present state of mind.

*Prisoner.*—"Whose state of mind?"

*Witness.*—"Colonel Gidley's."

*Question by Prisoner.*—"Have you, since the Court has been sitting, written a note to one of the witnesses, Lieutenant Comyn, accusing him, in direct terms, of the crime of wilful and direct perjury, and if so, are you aware that charges have been preferred against you for doing so?"

*Witness.*—I hope before I answer that question, the Court will allow me to explain the circumstances. Some few days ago, I received a note from Mr. Comyn, requesting me to return to him a written promise to abstain from all intoxicating liquors, as he was resolved from that day forth to retract his promise, or words to that effect. I wrote a note in these words, as far as I can recollect:—"My dear Mr. Comyn. In answer to your note, requesting the return of the document relative to your abstinence from intoxicating liquors, I feel it my duty to refuse to return it. You must not be surprised, after the evidence you have given that I do not come personally to offer my advice. I feel no anger towards you for that testimony, and I pray God to grant you repentance. If you wish to consult me you will find me at my tent." I was not aware of charges having been sent against me. Mr. Wainwright told me that Mr. Comyn had done so; but I thought that he was only joking.

*Question by Prisoner.*—"Witnesses are not allowed in Court during these proceedings. From whom did you learn the nature of the evidence which Lieutenant Comyn gave?"

*Witness.*—I don't recollect. It is an open Court, and the evidence of witnesses is known to every one.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday the 8th, to allow the Judge Advocate time to prepare a reply to the Defence.

---

#### TWENTY-FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1854.

The Court assembled precisely at 11 o'clock, after which the Deputy Judge Advocate proceeded to read the following

#### REJOINDER.

—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—In availing myself of the privilege of making a Reply to the Defence set up by Colonel Gidley, I shall not impose upon myself the task of recapitulating the whole of the evidence adduced in connexion with the charges;—*First*, Because such a course would have the effect of extending this address far beyond the limits within which I wish to confine it; and, *Secondly*, Be-

cause the Court when closed to deliberate on their verdict will have an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with any points which may, possibly have escaped their recollection. Nevertheless, there are certain portions of that evidence, which, from their contradictory nature, and the consequent doubt and obscurity in which they are involved, will demand mature consideration; and on these,—though desiring to be as brief as possible—I shall be compelled, I fear, to trespass at some length on the patience of the Court. For this the extreme importance of the several subjects discussed must plead my excuse.

Before proceeding to the consideration of any of these subjects, there is a very material point on which, as being intimately connected with the whole of them, I would beg to offer a few observations.

One most extraordinary feature which this trial presents, and one which cannot have escaped the notice of the Court, is the fact, that,—with the exception of Lieutenant Fraser, every witness adduced by Colonel Gidley is more or less implicated in those instances of delinquency, which formed the subject of the enquiry just terminated. The position in which Lieutenants Laurie, Comyn, and Ensigns Hammond and Loft have placed, or found themselves placed in connexion with the charges preferred against Colonel Gidley, is one, no doubt, of a highly embarrassing, as well as a very distressing nature; while making all due allowance for the influence which this most painful circumstance may have exercised on the testimony severally afforded by them,—first before the Court of Inquiry, and afterwards on the present trial,—it becomes my duty to draw the attention of the Court to the necessity of receiving with a due share of limitation and distrust the evidence of a party accused of an offence in favor of another party who is placed upon his trial for suffering that offence to pass unchecked and unpunished. On this point I shall have occasion, before closing the present address, to make some further remarks.—In the meantime, it may not be out of place here to offer a few observations on the manner in which these officers contrived to place themselves in the unfortunate position abovementioned.

It will be in the recollection of the Court, that after closing the oral examination of his witnesses, Colonel Gidley put in, as a part of case the Defence, an authenticated copy of a letter, dated the 8th Sept., 1853, addressed by himself to the Assistant Adjutant General, Scinde Division of the Army. At the end of that letter there is a question in the following terms, which was proposed to the officers, eight in number, then present at Regimental Head Quarters, assembled for the purpose in the Mess-room:—

*Question.*—Have you at any time observed any intemperance or drunkenness on the part of any of your brother officers at the Mess dinner table, or in the Billiard-room at Bhooj? and if so, be good enough to state it.

To this question the late Surgeon Elliot gave the guarded reply,—“not that I recollect;”—while Lieutenants Laurie, Comyn, Thompson, and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond answered unqualifiedly,—“no; I have not.”—Only one officer (Lieutenant Stileman,) whose name was not mixed up in any way with the alleged instances of intemperance was present on that occasion; and he on the question being put to him replied, “yes; in the case of Lieutenant Laurie in the Billiard-room.”

Considered only with reference to numbers, and apart from the accusations afterwards brought in a more formal and tangible shape against Doctor Elliot, Lieutenants Laurie, Comyn, and Thompson, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, the preponderance of evidence regarding the alleged intemperance and low tone prevailing among some officers of the corps, was so decidedly in favor of the writer of that letter, that it may not, at first sight, appear surprising that the letter should

have been forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by whose order Colonel Gidley had been required to report upon the subject. I have used the qualifying phrase, "*at first sight*," because had Colonel Gidley reflected, that five, if not six, out of those eight officers, had been charged with acts of intemperance, while four others,—Major Watkin, Lieutenant Kane, Lieutenant Coles, and Ensign Wainright,—who had already brought some of those acts to his notice were unavoidably absent on duty or sick certificates;—and that a more searching investigation than any which had previously taken place, was not only probable but highly possible, it is but reasonable to suppose that he would have hesitated before sending that letter,—at least, in its present suicidal state. Send it, however, he did; and Lieutenants Laurie, Comyn, Thompson, and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, by allowing the answer to be recorded which appears against each of their names at the bottom of that letter, became, from that moment, committed to support the cause of Colonel Gidley against all who were prepared to depose to the prevalence of intemperance in the Regiment. Of the nature, extent and value of that support, the Court will have an opportunity of forming their own opinion; bearing in mind that one of these supporters of Colonel Gidley moved by remorse, and, let us hope, real contrition, has unsaid on oath what he stated when unsworn,—while the testimony of another, Lieutenant Comyn, has been proved by two credible witnesses, to be utterly valueless for legal purposes.

As regards the First Instance of the First Charge, there is only one point on which I think it necessary to offer any remarks, viz., the stress which has been laid on certain trifling variation or discrepancies, as they have been termed, in the evidences of the witnesses adduced on the prosecution.

On this point I would beg the Court to bear in mind one important fact,—the length of time which had elapsed since the circumstances took place before the parties who were present were called upon to depose to them. The dinner at Major Jacob's was given, as the Court are aware, in the month of January 1853, and it was not till October or November, a period of nine or ten months, that the conduct of Dr. Elliot on that occasion became the subject of investigation by the Court of Enquiry of which Colonel Sinclair was President. During this long period, no notice whatever, official or otherwise, appears to have been taken of the matter,—what wonder, then, that those who had witnessed the occurrences should not have retained in their recollection every minute particular connected with the latter? Such slight lapses of memory, such partial remembrance of facts long since accomplished,—so far from invalidating the testimony of witnesses whose credit is otherwise unimpeachable,—is one of the strongest proofs of their honesty of purpose, and, consequently one of the most powerful claims on our reliance in their statements.

When wicked men conspire together to compass an object by means of false swearing it is always observed that their depositions,—prepared beforehand with concerted care,—concur in every possible respect;—in the most minute and trifling, as well as in the most prominent particulars.—But honest men, when called upon to depose to facts within their own personal knowledge,—acting without concert or combination,—relate those facts as they can best recall them to their minds, according to the impression they may have made at the time, and the powers of memory with which they may have been respectively endowed.

Hear what one of the most able witnesses on the Law of Evidence lays down on this subject, as a guide to those who may be required, in the course of a judicial investigation, to decide on the weight to be attached to statements in which such trifling variations or discrepancies occur:—

"A difference between witnesses in points of little importance," says Mr. Phillips, "affords no reason to suspect their veracity. These variations in testimony oc-

cur every day in the transactions of common life, and may be explained on the commonest principles of human nature. Men relate facts as they observe and remember them, and the powers of attention, observation and memory are infinitely diversified. A difference in the manner of relating unimportant circumstances is perfectly natural, and what might be expected in the ordinary course of things:—on the contrary, it is the exact coincidence in minute particulars that shows contrivance, and excites suspicion.”

If it be contended that the different circumstances, deposed to by the witnesses on the prosecution, were important facts in connexion with this instance of the charge, my answer is, that they were not so at the time they occurred;—when no one present at Major Jacob's table could have had the remotest idea that the conversation then going on would ever form the subject of a judicial inquiry; and which, as we have already seen, it did not do till after a lapse of nine or ten months. The recollection, therefore, of certain circumstances by some of the parties, and the non-remembrance of them by others, may very properly be considered as coming within the category of those cases referred to by Mr. Phillips.

The notice taken of the Second Instance of the First Charge, in Colonel Gidley's written Address, is confined to an assertion that none of the witnesses pretend to say that he saw Lieut. Comyn on his way to the Durbar, followed by certain illiberal reflections on two of the witnesses for the Prosecution, Captain Kane, and Major Watkin.

It is quite true that Colonel Gidley did not see Lieutenant Comyn on his way to the Durbar,—but on the subsequent occurrences,—Lieut. Comyn's farewell note to Colonel Gidley previous to committing suicide.—Colonel Gidley's visit to him in the evening,—his being entrusted to Ensign Wainright's care, till Colonel Gidley and Dr. Elliot came and took him away at half past ten at night,—the sudden manner in which he was sent off to Mandavie on Medical Certificate for a disorder “supposed to be syphilitic,”—and the proposal of the Junior Officers to buy out Lieutenant Comyn,—on all these facts, recorded on the proceedings of this trial, the written Address of Colonel Gidley, for reasons best known to himself, preserves the most guarded silence.

The illiberal reflections made on Captain Kane and Major Watkin, in connexion with this Instance of the Charge, are couched in the following terms:—

“I must not, however, omit to notice, that both Major Watkin and Lieutenant Kane state positively that I was not aware of the state Lieutenant Comyn was in. Lieutenant Kane states that he reported to Major Watkin and not to me, as his duty should have dictated to him, and Major Watkin took upon himself to send Lieut. Comyn home without reporting the circumstance to me. How can this extraordinary conduct on the part of both officers be accounted for? in no other way than this,—Lieut. Kane had made up his mind that Major Watkin should command the Regiment, and himself (Captain Kane) be virtually the Commanding Officer. He had gained his first step in securing the Adjutancy six days previously. His wish was father to the thought, and he was so led away by his own ideas, as actually to forget, for the time being, the existence of such a person as Colonel Gidley, I am sure I need not remind this Court, that whatever Lieutenant Kane said Major Watkin obeyed.”

Setting aside the distorted accounts here given of the motives by which the Second in Command and the Adjutant were actuated on that occasion, Col. Gidley appears not to have known, or to have forgotten, that in employing the terms of unjustifiable invective that tarnish this portion of his written Address, the injury which he evidently intended to inflict on Major Watkin and Captain Kane, is likely to recoil with redoubled force on himself. Lest he should never have seen,



or have forgotten, the remarks contained in paragraph 77 page 16 of the Rules for the guidance of Courts Martial, on this subject, I will read them to him :—

“In drawing up his address, the Prisoner should avoid unwarranted recrimination, and the Prosecutor illiberal reflections on the Witnesses, and most particularly the impeachment of any person's character not a party to the trial, when such a course would be irrelevant and unnecessary,—a line of proceeding which might weaken but could not strength his defence, and which is calculated to make an unfavourable impression on the confirming authority, who may thus be prevented extending that lenity to him, which his case might otherwise admit of.”

Hear, also, what General Kennedy, who, for nearly a quarter of a century, filled the office of Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, says on the same subject :—

“But, although a Court of Law rarely interferes with the Prisoner's address to the Court, still no Prisoner is ever allowed to introduce into it the names of persons who are not concerned in the trial; and there is also a certain decorum which ought always to be observed in its style and expression. Officers, however, and not young officers only, are too often led, from resentment, or from a desire of making a very eloquent and impressive appeal to the feelings of the Court, to forget what the real object of a defence is, and to indulge themselves in a variety of topics perfectly foreign to the subject, and not unfrequently in ungenerous and personal reflections on the witnesses, and irrelevant recriminations on the Prosecutor. But the writer of these pages can assure them, from a pretty long experience, that such defences, instead of proving beneficial to the Prisoner, always tend to leave an impression unfavorable to him in the mind of the Court, and that there is more than one instance, where the King has commanded an Officer's name to be struck out of the list of the Army solely on account of the intemperance of his Defence.”

As regards the Third Instance of the First Charge, Col. Gidley rests his justification on the severe reprimand which he assured the Court he had administered to Ensign Loft. Who was present on that occasion? Neither the Second in Command nor the Adjutant; but only the medical officer of the corps, whose name is mixed up with so many of the instances of delinquency, which formed the subject of enquiry before this Court. And what effect did this severe reprimand produce on Ensign Loft's future conduct? Let the allegation contained in the Fourth and Seventh Instances of the First Charge furnish the answer. Without stopping to expatiate on the conflicting epithets applied by Col. Gidley and Ensign Loft to this reprimand,—one calling it “severe,” while the other described it as “kind,”—and leaving the Court to form their own opinion as to the expediency of severely reprimanding an officer for an act, the result of an alleged natural infirmity, I shall proceed to notice the account which Colonel Gidley gave of the transaction, in paragraph 4 of his letter of the 8th September 1853, written for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and an answer on the same subject by Ensign Loft to a question asked him by the Court on the nineteenth day of its assembly.

“One day,” says Colonel Gidley, “dining with Major Jacob, Political Agent, several officers of the Regt. being present” [not a word, it will be observed, about the ladies dining there.] “Ensign Loft fell asleep at table.—He presently left the room” [the fact of his being carried out of it being carefully suppressed.] “and was sent home. On rising from table I went out with the intention of calling the Adjutant” [out where? the Adjutant was at the table.] “and directing him to inquire into the cause of Ensign Loft's behaviour, and, if it had been intemperance to have placed him under arrest.” Ensign Loft, when asked by the Court,

‘ did it appear to you a harsh or a kind thing to reprimand an officer, and force him to write an apology for falling asleep without any fault of his ? ’ replied, “ I believe that Colonel Gidley was first under the impression that I was the worse for liquor.” The severe, yet kind reprimand, on which so much force has been laid, having been originally grounded on this impression, how comes it that Colonel Gidley did *not* place Ensign Loft under arrest ?

There is one other point connected with the Third Instance of the First Charge, on which I had intended offering some remarks,—viz., an attempt to impeach the veracity of Captain Kane, in regard to a note said to have been written by him directing Ensign Loft’s attendance at Colonel Gidley’s quarters. The evidence on the cross-examination however, having shown that the note existed only in the imaginations of the witnesses for the Defence, and Colonel Gidley in his written Address having passed it over in silence, I will not trespass on the time of the Court with any further notice of it.

The Fourth and Fifth Instances of the First Charge do not appear to me to call for any particular observations; and I shall, therefore, leave the decision of the Court regarding them to rest upon the evidence recorded on the proceedings of the trial.

The only point in connexion with the Sixth Instance of the Charge which I think it necessary to notice is another attempt to impeach the veracity of Captain Kane, in the case of Lieutenant Laurie’s written statement respecting the occurrences in the Billiard-room on the night of the 13th August 1853. On the subject of this statement, a good deal of desultory, and, I fear, irrelevant testimony was allowed to be recorded:—the real facts may be compressed into much less space. At the Orderly-room held on the 15th August 1853, where Captain Kane and Major Watkin were for some time before the arrival of Lieutenant Laurie, the statement of the latter was read, or, rather, explained, by Colonel Gidley; who knowing that Captain Kane intended taking official notice of Lieut. Laurie’s conduct, appears to have added what was not in the written statement itself, that Captain Kane, besides accusing Lieutenant Laurie of being in liquor, had threatened him with a Court Martial. That such was the impression left on the mind of Captain Kane, that officer has told the Court; and Major Watkin could have corroborated it, had not the evidence for the Prosecution on this Instance of the Charge already extended to such a length, that I was induced to refrain from calling him. Should the Court desire to have the evidence of Major Watkin on this point, it is still open to them to do so. When Captain Kane learnt that Lieutenant Laurie had charged him with threatening him with a Court Martial, he forwarded a Memorandum to Colonel Gidley, denouncing the accusation as premeditatedly false, and it was not until an Orderly-room was held on the 20th August, that Captain Kane was undeceived, Lieut. Laurie then denying that there was any such expression in his written statement, and Col. Gidley adding that he imagined there had been. This point, likewise, is susceptible of proof, should the Court wish to call for it; but the two following questions will, I think, serve to set the matter completely at rest:—*First*, If Captain Kane had been allowed to read Lieutenant Laurie’s statement at the Orderly-room of the 15th August, or otherwise made acquainted with its real contents, is it likely,—nay, is it possible,—that he would have denounced the accusation as a premeditatedly false one, when the statement itself was in existence to confute his assertion ? *Secondly*—If Colonel Gidley himself did not leave the erroneous impression, regarding the threat of a Court Martial, on the mind of Captain Kane, how comes it that he did not undeceive the latter immediately on the receipt of his Memorandum, or place him in arrest for preferring so grave and,—as it would in that case have been,—wholly unfounded charge against Lieutenant Laurie ?

In attempting to establish the allegation contained in the Seventh Instance of the First Charge, I was compelled by unavoidable circumstances to rely upon the testimony of two parties, who, as we have already seen, had bound themselves to support the cause of Colonel Gidley, and who were, in consequence, unfriendly to the case for the Prosecution. Having been permitted by the Court to put leading questions to them, under the provisions of paragraph 167, page 29 of the Rules for the guidance of Courts Martial, I succeeded in extracting from Lieut. Comyn and Ensign Hammond a stock of information, which, though not amounting to direct legal proof, is sufficient presumptive evidence,—as I hope to be able to show,—to carry conviction to every unbiased mind.

The allegation in this Instance of the Charge is,—that Ensign Loft, when on duty as Officer of the Day, was at the quarters of Colonel Gidley in a state of intoxication, without any serious notice, official or otherwise, having been taken of the matter. Let us now carefully re-consider the unwilling, but not altogether unconvincing, testimony adduced in support of it.

Ensign Hammond was the first witness called, and after no less than five questions had been employed to elicit the fact, he reluctantly admitted that he was at Colonel Gidley's quarters one evening when Ensign Loft was there as Officer of the Day, and when Lieutenant Comyn was also present. Though asserting in the most positive terms that Ensign Loft was perfectly sober on that occasion, he was candid enough to acknowledge that Lieutenant Comyn took Ensign Loft's duty for him, assigning as a reason, that the latter felt very sleepy. I have said "candid enough," when perhaps "imprudent enough" would have been the more appropriate expression, for could the witness have had any idea of the effect which the rest of his examination must have produced on the mind of every unprejudiced person who heard it, he would, I think, have hesitated before making the admission, and confined himself to one of those *non mi ricordo* answers, for which his evidence on this trial, when under severe cross-examination, is so remarkable. And what was the information which the rest of his examination elicited? Briefly this :—That although after twelve o'clock at night, there were no ordinary duties for the orderly officer to perform, while extraordinary calls upon his attention were very unfrequent at Bhooj, Ensign Loft, who was only sleepy and might have gone to sleep whenever he liked, thought it necessary before doing so to ask his Commanding Officer's permission to make over his duty to another officer. It is true that, when asked whether such a circumstance did not strike him as singular, the witness allowed that "it was rather odd"; but the additional reason assigned by him in the same answer is odder still,—viz, "I wish to add, that Ensign Loft accompanied me to Colonel Gidley's in Dr. Elliot's cart, and we intended coming away together. Ensign Loft remarked to me,—'don't hurry yourself on my account, I feel tired, and will lie down till you are ready.' After that he asked the question of the Colonel for Lieutenant Comyn to take his duty."—So, because Ensign Hammond, although it was then midnight, wished to keep up the conviviality of the party, Ensign Loft,—who was less hilariously disposed, but did not desire to curtail his friend's enjoyments,—could not lie down for an hour or two, and indulge in one of those somnolent fits, to which he is said to be so subject; without first asking his Commanding Officer's permission to transfer his duty to another! Is it not an insult to the understanding of every military man,—even to the Ensign whose period of service has been confined to the performance of half a year's regimental duty,—to demand his implicit reliance on such a preposterous statement as this? In the Field, and even on some Garrison Guards, the officer on duty is required to remain on the alert during the whole night;—but where is the Regulation,—where any Regimental Standing Order,—forbidding the Officer of the Day to retire to rest when the performance of his ordinary duties had drawn to a close?

The evidence of Lieutenant Comyn affords still stronger ground than even that of Ensign Hammond, for drawing a conclusion directly the contrary of that which the witness intended to convey ;—and this for reasons which will presently appear.

After confirming the statement of Ensign Hammond, with respect to Ensign Loft's sleepiness and the transfer of duty, this witness deposes to certain other circumstances to which I would entreat the Court to give their most earnest attention. From the examination of Ensign Hammond we learnt that he and Ensign Loft were on the most intimate terms; that they had lived together at different periods; that, for society's sake, even when occupying separate houses, Ensign Loft would stay for two or three days with Ensign Hammond;—and that, on the evening referred to in this Instance of the Charge, they both went to Colonel Gidley's and intended returning together, according to Lieutenant Comyn's own account, he was not on intimate terms with either of them; and yet Ensign Loft begs him to take his duty, instead of asking his friend, Ensign Hammond, although the latter, be it remembered, intended remaining at Colonel Gidley's till the chatting, and the singing, and cheroots, and the cold brandy and water, which Lieutenant Comyn told us made up the sum of that evening's happiness, should cease to possess further attraction, when he and Ensign Loft were to leave the house together.—Mark what followed!—about 3 o'clock in the morning, the revels at Colonel Gidley's terminated, and the whole party, consisting of the Colonel, Lieutenant Comyn, Ensign Hammond and Ensign Loft left the house in Dr. Elliot's bullock-cart. For the two latter to go away together, as previously agreed upon, was natural enough, and need not, therefore, excite surprise or suspicion ;—but whence the necessity for Colonel Gidley and Lieutenant Comyn to accompany them? We shall be duly enlightened on this point, before we have gone much further into the matter. Whatever state Lieutenant Comyn may have been in when going to the Durbar in the month of April preceeding, he appeared to have been quite sober on the present occasion, and recollected a very material circumstance which has either escaped Ensign Hammond's memory, or his memory, most probably, at that time, was not in a fit state to receive and retain.—According to Lieutenant Comyn's account, the party proceeded, in the first instance, to the house of Ensign Hammond, which that officer and Colonel Gidley entered, Lieutenant Comyn and Ensign Loft going on to the house of the latter in the bullock cart. The distance from Colonel Gidley's house to Ensign Hammond's, the Court will remember, was about one hundred, and to Ensign Loft's about one hundred and forty, yards.—Ensign Hammond when asked whether any of his companions alighted at his house, replied, "I think not;" and, in answering to the next question, whether he could speak with certainty upon that point, he said, "no, I cannot." I leave the Court to draw the necessary inference as to Ensign Hammond's condition on that occasion; and how far it influenced Ensign Loft in asking Lieutenant Comyn to take his duty, or what effect it may have had when inducing Lieut. Comyn to beg Colonel Gidley to be allowed to do so. Unless the Court are prepared to place implicit reliance on that part of Lieut. Comyn's evidence in which he coolly and briskingly told them that he himself went in a bullock cart, at 3 o'clock in the morning, a distance of one hundred and forty, and Colonel Gidley's one hundred yards, with no other object in view than the pleasure of the ride itself, I am at a loss to conjecture what conclusion can be arrived at, under all the circumstances just detailed, than that Ensign Loft and Hammond were both in such an helpless state of inebriety as to render it necessary for Colonel Gidley and Lieut. Comyn to see them home and put them to bed.

For obvious reasons, I shall not lay any stress on the statement made by Lieut. Comyn to Ensign Wainwright, as affording direct legal proof of the allegation contained in the Seventh Instance of the First Charge. At the same time I must beg the Court to bear in mind that that statement was made by Lieut. Comyn to

an intimate friend on the morning following the revels at Colonel Gidley's, when the facts were quite fresh in his recollection, and when he could have had no object whatever in distorting those facts, or deceiving that friend.

The Court hardly requires to be reminded that, in the unavoidable absence of direct proof, the Law admits as conclusive, such a degree of circumstantial or presumptive evidence as is calculated to produce what is called "moral certainty."—Capt. Simmons, in his Treatise on Military Law, quoting from Beccorin, a distinguished Italian Juris Consul, has the following observations on this subject :—

"Presumptive proof does not depend on direct testimony; it is an effect produced by the concurrence of circumstances given in Evidence, which common sense points out as tending to a probable result; it is an inference that a particular fact has taken place; a consequence or conclusion, to which the mind is led, from the ordinary or probable effects resulting from certain causes; or which the mind arrives at, by a comparison of results with causes."—And, speaking of *moral certainty*, Captain Simmons adds—

"It has been well observed by the author above quoted that *moral certainty* is nothing more than improbability, but probability, such as is termed certainty, because every man of sense assents to it necessarily from habit springing from the necessity of action and preceding all speculative theory.—Thence he argues, that the certainty which is required to convict an offender, is precisely that which influences or determines every man in the most important acts of his life; he remarks that this moral certainty is more easy to feel than accurately to define; and so completely does he consider that moral certainty is the effect of feeling, or study, or the application of acquired theories, that he prefers as less fallible, ignorance judging from feeling, than science deciding from thought and reflection." After quoting as above, Captain Simmons concludes his observations on circumstantial, or presumptive evidence in the following terms :—

"A concurrence of well authenticated incidents may, in some cases, carry as clear, or even a clearer, conviction to the mind than positive testimony unconfirmed by circumstances could have done :—*circumstances cannot lie*. Presumptive evidence must, notwithstanding, be ever held as a secondary kind of proof, and only to be allowed when the fact cannot be proved directly; it should be admitted cautiously, and when received should be such as to exclude a rational probability of innocence."

Leaving the decision of the Court on the First Instance of the Second Charge to be regulated by the evidence recorded on the proceedings, I shall proceed to the consideration of the Second and last Instance.

Of all the acts of delinquency which Colonel Gidley has been taxed with allowing to pass unchecked and unpunished, the one which forms the subject of this instance is, by far, the grossest and the gravest. During many years experience of the proceedings of Military tribunals, no paralld case has ever come under my notice; and from the peculiar character of the testimony afforded in regard to it, the Court in arriving at their verdict, will be required to exorcise the utmost amount of care, caution, and consideration.

In proof of the alleged indecent attack on the late Dr. Elliott, I was able to adduce only one witness, Lieut. Hoskins of the Artillery, whose evidence must be fresh in the recollection of the Court to render it unnecessary for me to recapitulate it here. From the full, clear, and impartial nature of the statement made by that officer, no one who heard it, unblinded by prejudice or uninfluenced by interest, could, I think, reasonably entertain a doubt of its correctness. But when in addition to this powerful claim on his belief, the hearer was certified of the highly honourable character of the witness (as admitted by two of the very parties

whom he had accused) no amount of counter testimony, unless of a character equally unimpeachable, could possibly shake the confidence originally reposed on that statement.

To rebut the evidence of Lieut Hoskins, three witnesses were called on the part of the defence, Lieut. Thompson, Ensign Hammond, and Ensign Loft. These officers, together with Dr. Elliot and Colonel Gidley, were the only parties in the Billiard-room when Lieut. Hoskins entered it on the occasion referred to, a fact such as will sufficiently account for my inability to adduce more than a single witness in support of the accusation.

Upon the nature of the testimony afforded by Lieutenant Thompson, Ensign Hammond and Ensign Loft, the manner in which it was given—and the impression produced by it on my own mind, I dare not trust myself to expatiate. And when weighing it against that of Lieut. Hoskins, I would not only wish to repeat to the Court the caution already given,—to receive with a due share of limitation and distrust the evidence of parties deposing on the subject of their own delinquencies; but likewise, beg them to submit the point to the only effective test which under the peculiar circumstances of the case, is at their command,—viz. the *motive* by which each witness could have been actuated in affording his testimony.

And first let me apply this test to the evidence of Lieut. Hoskins. It has been admitted, both by Ensign Hammond and Ensign Loft, that they are acquainted with Lieut. Hoskins; and that during that acquaintance, they had never known him commit nor had they ever heard him accused of having committed, any action which a gentleman of well regulated mind and manners could have reason to blush for.—What motive, then, but a desire to tell the truth, and further the ends of justice, could possibly have impelled Lieut. Hoskins to pursue the course he did? His highly honourable nature would have recoiled with horror from acting otherwise, had even his dearest interests (supposing such a thing possible) required him to depart one inch from the strict line of duty in regard to the dictates of truth. How much less likely, then—nay, how utterly impossible,—that he should voluntarily come forward, and falsely prefer a charge of so grave a nature as the one now under notice, in a case in which personally he could have no concern whatever!—He did not belong to the 15th Regiment; he had no occasion to propitiate the favour or dread the ill will of Colonel Gidley;—he was in no way mixed up with the misunderstanding previously in the Corps: and, in the selection of his companions from among the officers of it, he appears, naturally enough, to have preferred those whose characters and conduct assimilated with his own, without wholly shunning the society of the others.—And would any Court, by recording a verdict of acquittal on a charge established by such evidence, stamp the character of a witness like this with the stigma of a wanton perversion of the truth,—not to say willful Perjury?—I have studied the human mind to very little purpose indeed, if such should unhappily be the result!

Let us now submit the evidence of Lieut. Thompson, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond to the same test, and ask by what motive they could have been actuated in affording it. All three are distinctly accused, by an unconcerned and impartial witness, of participating in the deliberate and disgusting act which forms the subject of this Instance; while one of them, Ensign Hammond,—previous to the perpetration of it, is heard by the same witness to ask Colonel Gidley “shall we walk into the Doctor,” to which the Colonel replies “yes sell him by all means.”—For the share which Colonel Gidley had in that act, he has been called upon to answer at the bar of this tribunal:—and to exonerate himself from the charge, on whom does he lean for support? the very persons who are alleged to have taken the most active part in it! Is not this, as if a party indicted in a Court of Criminal Law, as an Accessory before the fact to a Felony, were to de-

mand an acquittal on the sole testimony of his accomplices, merely because the latter, though known as such, had not yet been arraigned for their complicity in it? If instead of having called his witnesses to depose on the subject of the indecent assault made upon the late Dr. Elliot, Lieutenant Thompson and Ensigns Loft and Hammond had been brought to trial before this Court for perpetrating that atrocity; and had the evidence for the Prosecution been confined, as it now is, to that of Lieutenant Hoskins alone, at what conclusion would the Court then have arrived at? Any attorney's clerk could tell us that, the affirmative testimony of one credible witness being sufficient in such a case, a conviction would have been inevitable.

I have already said that I dare not trust myself to expatiate on the evidence given by Lieutenant Thompson and Ensigns Hammond and Loft, in connection with this Instance of the Charge. I shall exercise the same reserve, in asking by what *motive* they could have been actuated in giving that evidence; leaving the answer to be found in the verdict of the Court.

Before quitting this part of the subject, it may be as well to consider the law in regard to a single witness, and weighing his evidence against the counter testimony of five or more partners. In the Court of Ordinary Criminal Jurisdiction, the only offences which require to be established by more than one witness, are High Treason, Misprison of Treason, and Perjury; while the making of False Musters is the only military delinquency which must under the provisions of the 31th section of the Mutiny Act, be proved by two witnesses.

"In deciding upon the effect of evidence," (says Mr. Phillips) "the question is, not by how many witnesses a fact may have been proved, but whether it has been proved satisfactorily, and so as to convince the understanding. The number of witnesses is not more conclusive on a matter of proof than a number of arguments on a subject of reasoning.

"If the law were in every case to require peremptorily two witnesses, this would by no means ensure the discovery of the truth, but it would infallibly obstruct its discovery whenever a fact is known only to a single witness; and thus secret crime might pass with impunity. Abstractedly speaking, there cannot be any reason for suspecting the evidence of a witness, because he stands alone. The evidence of a single witness may be so clear, so full, so impartial, so free from all suspicion and bias as to produce in every mind, even in the most scrupulous, the strongest and deepest conviction. On the other hand, witness may crowd after witness, all repeating the same facts, yet none be worthy of credit. In short, it is the character of witnesses and the character of their evidence that ought to prevail, and not their number."

With these remarks of Mr. Phillips, I had intended closing my reply; but there is one other material point to which I would wish to direct the attention of the Court, and then my task as official Prosecutor will be accomplished.

At the commencement of this address, I alluded to the contradictory nature of the evidence adduced on the present trial, as involving many points connected with it in obscurity and doubt; and consequently demanding very mature consideration.

The remarks which I have had the honor of submitting to the Court on those points will have succeeded, I trust, in dispelling much of that doubt and obscurity, and it now only remains for me to impress upon their minds the expediency of instituting a comparison between the characters of the witnesses, generally, adduced on both sides, as a very safe, not to say an unerring guide in deciding on the weight to be attached to their several statements.

"When the testimony of conflicting witnesses" (says General Kennedy, in quoting from Starkie on evidence) "is irreconcilable, and cannot be attributed to incapacity or error, it frequently becomes a painful and difficult task to decide to which class credit is due. The first comparison is their character for integrity. This may either depend on positive evidence as to their previous situation, conduct and character; or may be a matter of inference or presumption, from their relative situation to the parties or the subject matter of the cause, and the various and almost innumerable circumstances by which their testimony may be influenced or biased."

In instituting the comparison just mentioned, I pray the Court to ponder well and long on these remarks made by one of the most eminent writers on the law of evidence. Apply the tests therein proposed, first to the witnesses called by me,—The Rev. Mr. Watson, Dr. Beatty, Lieutenants Raikes, Mellersh, Billamore and Hoskins, Major Watkin, Captain Kane, Lient. Coles, and Ensigns Thompson and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond. Ask yourselves what was the previous situation, conduct, and character of each; what his relative situation as to the parties and the subject matter of the cause; and how his testimony may have been influenced or biased.

In doing this let me entreat you not to lose sight of the fact, that the six first named witnesses for the Prosecution were in no way connected with the 15th Regiment, and could not therefore, be swayed by any personal feeling or bias; while the remaining four belong to that section of the officers, not one of whom have ever been charged with acts of Intemperance or Indecency. Bear in mind the circumstances under which the suicidal letter alluded to in an early part of this address, was written by Colonel Gidley; the manner in which he obtained the support of seven out of the eight officers to whom the fatal question was proposed; and the imperious necessity under which he and they, from that moment laboured, of persisting in statements originally made, as we gathered from one of his own witnessess, merely with a view to save the credit of the corps. Remember also the damning resolution of another of his supporters, to resign the service rather than give evidence against Colonel Gidley;—and declare by your verdict to which class of witnesses, adduced on this trial, credit ought to be accorded. It is a very painful task, no doubt, to be required to denounce a statement, deliberately made on oath by any one occupying the position of an officer and a gentleman, as being directly at variance with the truth; but that painful duty the present Court will shortly be called upon to perform, as regards either the witnesses for the defence or those for the prosecution. One class or the other must inevitably be branded with the stigma of mendacity, and, in deciding on which the stain shall rest, the Court, I feel assured, will act in strict accordance with the terms of the solemn obligation under which they assumed their present office,—without partiality, favour, or affection, according to their conscience, and the best of their understanding.

H. BOYE, Captain.

Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Bombay, 8th April, 1854.

### GENERAL ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 15th April, 1854.

At an European General Court Martial, assembled at Bombay, on the 20th day of February 1854, and of which Col. Frederick Parkinson Lester, Commandant of



Artillery, is President, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gidley, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., was tried on the following Charges, viz:—

**CHARGES.**—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gidley, of the 22nd Regiment N. I., brought to trial on the following Charges, viz:—

**FIRST CHARGE.**—For gross dereliction of duty, when Commanding Officer of the 15th Regiment N. I., in having at Bhoj, in the province of Cutch, between the 1st of January and 1st of September one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, countenanced intemperance and unbecoming conduct among the Officers of the Regiment under his command, by permitting, unchecked and unpunished, the following instances of drunkenness and impropriety degrading to Gentlemen and ruinous to discipline.

*First Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, who was drunk and indecent in his language at a dinner party given by the Political Agent in Cutch on or about the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three,—the Prisoner being present.

*Second Instance.*—In the instance of Lieutenant Comyn, of the 15th Regiment N. I., who was drunk when going to the Durbar of His Highness the Rao of Cutch, on or about the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, three.

*Third Instance.*—In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment N. I., who was drunk at a dinner party given by the Political Agent in Cutch, on or about the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three,—the Prisoner being present.

*Fourth Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, and Ensigns Loft and Hammond, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who were drunk at a Nautch, given on or about the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three,—the Prisoner being present.

*Fifth Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, who, on or about the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock at night, arrived drunk at Ensign Cole's Bungalow when required to afford medical aid to that Officer, Surgeon Elliott having come from the prisoner's house on that occasion.

*Sixth Instance.*—In the instance of Lieut. Laurie, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, who was drunk in the Billiard-room of the Regiment on or about the evening of the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three,—the prisoner being present.

*Seventh Instance.*—In the instance of Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment N. I., who was drunk at the prisoner's quarters, on or about the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, Ensign Loft being at the time on duty as Officer of the day.

**SECOND CHARGE.**—For gross dereliction of duty, when Commanding Officer of the 15th Regiment N. I., and conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in not interfering to prevent the following scenes of Indecency which were enacted in his presence.

*First Instance.*—In the instance of disgusting language used towards the late Surgeon Elliot, in the Billiard-room of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, on or about the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, on which occasion Ensign Loft, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, laid hold of Surgeon Elliot by the private parts.

*Second Instance.*—In the instance of the late Surgeon Elliot, whose person was indecently exposed in the Billiard-room, by certain Officers of the Regiment, on or about the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Adjutant General's Office,

Head Quarters, Bombay, 6th February, 1854.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Sd.) HENRY HANCOCK, Lieut. Col.,  
Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:—

*FINDING.*—The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the Prisoner, Lieut. Colonel Thomas Gidley, of the Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry,

Guilty of the First Charge in the First Instance.

Guilty of the First Charge in the Second Instance.

Guilty of the First Charge in the Third Instance.

Guilty of the First Charge in the Fourth Instance.

Not Guilty of the First Charge in the Fifth Instance.

Guilty of the First Charge in the Sixth Instance.

Guilty of the First Charge in the Seventh Instance.

Not Guilty of the Second Charge in the First Instance.

Guilty of the Second Charge in the Second Instance.

*SENTENCE.*—The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty, as above specified, which being in breach of the Articles of War, sentence him, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Gidley, of the Twenty-second Regiment of Native Infantry, to be dismissed the Honorable Company's Service.

(Sd.) F. P. LISTER, Colonel, and President

(Sd.) H. BOYE, Capt.,

Deputy Judge Advocate General.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) F. FITZCLARENCE, Lieutenant General,  
Commander in Chief, Bombay Army.

Head Quarters, Mahableswar, 15th April, 1854.

#### REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

It is unnecessary that I should add, by any remarks of mine, to the pain which the Officer who has been the subject of this trial, must experience at the lamentable position in which he has placed himself. But my sense of duty requires that the following Officers who were placed in arrest by Lieutenant Colonel Sinclair, Commanding in Cutch, and President of the Court of Inquiry, which preceded this trial, should be brought before a Court Martial, viz. Lieutenants Laurie, Comyn, and Fraser, and Ensigns Loft and Hamond.

(Sd.) FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, Lieut.-Genl.  
Commander in Chief.



**RULES**  
**OF**  
**THE BENGAL CLUB;**  
**TO WHICH IS ANNEXED**  
**A LIST OF THE MEMBERS,**  
**ALSO THE NAMES OF**  
**THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,**  
**&c. &c. &c.**

---

**CALCUTTA :**  
**PRINTED AT THE COLUMBIAN PRESS, BY N. ROBERTSON AND CO.,**  
**NO. 65, COSSITOLLAH.**

---

**1853.**



---

**B E N G A L   C L U B,**

**INSTITUTED, FEBRUARY, 1827.**

---

**Patron.**

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.**

**COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.**

---

**President.**

*A I M Mills Esq*

---

**Vice-Presidents.**

*Mayor J I Banks*

*J I Courlesny Esq*

---

**Members.**

*Humble H D Deveraux  
H I Raithe Esq  
C I Duckland Esq  
C Huffnagle Esq*

*H D Riddell Esq.  
J Beard Esq.  
W I Ferguson Esq*

RULES  
OF  
**THE BENGAL CLUB,**

INSTITUTED IN FEBRUARY, 1827.

I.

THE Bengal Club shall consist of an unlimited number of Members.

Number of  
Members.

II.

The Governor General of India ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the Members of Council; the Judges of the Supreme Court; and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta; shall be eligible as Members of the Club without ballot, on payment (should they avail themselves of the advantages of the Club) of the ordinary subscription of Permanent Members.

III.

1st. Any Gentleman temporarily resident in Calcutta or its vicinity, but not belonging to the Bengal or Agra Presidencies, who shall be proposed by four Permanent Members of the Club for admission as an Honorary Member, shall be ballotted for in the prescribed manner.

Honorary  
Member.



*2nd.* Gentlemen so admitted shall cease to be Honorary Members of the Club at the expiration of three months, but shall then be eligible to be elected by ballot as Permanent Members.

*3rd.* All officers of H. M. Regiments, including the staff of the Governor General of India and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who are likely to leave the Bengal Presidency within three months, are eligible for ballot as Honorary Members, and if admitted shall continue to be Honorary Members for three months from the date of Ballot.

*4th.* Honorary Members, elected under clauses 1 and 3, shall not, however, be allowed to occupy rooms to the exclusion of Permanent Members, either of this or the Madras or By-culla Clubs.

*5th.* All Members of the Madras and Byculla Clubs shall be considered as Honorary Members of the Bengal Club, as, vice versa, all those of the Bengal Club are of the Madras and Byculla Clubs. This is not intended to apply to Members who are or may become permanent residents of either the Bengal or Agra Presidencies.

*6th.* This class of Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of Permanent Members, excepting that of balloting or of voting and eligibility as Members of Committee.

*7th.* Honorary Members are exempt from the payment of entrance Money, but are subject to the usual charges attending a resi-

## THE BENGAL CLUB.

dence in the Club, or the use of the Coffee Room ; and should their stay in Calcutta exceed one month, to the usual Monthly Subscription of a Permanent Resident Member.

### IV.

1st. An Entrance Donation of 200 Rupees, shall be paid by every Permanent Member, payable, if desired, by instalments of 100 Rs. the 1st Month, and 50 Rs. in each of the two succeeding months. In the event of the full amount of entrance money not being paid within three months, the proposer and seconder shall be liable each for the entire amount.

Entrance  
Money and  
Annual  
Subscriptions

2nd. An Annual Subscription of 16 Rupees shall be paid in advance on the 1st January, by every non-resident Permanent Member.

3rd. Non-resident Members elected during the 1st quarter of the year shall pay the full amount of subscription for the year in which they are elected ; those elected in the 2nd quarter, 12 Rs. ; in the 3rd, 8 ; and in the 4th, 4 Rs.

4th. In the like manner Resident Members, and those alluded to in the 6th and 7th clauses of this rule, shall pay the full subscription claimable, from such Members or  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ , or  $\frac{1}{4}$ , according to the quarter in which they may be elected.

5th. All Members residing in Calcutta, Fort William, or the suburbs of Calcutta, shall pay a quarterly subscription of 20 Rs. in advance on the 1st January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October, making the

total Annual Subscription of a Resident Permanent Member 80 Rupees.

*6th.* All Members residing at any spot beyond the suburbs, but within 30 Miles of Calcutta, shall pay a Quarterly Subscription of 7 Rupees and 8 Annas in advance, making the total Annual Subscription of such Members 30 Rupees.

*7th.* Any Non-resident Member who may reside in Calcutta, (including the suburbs,) at Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, or stations within 30 Miles of Calcutta, for one week in any quarter, shall pay the difference of Subscription, viz., 16 or 3-8 Rupees, as the case may be, for that quarter. If the aggregate term of residence during the year should be more than 1 month, and less than 3, he shall pay the difference of Subscription for half a year; if 3 months, for the whole year. Provided always that if the residence commences in one quarter of one year and ends in another, the Members shall only be charged the difference for one quarter, half year, or year, as the case may be.

*8th.* Members who may change their residence from one station to another, where a higher rate of Subscription becomes chargeable, shall pay, if the change takes place during the first month of any quarter, the full amount of the higher Quarterly Subscription; if during the second month, three-fourths, and if in the third month, one-half of the higher rate of Subscription; less the sum already paid for that quarter, at the lower rate.

9th. Members, however, who may be elected, or who may change their station within one week, or in the case of Non-resident Members within two weeks, of the termination of the quarter or year, shall only be charged the new rates from the commencement of the ensuing term.

10th. In like manner Members quitting the Bengal or Agra Presidencies, or changing to a lower rate of Subscription, shall be exempt in the former case from the payment of their Subscription for the quarter or year, and in the latter from the higher rate of Subscription for the quarter, provided they do not exceed a bonâ fide residence, in the case of Resident and Barrackpore Members, of one, and in that of Non-resident Members of two, clear weeks from the date on which their Subscriptions would otherwise have become due.

11th. As by the Rules, both Annual and Quarterly Subscriptions become payable in advance at the commencement of those periods, notices of withdrawal from the Club cannot be allowed to have retrospective effect, and Members who may wish to secede will be chargeable with the full Subscription whenever their applications are not received prior to the commencement of the year or quarter.

12th. Members absent in Europe are exempted from the payment of any Subscription whatever.

## V.

**Admission  
of Members by  
ballot.**

The following are the Rules for the admission of Members by ballot.

**1st.** Each candidate for admission is to be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another, and his name and profession, with the names of those who propose and second him, shall be put up at the door of the Club Room and in the Reading Room, for at least four consecutive days before the ballot. The Secretary shall also circulate to all the Members supposed or known to be in Calcutta the Candidate's name, and the names of the Gentlemen by whom he is proposed and seconded, so that every Member may have an opportunity of attending the ballot.

**2nd.** The ballot is to commence from the moment the names are publicly exhibited, and is to be conducted under the Superintendence of the Secretary, or the Managing Member of the Committee. The ballot shall close on the announcement of dinner on the Saturday following the four entire days prescribed by the preceding clause, and the ballot boxes shall be opened in the presence of one or two Members of the Committee or any two Members of the Club deputed by them.—The number of black balls shall not be disclosed, but merely the result of the election.

**No Member  
can ballot by  
proxy.**

**3rd.** No Member can ballot by proxy, and no election be valid unless twelve Members actually ballot; one black ball in six shall

exclude Members who ballot are to insert their names in the book kept for that purpose to prevent any mistakes.

4th. No gentleman who has been black-balled shall be again put up for ballot until after the expiration of six months from the date of his ballot. In all such cases also it shall be stated on the ballot paper that the gentleman has been ballotted for before.

5th. On the admission of each new Member the fact shall be notified to him by the Secretary or Managing Member of the Committee, who will furnish him with a Copy of the Rules of the Club.

6th. No newly-elected Member shall be admissible to participate in any of the advantages, or privileges of the Club, until he has paid the first instalment of his Entrance Money and the Subscriptions which are due from him in advance under Rule IV.

No Member to enjoy the privileges of the Club until Entrance Money and Subscription are paid.

7th. If any newly-elected Member shall fail to pay the full amount of his Entrance Donation and Subscription within the space of three months from the date of his admission to the Club, or of twelve months, if not resident in India, his name shall be struck out of the list of Members.

8th. Should the accounts of any Member accumulate into arrears to the amount of 100 Rupees, or remain unpaid for one month, his name shall be exhibited in the Coffee Room, and intimation shall be sent by the Committee to the party so in arrears that he shall not be

Exclusion from the Club.

furnished with any further supplies, and that he must consider himself as no longer enjoying the benefits of the Club, until the full amount due by him be paid : and further that, in the event of its not being paid within three months, his name shall be struck out of the list of Members. Should this intimation prove unavailing, the Committee, at the expiration of the three months, shall remove the defaulter's name from the list of Members, shall notify to him his expulsion, and shall take such measures as they may consider necessary for the recovery of the Club dues.

*9th.* No Member whose name is thus removed from the list shall be eligible to re-admission by ballot until all arrears have been discharged up to the date of his removal from the Club.

*10th.* No person who has been dismissed from the Queen's or Company's service shall continue a Member of the Club, unless re-elected by ballot ; the same rule shall apply to any Member who may take the benefit of the Insolvent Act ; provided, however, that, if re-elected, such Member shall not be required to pay an entrance fee on re-election. The Secretary shall notify to gentlemen who may be affected by this rule, that they have ceased to be Members of the Club, and shall enquire whether they wish to be put up for ballot.

*11th.* In the event of any Permanent Member who has retired from the Club being

desirous to return, he may again be put up for ballot at any time within three years from his retirement, and if re-elected shall be required in lieu of the usual Entrance Donation to pay a fine, if within one year of retirement, of a quarter of a year's subscription of a Resident Member, if within two years, of half a year's subscription, if within three years, of one year's subscription.

12th. A list of admissions to the Club and another of resignations, and removals from the list, shall be forwarded every six months to the Madras and Byculla Clubs, and these Clubs shall be requested to supply the Bengal Committee periodically with similar lists.

## VI.

1st. All the Concerns of the Club and its internal arrangements are to be managed by a Committee, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and seven Members, to be elected by ballot, at the Annual General Meeting of the Club, held after the 1st January of each year.

Appointment  
of a Committee  
to regulate the  
concerns of the  
Club.

2nd. Vacancies in the Committee occurring during the year are to be filled up by the rest of the Committee, but should vacancies reduce the Committee to less than five, they shall immediately call a General Meeting for a re-election, which re-election shall, in like manner, be conducted by ballot.

3rd. The Committee may, if they consider it necessary, appoint a Secretary to keep a re-



cord of their proceedings, and the accounts of the Club, to conduct the necessary correspondence, and to superintend the whole Establishment, &c. under their Orders.

*4th.* The rules made by the Committee for the internal arrangements of the Club House, with the rates for breakfast, dinner, &c., and the prices of the different sorts of wines, &c. as fixed from time to time, are to be hung up in a conspicuous part of the Coffee Room.

*Meetings of  
the Committee.*

*5th.* The Committee shall hold an ordinary Meeting monthly, or oftener if necessary, to transact current business, audit the accounts, and confirm the proceedings of the preceding Meeting.

*6th.* Three of the Committee shall form a quorum upon the days of Meeting.

*Infraction of  
Rules or im-  
proper conduct  
how to be dealt  
with.*

*7th.* Any infraction of the Rules of the Club shall be taken immediate cognizance of by the Committee, and it shall be considered the duty of the Committee, in case of the occurrence of any circumstance likely to disturb the order and harmony of the Club, to call a General Meeting, giving due notice thereof, and in the event of its being voted at that Meeting, by two-thirds of the persons present, that the name of any Member or Members be removed from the Club, their Subscriptions for the current year shall, in that case, be returned, and he or they shall cease to belong to the Club.

*8th.* The Management of the pecuniary concerns of the Club shall be vested in the Committee, who shall have power to adopt such

measures regarding its funds, as may appear to them most conducive to the interests of the Club.

9th. The Committee shall call a General Meeting of the Club annually as soon as practicable after the 1st of January, and lay before it an abstract of the accounts and concerns of the Club for the preceding year, together with an estimate for the current year.

Annual General Meeting to take place as soon after 1st January as possible.

10th. The Committee may call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Club, giving at least eight days' notice, and specifying the object of the meeting. The Committee shall also call a General Meeting on the written requisition of twenty Members.

General Meeting can be called on requisition of 20 Members.

11th. Every proposition hereafter made for altering an established rule of the Club shall be submitted to a General Meeting, regularly convened, and, if approved by a majority of the Members present, shall then be entered in a book, kept for that purpose, and be left on the table of the Reading Room, to receive the votes of the Members; the book to remain open for five weeks, and at the end of that period, if the alteration is approved by a majority of the Members who have voted, is to form a Standing Rule. Provided, however, that every such proposition may, if rejected by a General Meeting, be submitted by circulars at the expense of the Club, for the general opinion and votes of the Members at large, on the written requisition of any seven Members of the Club.

Any proposition for altering the Rules to be submitted to a General Meeting.

**Non-Resident  
Members may  
vote by Proxy.**

**12th.** Any Member not residing in Calcutta is at liberty, under the preceding clause, to vote by Proxy, transmitting his written vote to the Secretary, or to any resident Member of the Club, and the Proxy shall sign his own name in the vote book, as well as that of the Member whose vote he gives.

**13th.** Every rule proposed under the 11th clause be advertized in the principal Newspapers three times, during the period the question remains open.

**14th.** No subject that does not relate to the concerns of the Club, shall be proposed or brought forward for public discussion at any Annual or General Meeting.

## VII.

**Penalties and  
Prohibitions.**

**1st.** No person not a Member, can be admitted to the Club Table, or allowed to avail himself of any of the privileges of the Club.

**2nd.** No Member shall take away from the Public Club Rooms, on any pretence whatsoever, any Newspaper, Pamphlet, Book, or other Article, the property of the Institution under the Penalty of a fine of Fifty Rupees for the first offence, and One Hundred Rupees for every subsequent offence. If the fine is not paid within fifteen days, the offender is to be deprived of the benefit of the Club until it is paid.

**3rd.** No Member is to be allowed to occupy as a private apartment, the Committee or spare dining room, which is especially re-

served for the use of the Members generally. Any infringement of this rule by a Member will involve the penalty of a fine of Fifty Rupees.

4th. No Provisions, or any Articles, Wines, or other Liquors belonging to the Club, are to be sent out of the House on any pretence whatsoever, except provisions which may be required by Members setting out by Dawk from the Club House.

5th. Whenever a Member may have reason to find fault with the dinner, or to object to any charges which are made, such Member should write his objections on the back of the bill, which bill and remarks shall be laid before the Committee at their next Meeting. In like manner any inattention or improper conduct on the part of the Servants, or any complaint or suggestion which a Member may wish to make, be stated in writing to the Secretary or Managing Member, who will lay it before the Committee at their usual Meeting.

Objections to  
Dinner and  
General Com-  
plaints how to  
be made.

6th. Members residing at the Club House are to settle their accounts before leaving the house, on penalty of expulsion.

7th. No Member shall, on any account, bring a dog or other pet into the Club Premises, under a penalty of One Gold Mohur.

8th. No Member shall perform upon any Musical Instrument within the precincts of the Club, under a penalty of One Gold Mohur for each offence.

9th. Any Member wilfully infringing clause

1 of Rule 7, for which no penalty is at present prescribed, shall be requested by the Committee to withdraw his name from the Club, and on his refusing to do so, a General Meeting shall be called to consider the propriety of his expulsion.

---

REGULATIONS  
FOR THE  
INTERNAL ARRANGEMENTS  
OF  
THE CLUB HOUSE,  
(PASSED UNDER PROVISION OF RULE VI.  
OF THE CLUB RULES.)

---

1st. Any Member wishing to have any particular dishes, such as Oysters, Salmon, Europe preserved Meats, or Vegetables, in excess to the scale laid down by the Committee, will be charged extra for the same.

2nd. A House Dinner will be prepared every day, at such hour as may be appointed from time to time.

3rd. Any Member putting down his name to dine at the House Dinner, must pay for the same, though he should not be able to attend, unless his name be struck out by nine o'clock on the evening preceding.

4th. Members dining at the Club on Saturday evening, and omitting to put down their names by 9 o'clock on the preceding evening, shall be charged 1-8 in addition to the usual charge.

*5th.* At House Dinners, all Wines, &c. will be equally charged among those who partake of them.

*6th.* For any private Dinner, Members are recommended to give one or two days' notice to the Steward otherwise allowances must be made for any deficiency.

*7th.* In the event of any Member wishing to give a private Dinner to any given number of persons (Members of the Club), he shall be required to pay for each person; and if an excess to the number specified shall sit down to Table, he is to pay for them, also; should the number who partake of the Dinner be less than that stated in the original order, he is to pay, notwithstanding, for the number first ordered.

*8th.* All dishes ordered for the accommodation and convenience of individual Members are to be paid for, at the rates specified in the Card, as they must be prepared at such hours as may be specified, without reference to the usual meals prepared in the eating-room.

*9th.* The Steward is not permitted to keep any private accounts for Members; consequently every Bill ought to be paid with ready money; but, in order to save trouble to Members, Monday each week will be considered pay-day; any Member not paying his Bill on the day on which it is first presented to him, is to be charged a Rupee, and another for every subsequent time it is sent to him.

*10th.* Members residing in the Club House

shall be charged 8 annas for Lights, Hot Water, Ice, &c. on those days on which they do not dine at the Club Table.

11th. Except in cases of sickness, a charge of 50 per cent. shall be added to the regulated price for all meals (breakfast excepted), when supplied in Members' private rooms.

12th. The Steward will furnish a Bill of the expenses at all parties previous to their breaking up, when the President for the night is requested to sign it; and state on it any deficiency or badness of Dinner or Wines, inattention of Servants, &c. which the party may have to complain of. This Bill must be kept by the Steward, as a Voucher of his accounts with the Committee, and no complaints will be attended to that are not brought forward in this manner.

13th. At all House Dinners, the Bill is to be made up and brought up to the President precisely at half-past nine o'clock. The Members who may remain at Table after that hour, will be charged, separately and individually, for whatever Viands or Wine each person may call for.

14th. At a House Dinner the Managing Member of the Committee when present shall preside, in his absence the Member whose name is last on the Card is to be President for the evening, and the last but one, the Vice President.

15th. Any Member breaking or destroying an Article of Club property, is to be charged with double its value.



16th. All Breakages which occur at a House Dinner are to be charged in the General Bill, unless otherwise specially directed.

17th. Corked or bad bottles of Wine are to be destroyed. They will not be allowed in the Steward's accounts, unless entered in the Bill and Vouched by the signature of one of the party, or specially authorized by the Committee, on a representation being made to them.

18th. No smoking will be allowed in the Dining Room until after dinner.

19th. There will be a box in the Reading Room to receive any letters from the Members to the Secretary of the Committee.

20th. Members residing at the Club House and sending for Stationary, will be charged for it in their Bills.

21st. In the event of any Servant of the Club behaving ill, his conduct is to be brought under the notice of the House Steward; or, if the offence is a serious one, stated in writing to the Secretary or Managing Director, who will take measures for correcting it, and reporting the particulars to the Committee.

22nd. The charges for Members occupying Rooms in the Club House have been established at 1 rupee 8 annas per diem.

23rd. The names of Members, residing in the Club House, distinguished as Resident, or Non-Resident Members, shall be written on a list, with the dates of the commencement of their occupation of their rooms.

24th. Applications for rooms, must be either

addressed to the Steward, or Baboo, or inserted in a Book kept for that purpose in the Reading Room : and the Baboo shall prepare a list of the Members so applying, specifying the dates of their several applications, and whether such applicants are Resident or Non-Resident Members. The right of selection, shall be possessed by the Members on such list, in the following Order :

*1st.*—Non-Resident Members, according to their priority on the list of applicants.

*2nd.*—Resident Members, according to their priority on the list of applicants.

The object is to prevent the best rooms being monopolized by Residents ;—to give to non-Residents a right to the best Rooms, and to ensure to a Non-Resident a Room whenever he arrives.

*Rules respecting rooms.*

*25th.* When the Club is full, the Member who has been more than a month and longest Resident in the Club, must vacate, after 6 hours' notice between sun-rise and sun-set, when accommodation is required by any Member.

A Non-Resident applicant for accommodation has further a right to one of the superior Rooms, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, and the Member, who has longest occupied any of such superior Rooms, must vacate, provided always, that no one shall be required to vacate any such room until he has completed a month's residence in the Club. No Resident Member shall have the right to require a superior Room to be vacated for him, until the occupant has completed three months' residence in such superior Room or Rooms, unless

such occupant shall have been the longest Resident in the Club.

Non-Residence in the Club for one clear week is necessary before any one vacating the Club, can again claim the right to a room under para: 1, or exemption from being turned out.

The managing Member of the Committee shall be entitled to retain his Room so long as he continues such managing Member.

26th. The Club chambers are available to all Members according to priority of application at the following rates:

Upper Floor,..... 100 Rs.

Centre Floor,..... 120 „

Lower Floor, for two Rooms, 60 „

but must be taken for three month's certain to be calculated from the first of the month following the occupancy and not given up without one half month's notice at least.

Members occupying them are not liable to be called on to vacate.

27th. A room cannot be kept for a Member for more than 24 hours from the time of its being bespoken.

28th. When two Members occupy one room, the Member whose name does not appear on the list as the occupant of the room will be charged 8 As. per diem.

29th. It is desirable, as far as practicable, that one day should intervene between the occupation of rooms by successive Members in order to allow the servants to air and thoroughly clean the apartments, and Gentle-

men are requested to give the key of their room to the Steward for this purpose, who, after cleaning the room, will give the key to the next Gentleman on the list, who may be desirous of occupying it.

30th. The Billiard Room shall be closed on Sundays, and no Card-playing or other games of chance shall be allowed on that day.

31st. The charges for Stalls and Coach House accommodation are as follows, viz :

Each Stall. .... 5 Rs. per Mensem

For a Carriage..... 5 Rs. per ditto

For a Buggy. .... 4 Rs. per ditto

32nd. Members residing in the house shall be accommodated with Stalls or Buggy room in preference to all others, and the choice of Stalls will rest with House Members according to their place on the House list. No Member shall be allowed to occupy more than one Stall, unless there should be Vacant Stalls, for which other Members have not applied.

The charges for Billiards are as follows :

|             |      |          |
|-------------|------|----------|
| Night Games | { 51 | 6 Annas. |
|             | { 24 | 3 ditto  |
| Day Games   | { 51 | 4 ditto  |
|             | { 24 | 2 ditto  |

Games of Pool, each player 3 annas.

33rd. In Games of 51 at Billiards, when a Match of four is played, each of the two losers shall be charged for Night Games 3 annas and for Day Games 2 annas.

34th. The following is a scale of Coffee Room charges, authorized by the Committee ;

## SCALE OF CHARGES

AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMITTEE.

---

|  | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | <i>P.</i> |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Tea and Coffee, .....                                | 0          | 4         | 0         |
| Ditto, if made in Private Room,....                  | 0          | 6         | 0         |
| Bread or Toast, with Butter or Cheese,               | 0          | 3         | 0         |
| Bread, Butter, Cheese,.....                          | 0          | 4         | 0         |
| Bread or Toast only, .....                           | 0          | 1         | 6         |
| Breakfast with Fish or Meat,.....                    | 1          | 0         | 0         |
| Ditto without Fish or Meat, .....                    | 0          | 10        | 0         |
| Hot Tiffin,.....                                     | 1          | 0         | 0         |
| Cold ditto, including Potatoes, ....                 | 0          | 12        | 0         |
| Soup or Broth with Bread,.....                       | 0          | 8         | 0         |
| Sandwiches, Anchovie Toast or<br>Welsh Rabbit, ..... | 0          | 6         | 0         |
| Biscuit, .....                                       | 0          | 1         | 0         |
| House Dinner, .....                                  | 2          | 8         | 0         |
| Private ditto, as ordered,.....                      | 0          | 0         | 0         |
| Hot Supper, .....                                    | 1          | 0         | 0         |
| Cold ditto,.....                                     | 0          | 12        | 0         |
| Sago, Arrow-root, or Pudding, ....                   | 0          | 4         | 0         |

**WINES.****QUARTS. •**

|                              | <i>Rs.</i> | <i>A.</i> | <i>P.</i> |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Champagne, .....             | 4          | 8         | 0         |
| Sherry, .....                | 2          | 8         | 0         |
| Claret, .....                | 2          | 8         | 0         |
| Hock, .....                  | 2          | 8         | 0         |
| Port, .....                  | 2          | 8         | 0         |
| Brandy, .....                | 2          | 0         | 0         |
| Beer, .....                  | 0          | 10        | 0         |
| Ditto, English bottle, ..... | 0          | 12        | 0         |

**PINTS.**

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Champagne, .....                                     | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Sherry, .....  | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Beer, .....  | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cherry Ratafia, .....                                | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Soda Water, .....                                    | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Brandy, Gin, Liqueurs and Wines,<br>per glass, ..... | 0 | 4 | 0 |

## MEMBERS.

---

### A. •

Abercrombie, Captain Wm., Engineers.  
Alexander, Henry, C. S.  
Alexander, R., C. S.  
Allen, W. J., C. S.  
Andree, Colonel R. C., (Europe.)  
Anstruther, Major R. L., 6th Cavalry, (Europe.)  
Archbold, Lieutenant E. C., (Europe.)  
Archer, Dr. C.  
Alexander, Lieutenant C., Artillery.  
Abercrombie, R., C. S.  
Agnue, J. V., C. S.  
Adams, J. H.  
Anderson, W.  
Alexander, R. H., C. S.  
Abbott, W. H.

*Anclinson P.*

### B.

Bacon, George, C. S. (Europe.)  
Baker, Lieut. Colonel Onslow, Artillery.  
Barbor, Capt. G. A., (Europe.)  
Barrow, J. H., (Europe.)

Battye, G. W., C. S.  
 Beatson, Lieut. Colonel W. F., 54th N. I.  
 Bagot, Lieut. A., 15th N. I.  
 Ballie, H., Dr.  
 Beaufort, F. L., C. S.  
 Becher, Captain C. E., 5th Cavalry.  
 Belli, C. S., C. S.  
 Bere, Capt. E. H., H. M. 16th Lancers,  
 (Europe.)  
 Birch, Major F. W., 41st N. I.  
 Biscoe, T. P., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Blyth, E.  
 Bogle, Major A., 2d N. I.  
 Boyd, M. (Europe.)  
 Boyd, W. S. (Europe.)  
 Brassy, R. J., Dr.  
 Brereton, H., C. S.  
 Bridgeman, J. H.  
 Briggs, Lieut. D., 17th N. I.  
 Brown, George.  
 Brown, H. C.  
 Brownlow, Captain W. (Europe.)  
 Buckland, C. T., C. S.  
 Burn, Major H. P., 1st N. I.  
 Burroughs, Captain L. (Europe.)  
 Burt, Doctor B. (Europe.)  
 Bury, Chas., C. S.  
 Bushby, G. A., C. S.  
 Banks, Captain J. S.  
 Brodhurst, W. H., C. S.  
 Blundell, E. A., C. S.  
 Bright, G., C. S.  
 Balfour, H., C. S.



Bax, J., C. S.  
 Blunt, Jr. W., C. S.  
 Buckle, Captain.  
 Blackwood, Captain A., 59th Regt.  
 Buller, Sir A.  
 Browne, Lord W., C. S.  
 Brae, H.  
 Bracken, W., C. S.  
 Bell, J. D.  
 Balfour, M.  
 Boie, Captain C. V., A. D. C.  
*Adinell A. C.*  
*Blunt H.*  
*Burnard A. C.*

## C.

Caird, T.  
 Caldwell, Col. H. (Europe.)  
 Campbell, J. G., C. S.  
 Campbell, A., C. S. (Europe.)  
 wampbell, Doctor D.  
 Campbell, Major Geo., Artillery.  
 Campbell, J. W. H., C. S.  
 Campbell, J. S., C. S.  
 Campbell, Colin.  
 Campbell, C. H., C. S.  
 Campbell, Captain C., 42d N. I.  
 Carnac, C. R., C. S.

- Carnegie, Lieut. J. W., 15th N. I.  
 Chapman, C., C. S.  
 Cheape, Sir Colonel John, C. B., Engineers.  
 Cheap, G. C., C. S.  
 Cheek, J. M. G.  
 Clark, H. M., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Clayton, Major H., 4th Lancers.  
 Cochrane, Captain, H. M. S. (Europe.)  
 Combermere, Right Hon'ble Lord, (Europe.)  
 Commeline, Major Chas., 13th N. I. (Europe.)  
 Cooper, G., C. S.  
 Cooper, T. H., C. S.  
 Cope, R. W., Captain, (Europe.)  
 Corstorphan, Captain, N. S. (Europe.)  
 Cotton, Major General Sir W., G. C. B. (Europe.)  
 Cotton, Captain C. (Europe.)  
 Courtenay, F. F.  
 Coventry, Major F., 6th Cavalry.  
 Cowslade, Major Jno., European Regiment,  
 (Europe.)  
 Coxe, Lieut.-Col. Digby. (Europe.)  
 Cracroft, Wm., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Crawford, J. H., C. S.  
 Croft, Major J. T. (Europe.)  
 Craster, E. C., C. S.  
 Cullen, R. D. (Europe.)  
 Cunliffe, Sir Robert, Bart. (Europe.)  
 Currie, W. C.  
 Curtis, Jas., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Cuthbert, S. T., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Campbell, Hon'ble H. G., C. S.  
 Cathcart, Dr. J.  
 Carnegie, Colonel A.

Cowie, F. H.

Carnegie, J. R.

*Corse Major 6 V*  
*Boothby To*  
*Carles I F*

# D.

Dalrymple, F. A. E., C. S.

Dalrymple, J. W., C. S.

Davidson, C. T., C. S.

Davidson, Captain W. W., 32d N. I.

Davidson, Lieut. C. 66th N. I.

Davies, Captain J. S., 32d N. I.

Davies, R. H., C. S.

Dawkins, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. (Europe.)

Denison, C. B., C. S.

Dent, Wm., C. S. (Europe.)

Devereux, Hon'ble H. B., C. S.

Deverinne, Charles.

Dewar, Jas., C. S. (Europe.)

Dick, R. K., C. S.

Dirom, W. H., C. S.

Donnithorne, J., C. S. (Europe.)

Dorin, J. A., C. S.

Draper, Lieut. J. W., H. M. S. (Europe.)

Drummond, F. B., C. S.

Dundas, Major-Genl. Sir J. F., Bart. (Europe.)

Dawson, Lieut. J., 1st N. I.

Dodd, Richard.

Denny, G. F.

Dickens, T.

Dickson, Js.

Doyley, Captain A. D. C.

*Doyley A. D. C.*  
*Doyley A. D. C.*

# E.

Egerton, Doctor C. C. (Europe.)

Elder, Captain B. J. (Europe.)

Ellenborough, Right Hon'ble Earl of, G. C. B.  
(Europe.)

Elliot, Cornet A.

Elliot, A. J., C. S.

Elrington, Colonel R. C., H. M. S. (Europe.)

Elwall, Major F. C., 49th N. I.

Even, G. R.

Everard, Lieut.-Col., H. M. S. (Europe.)

Everest, Lt.-Col. Geo., Artillery, (Europe )

Ewer, W., C. S. (Europe.)

Edwards, R., C. S.

Elliot, W. B.

Elliot, F. B., C. S.

*Elliot F. B.*  
*Edmonstone J. S.*

## F.

- Fane, Hon'ble R., Captain, A. D. C.  
 Farie, G. (Europe.)  
 Farquharson, Major George, 8th N. I.  
 Farquharson, Captain J. P., 8th N. I. (Europe.)  
 Farquharson, R. N., C. S.  
 Fendall, Captain H. (Europe.)  
 Fergusson, W. F.  
 Finch, Hon'ble Colonel J. (Europe.)  
 Fitzclarence, Lord A. (Europe.)  
 Fitzgerald, Captain G. J. F., Artillery.  
 Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. C. (Europe.)  
 Foaker, Asst.-Surgeon E. (Europe.)  
 Forbes, Alex., C. S.  
 Ford, Captain R., N. S. (Europe.)  
 Forlong, James.  
 Fowle, F. C., C. S.  
 Franks, Sir John, (Europe.)  
 Franks, John, (Europe.)  
 Fraser, Major J., C. B., 11th Cavalry.  
 Fraser, Captain Thomas, (Europe.)  
 Fraser, S., C. S.  
 Frederick, Lieut.-Col. (Europe.)  
 French, Gilson R.  
 Frith, R. W. G.  
 Frith, W. H. L.  
 Fulton, I. W. (Europe.)  
 Fytche, Lieut. A., 70th N. I.  
 Falconer, Dr. H.  
 Fairlie, W.  
 French, H. G.

*Forster* *J.*  
*Ferguson* *J. J.*  
*Fitzger* *J. J.*

*9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.*

## G.

- Galloway, A., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Garling, Samuel, Penang C. S. (Europe.)  
 Garrett, Captain Robt., 69th N. I.  
 Gilbert, Sir Major General W. R., Bart.  
 Gillanders, F. M. (Europe.)  
 Gilmore, Allan, (Europe.)  
 Gilmore, D.  
 Gladstone, Adam, (Europe.)  
 Glass, G. D. (Europe)  
 Gordon, J. G.  
 Gordon, Thomas.  
 Gough, George, C. S.  
 Gouldsbury, F., C. S.  
 Graham, C. J. H., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Grant, James, C. S.  
 Grant, Captain W. F., 63d N. I.  
 Grant, Dr. J. W.  
 Graves, Captain S. W., H. M. 62d Regt.  
 (Europe.)  
 Greathed, Lieut. W., Engineers.  
 Grey, Sir Charles, (Europe.)  
 Guthrie, Captain C. S., Engineers.  
 Garrett, R. B., C. S.  
 Gilmore, W. F.  
 Gifford, Js.

### LIST OF MEMBERS.

**Gaynor, Captain G.**  
**Grainger, Captain.**

Grand. or  
graphite & p.

MEMBERS.

## H.

**Hakett, C. P. (Europe.)**

**Hale, E. (Europe.)**

Halkett, H. C., C. S.

**Hamilton, R. N. C., C. S.**

**Hamilton, Captain John, (Europe.)**

**Hampton, R., C. S. (Europe.)**

Hampton, J. P.

**Harrington, E. J., C. S. (Europe.)**

**Harriott, Captain F. J., 9th Cavalry.**

**Harris, Col. J. (Europe.)**

**Harris, Lieut. J. T., 17th N. I.**

**Harrison, R. P., C. S.**

**Harvey, G. F., C. S.**

**Hathorn, H. V., C.S.**

**Hawkes, R., Lt.-Col., Light Cavalry, (Europe.)**

**Hay, Andrew,**

**Hayes, Lieut. F., 62d N. I.**

Hay, Lord W., w. S.

**Higginson, J. B.**

**Hillier, Captain G., A. D. C.**

**Hills, James, (Europe.)**

**Hills, James, Junior, (Europe.)**

**Hodgson, R. F., C. S.**

Hogg, Major C., Artillery.  
 Holroyd, Harry, (Europe.)  
 Holroyd, T. (Europe.)  
 Honeywood, Lieut.-Col. E. (Europe.)  
 Henderson, W. H., C. S.  
 Hope, A., C. S.  
 Howden, William, (Europe.)  
 Huffnagle, C.  
 Hungerford, Captain T., Artillery.  
 Hutchins, Captain, (Europe.)  
 Hay, W. J., C. S.  
 Hobhouse, C. P., C. S.  
 Hatch, Captain G. C.  
 Hopkinson, Lieut. H., 70th N. I.  
 Hills, A.  
 Hogg, C.  
 Hogg, S., C. S.  
*Hay A I*

## J.

Jackson, Welby, C. S.  
 Jackson, C. C., C. S.  
 Jackson, E., C. S.  
 James, Hawkins F., C. S.  
 James, Lieut. H. C., 32d N. I. (Europe.)  
 Jardine, D.  
 Jenkins, R. C. (Europe.)



Jenkins, R. P., C. S.  
 Johnston, A., C. S.  
 Jones, Captain J. (Europe.)  
 Jenkins, D.  
 Jardine, R.  
 Johnstone, J.  
*Johnston 6.*

## K.

Kellock, Captain, (Europe.)  
 Kemp, Lieut. P.  
*Kemp 3*

## L.

Lamb, Captain T. (Europe.)  
 Larruleta, A.  
 Larruleta, Juan.  
 Lawrell, J. G. B., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Lawrenson, Col. G. S. (C. B.)  
 Leslie, William, (Europe.)  
 Leycester, C. P., C. S.  
 Linskill, J. C. (Europe.)  
 Little, James, (Europe.)  
 Loch, T. C., C. S.  
 Lord, T. H.  
 Loughnan, R. J., C. S.  
 Low, Col. J.  
 Lowth, Francis, C. S.

Lushington, E. H., C. S.

Lushington, Henry, C. S.

Lyall, John.

Lyall, J., Jr.

Lillie, J. E. S., C. S.

Lanee, E. C., C. S.

Lay, Captain M. J.

Lumsden, H.

LeBas, C. T.

*Lyall R*  
*Lushington F. A*  
*Lumley R*  
*Lushington S*

# M.

Macintyre, Dr. C. (Europe.)

Mackenzie, Captain James, 8th Cavalry.

Mackenzie, James.

Mackilligin, J. P.

Mackillop, J. R., C. S.

Mackinlay, Major J. H., 63d N. I. (Europe.)

Mackinnon, C.

Mackintosh, G. G., C. S.

Mackintosh, Eneas.

MacLagan, F.

MacLachlan, Captain, (Europe.)

Maclean, A. C. (Europe.)

Mactier, T. B., C. S.

McChlery, W., C. S.

McEgan, Dr. W. B.

McGregor, Captain R. G., Invalids, (Europe.)

McGeorge, Major W. (Europe.)  
 McLeod, Colonel D., Engineers, (Europe.)  
 McLeod, Lieut. N. C., Engineers, (Europe.)  
 McLeod, K.  
 McPherson, Dr. G. G. (Europe.)  
 McPherson, Dr. J.  
 Maddock, Hon'ble Sir T. H., Kt. (Europe.)  
 Madocks, H. R., C. S.  
 Mainwaring, George, C. S. (Europe.)  
 Malet, O. W., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Mallet, J. (Europe.)  
 Martin, T. P., C. S.  
 Martin, W. B., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Martin, C.  
 Martyn, C. C. (Europe.)  
 Master, John, C. S. (Europe.)  
 Mathison, Captain Robert, 54th N. I.  
 Matheson, F.  
 Maxwell, Lieut., Artillery.  
 Melville, Hon'ble W. L. (Europe.)  
 Metcalfe, Sir T. T., C. S., Bart.  
 Mills, A. J. M., C. S.  
 Mitchell, Captain W. M., A. D. C.  
 Money, W. J. H., C. S.  
 Money, George, (Europe.)  
 Money, D., C. S.  
 Money, A., C. S.  
 Montresor, C. F., C. S.  
 Moore, Henry, C. S. (Europe.)  
 Moore, Captain Wm., N. S. (Europe.)  
 Morison, Major General W., C. B. (Europe.)  
 Morton, T. C.  
 Mundy, Captain George, (Europe.)  
 Muspratt, J. R., C. S.  
*Money W. J.*  
*MacLunlay D.*

Martin, Dr. W.

Muspratt, H., C. S.

McDonell, W. F., C. S.

Moultrie, G. W.

Moran, W.

Middleton, Js.

Morniet, A. R.

*Marling G L*

*Mangels R*

*McPherson Capt*

*Miller S*

*Malloy R*

N.

Neilson, F. R.

Newcomen, C. E. (Europe.)

Newcomen, R. G.

Nisbett, Captain E. P. (Europe.)

Newbolt, Captain E., 31st Regt.

*Narbyth b*

O.

Oakes, Captain G. N., 46th N. I.

O'Dwyer, Dr. John.

Ogilvie, D., C. S. (Europe.)

Oldfield, H. S., C. S. (Europe.)

Oliver, Lieut.-Colonel T. (Europe.)

Otter, Major J. F., H. M. 61st. Regt.

Osborne, Hon. Capt. G. (Europe.)  
 Oswald, George, (Europe.)  
 Ouseley, Major J. W. J., 28th N. I. (Europe.)  
 Ouseley, G., C. S.  
 Oldfield, R., C. S.  
 O'Shaughnessy, F.

*O'Shaughnessy W.D.*

## P.

Pakenham, Lieut. G. D.  
 Palmer, Lieut.-Colonel Thos.  
 Parry, R. B. (Vety. Surgeon.)  
 Parker, Capt. Windsor, (Europe.)  
 Patton, J. H., C. S.  
 Paul, F. (Europe.)  
 Paxton, G. A., C. S.  
 Peel, F. (Europe.)  
 Pelletreau, J. S.  
 Phillips, C., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Phillips, Col. Owen, (Europe.)  
 Pillans, M. A.  
 Plowden, Lieut. H. C., 9th Cavalry.  
 Plowden, Walter, (Europe.)  
 Plowden, G., C. S.  
 Poe, W. H.  
 Phillips, A., C. S.  
 Prendergast, Captain G.  
 Power, J. W., C. S.

**Price, Captain Robert, 67th N. I. (Europe.),**

Pringle, W. A., C. S. (Europe.)

Prinsep, J. H., C. S.

**Peterson, A. T. T.**

**Prestwick, E.**

One of

**Q.**

Quintin, C. B., C. S.

10. 11. 1944  
 Robertson  
 10. 11. 1944

**R.**

**Rae, Dr. George.**

**Raikes, H. T., C. S.**

**Raikes, Captain R. N., 67th N. I.**

**Raikes, R. C., C. S.**

**Raikes, H. C., C. S.**

**Rainsford, Captain Fredk., 67th N. I.**

**Raleigh, Dr. Walter, (Europe.)**

Ramsay, Hon'ble A. (Europe.)

**Rankin, Dr. James, (Europe.)**

**Rankin, Dr. G. C.**

**Ravenshaw, E. C., C. S.**

**Ravenshaw, H. S., C. S. (Europe.)**

Reade, Captain Lewis, N. S. (Europe.)

Reed, H. M., C. S.

Rennie, John.  
 Ricketts, Henry, C. S.  
 Ricketts, G., C. S.  
 Roberts, Brown, (Europe.)  
 Robertson, A. (Europe.)  
 Robson, J.  
 Rogers, Major C. (Europe.)  
 Ross, Lieut.-Col. R. (Europe.)  
 Russell, C. D., C. S.  
 Russell, C. A., C. S.  
 Rutherford, Major H., Artillery, (Europe.)  
 Richardson, J. R., C. S.  
 Robson, J.  
 Robinson, F. H., C. S.  
 Robertson, Captain D.  
*Roseney Major*  
*Robinson Lieut*  
*Ridgell H B*

S.

Samuells, E. A., C. S.  
 Sandes, Thomas, (Europe.)  
 Sandes, M. F.  
 Sandes, F. C.  
 Sandys, E., C. S.  
 Saunders, R., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Savi, T.  
 Sawers, Dr. J.  
 Sawers, Alexander.  
 Schalch, V. H., C. S.  
 Scott, R., C. S.  
*Seaver B*  
*Smith D*  
*Sumner H B*

Scott, H., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Seton-Karr, W., C. S.  
 Shand, H. M.  
 Shaw, F., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Shawe, M. A. G., C. S.  
 Sherer, J. W., C. S.  
 Shortreed, Captain P., 17th N. I.  
 Shubrick, Col. T. (Europe.)  
 Simson, F. B., C. S.  
 Skinner, R. M., C. S.  
 Steare, William, (Europe.)  
 Smith, A. F. (Europe.)  
 Smith, F. C., C. S. (Europe.)  
 Smith, Captain Thomas, 15th N. I. (Europe.)  
 Smith, Robert, (Europe.)  
 Smith, Dr. J. C.  
 Spankie, J. S., C. S.  
 Speck, Lieut.-Col. S. (Europe.)  
 Spilsbury, Dr. G. G.  
 Staniforth, John, C. S.  
 Sterling, E., C. S.  
 Starling, Major W. (Europe.)  
 Stewart, James.  
 Stopford, J. S. (Europe.)  
 Stopford, R.  
 Stuart, Lieut.-Col. James, Mily, Secy. to Govt.  
 Sweetenham, Henry, C. S.  
 Studd, E.  
 Sweel, Major J.

*Thynne J*  
*Stansur & R*



## T.

Taylor, P. G. E., C. S.  
 Thomas, Robert.  
 Thompson, C. F., C. S.  
 Thompson, F., C. S.  
 Thompson, W. (Europe.)  
 Thornhill, Captain R.  
 Thornhill, Captain.  
 Thornhill, H. C. S.  
 Tombs, Edward.  
 Tombs, Lieut. F. C., 18th N. I.  
 Todd, George, C. S.  
 Torrens, Robt., C. S.  
 Torrens, J. S., C. S.  
 Tottenham, C., C. S.  
 Trail, Captain John, Engineers, (Europe.)  
 Travers, William, C. S.  
 Trelawny, Lieut.-Col., (Europe.)  
 Trench, Lieut. H. L. P., 35th L. I. (Europe.)  
 Trevor, C. B., C. S.  
 Trevor, E. P., C. S.  
 Trench, P. C., C. S.  
 Trotter, John, C. S. (Europe.)  
 Trotter, W. T., C. S.  
 Trower, Lieut. Frederick, 9th Lancers.  
 Trower, Lieut. C. P., 23d. N. I.  
 Tuite, Lieut.-Col. George, (Europe.)  
 Toogood, Octavius, C. S.  
 Turner, Dr. John, (Europe.)  
 Tucker, F., C. S.  
 Tweedale, Captain F., 8th Cavalry.  
 Tweedale, Captain W. H., 8th Cavalry.  
 Thomas, J. P.

Trumbull, Captain M.

## V.

Vansittart, William, C. S. (Europe.)

Vallerson, Monsr. E.

## W.

Waddington, B. (Europe.)

Wade, Captain J. P., 13th N. I. (Europe.)

Walters, Henry, C. S. (Europe.)

Ward, J. P., C. S. (Europe.)

Ward, J. J., C. S.

Watt, Captain E., 6th Cavalry.

Watts, T. D. K.

Webb, Captain J. S., R. N. (Europe.)

Wemyss, Lieut. I. H., 32d Regt., H. M.

Western, Major R., Engineers.

West, Major (Europe.)

White, Major M. G., 66th N. I. (Europe.)

White, John.

Whitelock, Captain G. F., 12th N. I.

Wight, Andrew, (Europe.)

Wilkinson, W., C. S. (Europe.)  
Wilkinson, Major Thos. (Europe.)  
Williams, Captain Thos. (Europe.)  
Wilmot, E., C. S. (Europe.)  
Wilson, Colonel A., Artillery.  
Wilson, Lieut. T. F., 13th N. I.  
Woodcock, T. P., C. S.  
Wyatt, Thomas. C. S.  
Wyllie, James.  
Wilkins, G. D., C. S.  
Williamson, Captain J. 49th Regt.  
Wilson Colonel T. M. H. M. 96th.  
Welsh, Js.

Y.

Young, James, (Europe.)  
Yates, Captain.

RESULTS  
OF THE  
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
IN  
1851.

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE  
MACHINERY AND PROCESSES  
EMPLOYED TO OBTAIN THE RETURNS.

ALSO AN  
APPENDIX  
OF TABLES OF REFERENCE.

BY  
EDWARD CHESHIRE,

*Fellow of the Statistical Society, and one of the Secretaries to the Statistical Section  
of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.*

EIGHTEENTH THOUSAND.

REVISED.

LONDON:  
JOHN WILLIAM PARKER AND SON, 445, WEST STRAND.  

---

1854.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS,  
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

## P R E F A C E.

**T**HE following sketch of the Machinery and Processes employed to take the Census of Great Britain in 1851, was condensed from the voluminous folios recently issued from the Census Office; and was read before the Statistical Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on the 8th of September, 1853. The Appendix was compiled from the same source.

The popular impression that a Census consists of an accumulation of numbers only, is most erroneous. A Census comprises information of deep and varied interest, but the magnitude of the undertaking necessitates a publication of corresponding proportions; hence the more interesting details, and many very important results, lie buried in such a mass of statistics, that it is extremely doubtful whether one person in a *million* takes the trouble to become acquainted with the contents of a Census. It is hoped that this digest will lead a larger portion of the British population to a knowledge of the subject, and to a more adequate appreciation of its importance.

It does not occur to every one that a vast and complicated machinery had to be organized to take the Census—that Great Britain had to be apportioned into nearly *forty thousand* enumeration districts—that arrangements had to be made to secure the simultaneous services of a like number of duly qualified Enumerators—and that the united intelligence of an important Department of the State had afterwards to be called into requisition to analyse the returns, extending, in manuscript, over some *forty thousand volumes*, and to reduce them to the form and limits necessary for publication.

The various subjects comprised in the Census, and introduced into this digest, will be seen by glancing over the table of contents.

EDWARD CHESHIRE.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
*London, 1st December, 1853.*



# CONTENTS.

## SECTION I.—OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

Pages

Nature of the inquiries undertaken at the census of 1851. Local machinery employed in England and Wales, and in Scotland, respectively. Number of enumeration districts. Number of enumerators. Boundaries of enumeration districts. Duties of the enumerators. Enumeration of persons sleeping in barges, boats, or other small vessels on canals; also of persons sleeping in barns, tents, and the open air. Duties of the registrars and superintendent-registrars. Machinery employed to enumerate persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers; persons at sea in vessels engaged in the home trade; merchant-seamen abroad; the army; and the royal navy. Means by which British subjects in foreign states were enumerated. Precautions taken at the census office to secure accurate returns. Boundaries of the fourteen registration divisions. Plan of publication of the census. Number of persons absent from Great Britain on the night of the census. Displacements of the population. General movement of the population on the occasion of the Great Exhibition. Number of "visits" to the crystal palace. Number of "people" who visited it. Number of aliens who landed in England in 1851. . . . . 10—16

## SECTION II.—POPULATION.

Population of England, Scotland, and Wales, respectively; also of the Islands in the British Seas; and the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, at sea and abroad. Population illustrated by the Great Exhibition. Curious calculation to illustrate numbers. Outline of proposed plan of publication of second part of census. Excess of females living. Excess of males born. Population of Great Britain at each census from 1801 to 1851. Increase of population per cent. Rate of increase. Emigration from the United Kingdom. Period in which the population doubles. . . . . 16—19

## SECTION III.—LAW OF POPULATION.

Relation of population to mean life-time. Relation of population to interval between generations. Effect of fertile marriages, and of early marriages, respectively, on population. Effect of a change in the social condition of unmarried women on population. Effect of migration and emigration respectively on population. Effect of an abundance of the necessaries of life on population. Effect of famines, pestilences, and public calamities, on population. . . . . 19—20

## SECTION IV.—FAMILIES AND HOUSES.

Definition of the terms "family" and "occupier." Dr. Carus on English dwellings. Number of persons to a house in London. Definition of a "house." Distinction between a "house" and a "flat." Number of houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands, respectively, distinguishing whether inhabited, uninhabited, or building. Percentage of houses unoccupied and building. Number of inhabited houses, families, persons to a house, and persons to a family, in Great Britain, at each census from 1801 to 1851. Number of new families founded in Great



Britain in the last half century. Flats in Scotland not confined to cities. Number of persons to a house in Glasgow and Edinburgh, in all Scotland, and in England and Wales, respectively. Families analyzed into constituent parts. Great variety of combinations. Number of children at home in families. Number of barracks, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, asylums, and other charitable institutions respectively; also number of persons inhabiting each class of institution. Excess of males inhabiting public institutions. Number of persons sleeping in barns, tents, barges, and the open air, on the night of the census; also of persons sleeping in vessels in the ports, distinguishing whether engaged in inland navigation or sea-going vessels .... 20—25

#### ● SECTION V.—TOWNS.

Composition of a town. Laws operating upon the location of families. Number of townships, county towns, and cities, in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in the Islands, respectively. Town population of Great Britain. Country population of Great Britain. Density of the town population. Density of the country population. Average population of the towns in England and Wales, and in Scotland, respectively. Average ground-area of the English town. Illustration of the manner in which the ground of England and Wales is occupied by the population. Adventitious character of certain towns. Number of towns containing above twenty thousand inhabitants. Area of London in acres and square miles. Population of London. Calculation to illustrate the vast population of the metropolis.... 25—26

#### SECTION VI.—DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF THE POPULATION.

Area, in acres and square miles, of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands, respectively; square of each in miles; number of acres to a person; number of persons to a square mile; and proximity of persons, in yards, on the hypothesis of equal distribution. Ratio of the squares of England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands; and the ratio of their population. Number of persons to a square mile in London. Average number of yards that people in England were asunder in 1801 and 1851. Mean distance between their houses in 1801 and 1851. Average proximity of persons in London in 1801 and 1851 .... 26—27

#### SECTION VII.—ISLANDS.

Number of islands in the British group. Number of inhabited islands. Early history of the more celebrated. Population of the large island of Great Britain, the chief of the group. Population of Ireland, Anglesey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Wight, Guernsey, Lewis, Skye, Shetland, Orkney, Islay, Bute, Mull, and Arran, respectively. Extent, in degrees, of the British Isles. Difference in the duration of night between the most northerly of the Shetlands and Jersey; also between the time of the rising and setting of the sun on the east coast of England and the west coast of Ireland .... 27—28

#### SECTION VIII.—TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISIONS.

Shires, hundreds, and tythings, traced to Alfred the Great. Circuits traced to Henry II. Importance of the shire. Origin of the terms "hundreds" and "tythings." Number of sessional divisions, and of reformed boroughs, in England and Wales. Number of royal and municipal boroughs in Scotland. Difficulty of tracing the boundaries of the ecclesiastical districts, and, consequently, of ascertaining their population. Division of the country into dioceses, archdeaconries, and deaneries. Changes in the ancient boundaries of counties, parliamentary divisions of counties, and boroughs.... 28—30

## SECTION IX.—GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

|  | Pages |
|--|-------|
| Summary of the contents of the census. Results established by the inquiry. Large increase of population. Extent of emigration from the United Kingdom. Immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain. Flow of the country population into the towns. Questions considered:—"Can the population of Great Britain be sustained at the present rate of emigration?" and "Can the population be profitably employed?" Rapid diminution of the proportion of land to each person. Increased mental activity of the people. Intimate union between town and country. Equal balance of town and country population. Dangers arising from the vast system of towns. Activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people. Increased demand for instruction and for places of public worship | 30—32 |

## APPENDIX

|   |    |
|---|----|
| TABLE I.—Population and Number of Houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas, respectively, in 1851  | 33 |
| TABLE II.—Population and Number of Houses in Great Britain, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive   | 33 |
| TABLE III.—Population and Number of Houses in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive  | 33 |
| TABLE IV.—Population and Number of Houses in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive   | 34 |
| TABLE V.—Population and Number of Houses in the Islands of the British Seas, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive  | 34 |
| TABLE VI.—Population and Number of Houses in England, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive   | 34 |
| TABLE VII.—Population and Number of Houses in Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive  | 35 |
| TABLE VIII.—Population and Number of Houses in each Division in Great Britain in 1851   | 35 |
| TABLE IX.—Population and Number of Houses in the Districts of London in 1851  | 36 |
| TABLE X.—Population and Number of Houses in each County in England and Wales in 1851  | 37 |
| TABLE XI.—Population and Number of Houses in each County in Scotland in 1851  | 38 |
| TABLE XII.—Population of each County in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century | 39 |
| TABLE XIII.—Population of each County in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century         | 40 |

|  | Pages |
|--|-------|
| TABLE XIV.—Area of each County in England and Wales, and Density in 1851   | 41    |
| TABLE XV.—Area of each County in Scotland, and Density in 1851   | 42    |
| TABLE XVI.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned | 43—44 |
| TABLE XVII.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in each County of Scotland, including and excluding Represented Cities and Burghs; also the Number of Members Returned   | 46    |
| TABLE XVIII.—Population of the Islands in the British Seas containing upwards of 100 inhabitants in 1851   | 46    |
| TABLE XIX.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851   | 47—52 |
| TABLE XX.—Population and Number of Inhabited Houses, in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851  | 53—55 |
| TABLE XXI.—Number of each class of Public Institutions in England and Wales, Scotland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the Number of Persons Inhabiting them in 1851  | 55    |
| TABLE XXII.—Births, Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in England and Wales, for the Twelve Years from 1841 to 1852, inclusive  | 56    |
| TABLE XXIII.—Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each Year from 1843 to 1852, inclusive, and the destination of the Emigrants   | 56    |

THE RESULTS  
OF THE  
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1851.  
WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE  
MACHINERY AND PROCESSES  
EMPLOYED TO OBTAIN THE RETURNS.

INTRODUCTION.

**P**UBLIC opinion allots to the Registrar-General very prosaic duties. Persons in general consider it a very simple matter to record the births, marriages, and deaths, as they occur; to draw up an annual report concerning them; and once in every ten years to count the people. It is true, in the latter case, they understand that to number the heads of the British population involves a certain amount of trouble, but they imagine that the task could be easily accomplished by a subdivision of labour, and that when a series of operations in simple addition had been performed, the result was completed. Those, however, whose investigations lead them to consult the elaborate and voluminous reports which issue from the General Register and Census Offices, form a widely-different opinion of the ability displayed, and of the laborious operations carried forward, in those important departments of the State.

Passing over the annual returns of births, marriages, and deaths, and such occasional reports as the late memorable one on the cholera, we invite attention to the results of the recent Census.

Three bulky folio volumes, containing some two thousand pages of condensed and analyzed matter, sufficiently attest the labours of the Registrar-General (Major Graham) and of his able Assistants, Dr. Farr and Mr. Horace Mann; but the folios must be studied in order adequately to appreciate the amount of thought which is required to carry a Census into effect, and to embody the results in a work of such magnitude and interest.

The portion of the Census recently published, and now under review, comprises only the first part of this great national work, and is to form the basis upon which a vast pile of statistical science has yet to be reared for the instruction of the statistician of the day, for the guidance of the domestic philanthropist, and to serve the high ends of political and social economy in future ages.

## SECTION I.—OBJECTS OF THE CENSUS, AND MACHINERY EMPLOYED.

The Census of 1851 was taken by two distinct departments, under powers conferred by two separate Acts of Parliament, the one applying exclusively to Ireland, the other to England, Scotland, and Wales. The Islands in the British Seas not being included in either of the Acts, the census in them was accomplished through the agency of the Home Office. The present abstract has reference to Great Britain and the adjacent Islands, and does not include Ireland, although that portion of the United Kingdom is occasionally alluded to.

The inquiries undertaken at the Census of 1851 were of a far more extensive character than those pursued at any previous enumeration, for it was resolved to exhibit not only the statistics of parishes, and of parliamentary and municipal boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and the statistics of all the ecclesiastical districts and new ecclesiastical parishes which, during the last forty years, had been created in England and Wales. In addition, also, to the inquiry concerning the occupation, age, and birthplace of the population, it was determined to ascertain various relationships, such as husband, wife, son, daughter,—the civil condition, as married, unmarried, widower, or widow,—and the number of blind, or deaf and dumb. Moreover, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various churches and other places of public worship throughout the country, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; also as to existing educational establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction. It was, however, subsequently considered doubtful whether the Census Act rendered it compulsory upon parties to afford information upon these points; this inquiry was, therefore, pursued as a purely voluntary investigation.

The local machinery by which the objects thus contemplated were to be attained, differed considerably in England and Scotland. In England and Wales the *registration districts*, which, for the most part, are coterminous with the *unions*, were made available for enumerating the population. Of these districts there were 621, each having a superintendent registrar; and these were divided into 2,190 sub-districts, each having a local registrar of births and deaths. Under the supervision of their 621 superintendents, the 2,190 registrars were directed to form their sub-districts into *enumeration districts*, according to certain instructions. The number of such enumeration districts in England and Wales was 30,610, each district being the portion assigned to one enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in one day.

In Scotland, which is, unfortunately, without any system of registration, the Census was taken through the agency of the sheriffs of counties, and the provosts, or other chief magistrates of royal and parliamentary burghs. The sheriffs generally assigned their functions to the sheriff's substitute, who appointed a fit person, generally the parochial schoolmaster, in each parish, to divide it into enumeration districts; and to superintend the proceedings of the census therein. The same course was adopted by the provosts of

burghs within their respective jurisdictions, which, for the occasion, included the *parliamentary* limits of the burgh in cases where that boundary extended beyond the royalty. The number of parishes in Scotland, including those in royal and parliamentary burghs, were 1,010, and that number of dividers, or superintendents, were appointed. The number of enumeration districts formed by them throughout Scotland was 7,873.

In the Islands of the British Seas dividers of parishes were appointed, in like manner, by the respective Lieutenant-Governors, and 257 enumeration districts were similarly formed.

The total number of enumeration districts thus apportioned in Great Britain and its Islands was 38,710; to each of these a duly qualified enumerator was appointed. An idea may be formed of the extent of this army of enumerators, and of the labour of engaging their services on the same day, when it is mentioned that it would take seven hours and three quarters for the whole body, in single file, to pass a given point, at *quick* march; and it would take upwards of ten hours and three-quarters to count them, at the rate of one a second. The army recently encamped at Chobham (9,000), converted for the nonce into enumerators, would not have sufficed to enumerate a *fourth* of the population of Great Britain.

It was necessary that these enumeration districts should be formed with a careful reference to the various divisions of the country, the population of which was to be separately distinguished in the returns. The Act itself prescribed the distinct enumeration of parishes, townships, ecclesiastical districts, parliamentary boroughs, and incorporate cities and towns; in addition to these it was thought desirable to secure the returns of the population of various subordinate divisions, such as tythings and hundreds, and also of such *unincorporate* towns as were of local importance. Accordingly, the instructions issued to registrars in England, for the formation of these districts, directed, that while the boundaries of parishes should be taken as the *basis* upon which to frame the various divisions, attention should also be paid to other boundaries. Thus, when two or more contiguous parishes were of inconsiderable area and population, they were to be united together into one enumeration district; but where the parish or township was too extensive or too populous to be enumerated by one person within the compass of a single day, it was to be divided into two or more enumeration districts, the respective limits of which were to be made, as far as possible, to accord with the boundaries of existing sub-divisions.

The instructions applicable to Scotland were framed on the same plan, differing only in the modifications required to suit the greater extent of Scottish parishes, and the absence of any such subordinate divisions as townships and tythings.

Public institutions, such as workhouses, prisons, asylums, hospitals, and the like, were treated as districts of themselves, provided they contained upwards of 200 inmates.

In this manner the *whole surface* of Great Britain and of the small adjacent Islands was divided into suitable districts, and an equal number of enumerators appointed. Thus provision was made for obtaining an account of all persons residing on *land*, within the

above-named territory, on the night of the 30th of March. The method by which returns were procured respecting persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers will be detailed presently.

The first step taken by the enumerators was to deliver to every occupier of a house or tenement a *householder's schedule*. Upon this schedule inquiry was made as to the name, relation to head of family, condition, sex, age, occupation and birthplace of every person in Great Britain, and also as to how many of them were blind, or deaf and dumb. For the use of the poorer native population of Wales, a certain number of the forms were printed in the language of that country. The total number of schedules forwarded from the Census Office was 7,000,000, weighing some 40 tons, or if the blank enumeration books and other forms are included, upwards of 52 tons. The schedule was to be filled up on the night named. No one present on that night was to be omitted, and no person absent was to be included, except *miners, potters*, and other workpeople usually engaged at their labour during the night, and regularly returning home in the morning; or *policemen* and others on night duty. Persons *travelling* were enumerated at the hotels or houses at which they arrived on the following morning.

At the same time that these schedules were distributed, the enumerators delivered forms for collecting information respecting places of worship, scholastic establishments, and miscellaneous institutions, but it was optional with the respective parties to decline making these returns if they thought proper.

When a house was uninhabited, or in process of building, the enumerators made a note of such a case upon the schedule last collected, by which means the unoccupied houses, and houses in course of erection, were enumerated. The number of *inhabited* houses were indicated by the number of householder's schedules filled up.

Having collected all the schedules, and copied them into books prepared on an uniform plan, the enumerators summed the various totals in their respective districts. The totals thus obtained expressed the number of persons who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of the Census, with the special addition of certain classes on night duty; but several classes had yet to be enumerated, *viz.*, the persons who, on the night named, slept or abode in barges or boats remaining stationary on canals or small streams; in barns, sheds, and the like; and in tents or in the open air. The number of these in each district were estimated by the respective enumerators; the estimate, however, was not to include people in coasting or other sea-going vessels, as they would be dealt with by other means yet to be described.

The enumerators were allowed one week for the transcription of the contents of the householders' schedules into the enumeration book, and for the completion of the various summaries and estimates. The schedules and book, together with the returns relating to schools and places of worship, were then forwarded to the respective registrars, and the duties of the 38,740 enumerators terminated. The census returns were now in the hands of 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts.

The registrars immediately commenced a careful and systematic examination and revision of the documents described, directing their

attention, according to instructions, to nine specially defined points in respect to them. They then prepared a summary of the statements of the enumerators in their respective districts, and transmitted them, together with the enumeration books, to the superintendent-registrar, for a further revision by that officer, forwarding the householders' schedules and returns for places of worship and schools direct to the census office. With the completion of these duties, for which a fortnight was allowed, the functions of the 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts, ceased. The summaries and enumeration books (as far as England and Wales were concerned) were now in the hands of 624 superintendent-registrars.

The chief duties of the superintendent-registrars were to expedite the investigation, but they had also further to revise the summaries and enumeration books, and to transmit them to the Census Office, there to undergo a still further revision before the commencement of the abstracts.

A complete enumeration was thus effected of all persons resident upon the *land* of Great Britain, and on canals and small streams; but, as before mentioned, an important portion of the population remained yet to be reached, viz., persons on board vessels in harbours and navigable rivers, and those at sea in ships belonging either to the royal navy or to the merchant service. As, however, only a certain portion of the persons on board vessels can be properly described as *residents in the country*, those only who slept on board vessels actually lying in harbour, or in the navigable rivers of the interior, on the night of the 30th of March, were included in the population of Great Britain; but the numbers of those at sea in vessels engaged in the home trade; those absent in ships bound to foreign parts; and those in the royal navy, were recorded as valuable collateral information. Considerable arrangements were requisite to enumerate these.

The enumeration of persons on board vessels in harbours, and in the navigable rivers of the interior, was accomplished by the officers of the customs. The officers of the respective ports left a schedule on board every ship in port or in dock in Great Britain and Ireland on the night of the census, and on the following morning collected the returns, filled up by the respective masters. Ships engaged in the home trade, and being *at sea* on the night of the census, were supplied with forms either before their departure or on their return, which were collected as they arrived in British ports. The ports on the coasts of the United Kingdom are 122 in number, and are subdivided into 253 sub-ports. The seamen abroad on the night of the 30th of March, in vessels belonging to the British merchant service, were traced to all parts of the world by means of the registry of merchant seamen, and enumerated from the lists under the superintendence of the Registrar of merchant seamen. The seamen in the royal navy and the royal marines were returned by the officers in command, in conformity with instructions issued by the Lords of the Admiralty.

By the machinery explained, all that was necessary in regard to the census of Great Britain was accomplished; but further valuable returns were obtained, presenting a view, in a collective form, of certain important *classes* of the community already enumerated among the general population; as, for instance, the army at home and in the colonies, or on board ship *in transitu*; half-pay officers and pen-



sioners; the civil service; the civilians and European troops in the East India Company's service, and British subjects of European origin not in the Company's service; the latest returns of the population of the colonies; and, through the intervention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the number of British subjects in the several states of Belgium, France, Greece, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Turkey, the Two Sicilies, China, Persia, Egypt, and Mexico.

In two months from the taking of the Census, the householders' schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books, nearly 39,000 in number, were received at the Census Office; and the result of the enumeration being obtainable from the *summaries* forwarded with the books, a *rough* statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted, on the 7th of June, ten weeks from the night of the Census, to the Secretary of State, and at once made public.

With the view to secure accuracy in the Census, it was considered an indispensable process to examine every total and summary throughout the enumerators' returns; accordingly a minute revision of the whole was undertaken, involving the examination and totaling of more than 20 *millions* of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the enumerators' books; and thus the figures forming the groundwork of the abstracts to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birthplaces, and condition as regards marriage, were finally settled and determined.

The portion of the Census recently published, and now under consideration, gives the numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females, and the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building; and, in a condensed form, all previous census abstracts. In a future publication the ages of the population will be given, their birthplace, condition as regards marriage, and occupations; the numbers of blind, and the numbers of deaf and dumb. An analysis of the returns of churches, schools, institutions, and the like, will also appear.\*

For the convenience of statistical investigation, the Registrar-General divided Great Britain and the small adjacent islands into fourteen groups of counties, or islands, viz. :—

1. *London* division—Includes, in part, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

2. *South-Eastern* division—Comprises the part of Surrey out of London, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire.

3. *South-Midland* division—Consists of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, part of Middlesex out of London, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, and Huntingdonshire.

4. *Eastern* division—Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

5. *South-Western* division—Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall.

6. *West-Midland* division—Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire.

\* Since the foregoing was in type the "Public Worship" portion of the Census has been issued by the Registrar-General. It consists of a report of surpassing interest, with a series of elaborate tables, both by Mr. Horace Mann, to whom was confided this part of the inquiry. An abridgement has been published by Routledge and Co. in a cheap form, and has obtained already a deservedly wide circulation.

7. *North-Midland* division—Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.

8. *North-Western* division—Cheshire and Lancashire.

9. *Yorkshire* division—East Riding, City of York, North Riding, and West Riding.

10. *Northern* division—Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland.

11. *Welsh* division—Monmouthshire, North Wales, and South Wales.

12 and 13. *Scotland*—Consists of two great natural divisions, corresponding, to some extent, with the Highlands and Lowlands, separated by a line running from the Clyde to the Tay.

14th division—Comprises the Islands in the British Seas.

England was thus divided into ten great topographical divisions; Wales, including Monmouthshire, was constituted a division by itself; Scotland was divided into two divisions; and the Islands in the British Seas formed a small division by themselves.

The Report here enters into a detailed description of the plan of publication. The Census had been so printed that the whole of the statistics of any one of the divisions might be separately procured, and bound in a single volume. Each of the fourteen divisions was accompanied by a map of the districts and counties of which it was comprised, and an elaborate divisional index; and, moreover, the publication included a general index to the multifarious contents of the Census.

The number of persons absent from Great Britain and Ireland on the night of the Census was about a quarter of a million, viz., army, navy, marine and merchant service, belonging to Great Britain, 162,490; belonging to Ireland, 49,704; and British subjects resident or travelling in foreign countries, 33,775. The latter were distributed as follows:—France, 20,357; Belgium, 3,828; Russia, 2,783; Two Sicilies, 1,414; Turkey, 1,235; Sardinian States, 1,069; Greece, 1,068; Mexico, 755; China, 649; Saxony, 321; Alexandria, 155; Cairo, 85; Persia, 33; Tripoli, 23.

The population of a country is subject to considerable displacements; thus, in the summer time, during the hay, corn, and hop harvests, a large number of the labouring and vagrant classes wander about and sleep in fields, in barns, and in sheds, or under trees and tents. The Irish, in particular, cross the channel in large numbers before harvest, and afterwards return home. Business, fairs, festivals, sessions, assize, fashion, watering-places, railways, and great works of every kind, displace the people; and it is impossible to take the Census at any period of the year when some of these disturbing causes are not in operation. It was considered, on the whole, that no better day in 1851 could be fixed on than the last day of March, which was also the month in which the *first* Census of Great Britain was taken.

The Great Exhibition, in 1851, which attracted persons to London from all countries, produced a greater and more general movement of the population than had ever before been witnessed in the times of which there are authentic records.\* The number of *visits* to the Crystal Palace, which was opened on the 1st of May, and closed on

\* It is stated incidentally, in the Census, that in 1845 a million and a-half of people on the continent visited, in pilgrimage, the *Holy Coat at Treves*.

the 15th of October, were 6,039,195, and it has been estimated that the number of *persons* who visited it was 2,000,000. On one day 109,915 persons entered the building. It was not, however, considered that an unusual number of foreigners were in England in *March*, when the Census was taken; for a return made to the Home Office, under the Alien Act, shows the landing of only 65,233 aliens in the year.

## SECTION II.—POPULATION.

The number of people in Great Britain and the small adjacent Islands, in 1851, was 20,959,477; and the men in the army, navy, and merchant service, and East India Company's service, abroad, on the passage out, or round the coasts, belonging to Great Britain amounted, on the same day, to 162,490. The population of Great Britain may, therefore, be set down at *twenty-one millions, one hundred and twenty-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-seven* (21,121,967).

The annexed table exhibits the distribution of the people:—

TABLE I.—Population of Great Britain in 1851.

|                                    | Males.            | Females.          | Total.            |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| England .....                      | 8,281,734         | 8,640,154         | 16,921,888        |
| Scotland .....                     | 1,375,479         | 1,513,263         | 2,888,742         |
| Wales .....                        | 499,491           | 506,230           | 1,005,721         |
| Islands in the British Seas .....  | 66,854            | 76,272            | 143,126           |
| Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen .. | 162,490           | ....              | 162,490           |
| <b>Total .....</b>                 | <b>10,386,048</b> | <b>10,735,919</b> | <b>21,121,967</b> |

British subjects in foreign states are not included in the general population, as given in the preceding table, the exiles and foreign subjects in Great Britain being considered a set-off against them.

"It is difficult," says the Report, "to form any just conception of these large numbers, for men are rarely seen in large masses, and when seen, their numbers are seldom known. It is only by collecting, as in other cases of measuring, the units into masses, these masses into other masses, and thus ascending progressively to an unit comprehending all others, that the mind attains any adequate notion of such a multitude as a *million* of men. Thus, from a file of *ten persons*, which the eye takes in at one view, the mind readily conceives ten such groups, or a *hundred*; and again ascending to ten hundred, or a *thousand*; to ten thousand, or a *myriad*; to ten myriads, or a *hundred thousand*; and to ten hundred thousand, or a *million*—arrives at a conception of the *twenty-one millions* of people which Great Britain contained within its shores on the night of the 30th of March, 1851. Another way of arriving at this conception is by considering the numbers in relation to space; as 4,840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4,840 square yards in an acre, 3,097,600 persons would cover a square mile (equal to 640 acres); and the twenty-one millions of people in Great Britain, allowing a square yard to each person, would therefore cover seven square miles."

"The building of the Great Exhibition in London," continues the Report, "enclosed 18 acres, and 50,000 or 60,000 persons often

entered it daily; on the 9th of October, 93,224 persons filled its floor and galleries, and could almost be surveyed by the eye at one time. Of 100,000 persons, a general notion can therefore be formed by all those who witnessed this spectacle at the Crystal Palace; it is a number greater than were ever, at one time, in the building but somewhat less than the greatest number (109,915) that ever entered it on one day, the 7th of October. The population then of Great Britain, including men, women, and children, exceeds 211 *hundred thousands*; and at the rate of a hundred thousand a-day, could have passed through the building in 211 days; the English, as they were 169 *hundred thousand*, in 169 days; the Welsh, 10 *hundred thousand*, in 10 days; the Scotch, 29 *hundred thousand*, in 29 days; the 143,126 Islanders in the British Seas, and the 162,490 soldiers, seamen, and others absent from the country when the Census was taken, in 3 days." In 1801, the population of Great Britain amounted, in round numbers, to 109 *hundred thousands*, and could have passed through a similar building in 109 days; consequently, 102 days of such a living stream represents the *increase* of the British people during the last half century.

Striking as are the foregoing illustrations of the number of inhabitants in Great Britain, another perhaps is wanting to enable the popular mind adequately to appreciate 21 *millions* of people.

It is well known that to *mass* quantity is to conceal bulk; thus it was stated the other day, that the whole of the vast yields of California and Australia, melted down into a solid mass of gold, would only fill a tolerable-sized room: and so it is with numbers. A general, wishing to conceal the strength of his army, forms it into masses.

Now, if all the people of Great Britain had to pass through London in procession, four abreast, and every facility was afforded for their free and uninterrupted passage, during 12 hours daily, Sundays excepted, it would take nearly three *months* for the whole population of Great Britain to file through, at *quick* march, *four* deep. To count them singly, at the rate of one a second, would take a year and a half, assuming that the same number of hours daily were occupied, and that Sundays also were excepted.

It has been stated that, in a future publication, the ages of the population will be given, their condition and occupations. As regards age, they will be arranged in quinquennial sections, that is, in sections advancing by periods of five years each, from children in arms to the age of ninety and upwards. The people will then be classed in sections, as husbands, wives, widowers, widows, bachelors, and spinsters; again, they will be grouped, first, according to place of residence, and subsequently, under the countries and counties in which they were born; and, finally, they will be arranged in professions or occupations, from the prince to the peasant; paupers, prisoners, lunatics, and vagrants, being severally grouped; and, as the survey will extend over thousands in more than a thousand different callings, it is evident that, as the greatest exhibition of modern times only displayed a small part of the produce of the labours of the people, so the visitors to it only represented a fraction of the multitudinous population of these islands, which the enumerators found so variously occupied on the sea, on rivers, and on the coasts; in the valleys and on the hills;

in cities, towns, villages, and solitary habitations over the face of the country.

The number of the male population of Great Britain, excluding those absent in foreign countries, was 10,223,558, and the female population 10,735,919; consequently the females were in excess of the males by 512,361, or as many as would have filled the Crystal Palace five times over; how many of these were spinsters, cannot be known until the second portion of the Census is published. The proportion between the sexes in 1851 was 100 males to 105 females, or about the same as in 1801.

The *births* during the last thirteen years give a reversed proportion, viz., 105 *boys* to 100 *girls*. How much the change in the proportions, and the subsequent disparity of the numbers in the two sexes, is due to emigration, or to a difference in the degree of the dangers and diseases to which they are respectively exposed, will be discussed when the numbers of males and females living at different periods of life are compared. The disparity in the proportions of the sexes is greatest in Scotland, there being no less than 110 females to 100 males in that country.

The following table gives the population of Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas, including the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, abroad, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive:—

TABLE II.—*Population of Great Britain as enumerated at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.     | Males.     | Females.   | Total.     |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1801 ..... | 5,368,703  | 5,548,730  | 10,917,433 |
| 1811 ..... | 6,111,261  | 6,312,859  | 12,424,120 |
| 1821 ..... | 7,096,053  | 7,306,590  | 14,402,643 |
| 1831 ..... | 8,133,416  | 8,430,692  | 16,564,138 |
| 1841 ..... | 9,232,418  | 9,581,368  | 18,813,786 |
| 1851 ..... | 10,386,048 | 10,735,919 | 21,121,967 |

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the population of Great Britain has nearly doubled since the commencement of the present century, notwithstanding the great number that have annually left the country, and settled and multiplied into millions in the United States, in the colonies of North America, Australia, and South Africa. The increase in the last fifty years has been 93·47 per cent., or at the rate of 1·329 per cent. annually, the increase of each sex being about equal.

The annual *rate* of increase has varied in each decennial period; thus, in 1841-51, the population has increased, but the *rate* of increase has *declined*, chiefly from accelerated emigration.

The emigration from Great Britain and *Ireland* in the ten years 1821-31 was 274,317; in the ten years 1831-41 it amounted to 717,913; and in the ten years 1841-51 it had increased to 1,693,516.

It has been shown by Dr. Farr, in his English Life Table, that the half of a generation of men of all ages passes away in *thirty* years, and that three in every four of their number die in half a century.

Taking emigration and other movements of the population into account, it is probable that of the 21,121,967 persons in Great Britain in 1851, 2,512,289 were born prior to the Census of 1801, and were enumerated on that occasion. At the present rate of mortality, a few of the present generation will be alive a century hence.

If the population of Great Britain continues to increase uniformly at the same rate that it has done from 1801 to 1851, it will double itself every  $52\frac{1}{2}$  years.

### SECTION III.—LAW OF POPULATION.

The increase of population depends on many varying elements, but it is not intended here to discuss at any length what is termed the *Law of Population*.

The increase or decrease of a people depend upon the age of marriage, the age of parents when children are born, the numbers who marry, the fertility of the marriages, the duration of life, and the activity of the migration flowing into or out of the country. These influences act more or less upon each other. The Report here indicates the effect of a change in each element while the others remain constant.

1. "The numbers of the population bear a definite relation to the duration of life, or to the mean lifetime. Thus, if the mean lifetime of a population is 30 years, then if the births are 100,000 a-year, and remain uniform, the population will be 30 times 100,000, or 3,000,000. Now, the births remaining the same, let the lifetime be gradually extended to 40 years, then the population will become 4,000,000; or if the lifetime is extended to 50 years, the population, from the extension of life alone, will rise from *three* to *five* millions. The deaths, upon this hypothesis, will be equal to the births, and the same in number when the population is *five* as when it is four or three millions. It is probable that the mean lifetime of the great body of the population did increase from the year 1801 to 1821, when the increase of population was greatest in Great Britain."

2. "The interval from the birth of one generation to the birth of their descendants of the generation following, bears also a definite relation to the numbers, which increase as the interval is shortened. Thus, if the population increases at the rate of 1.329 annually, and if the intervening time from generation to generation is  $33\frac{1}{3}$  years, it follows that the increase from generation to generation is 55 per cent., or that every 1,000 women are succeeded, at the interval of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  years, by 1,553 women; every *two* couples, male and female, by *three*. If the interval is contracted, and the increase from 1,000 to 1,553 takes place in 30 years, the annual rate of population increases, from 1.329 to 1.477 per cent.; and as we assume by hypothesis that the births and the lifetime remain the same, the population would be ultimately one-ninth part more numerous than it was under the former conditions. Early marriages have the effect of shortening the interval between generations, and tend in this way to increase the population."

3. "An increase in the fertility of marriages will evidently cause an increase in the population."

4. "In ordinary times, a large proportion of the marriageable

women of every country are unmarried, and the most direct action on the population is produced by their entering the married state. Thus, in the South-Eastern division, comprising Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hants, and Berks, the number of women of the age of 20 and under the age of 45, amounted, at the last census, to 290,209, of whom 169,806 were wives, and 120,403 were widows or spinsters. 49,997 births were registered in the same counties during the year 1850, or 10 children were born in 1850 to every 58 women living in 1851. Of the children, 46,705 were born in wedlock, 3,292 were born out of wedlock; consequently, 36 wives bore in the year *ten* children, and of 366 unmarried women of the same age (20-45), *ten* also gave birth to children. A change in the matrimonial condition of a large proportion of the 120,403 unmarried women, out of 290,209 women at the child-bearing age, would have an immediate effect on the numbers of the population; and, if continued, by increasing the rate of birth to the living through successive generations, would operate on population like a rise in the rate of interest on the increase of capital."

5. "The effect of migration on the numbers of the population is evident. It is probable that the immigration of Irish has contributed to the increase of the population in England, and it is certain that the emigration from the United Kingdom contributes largely to the increase of the population of the United States. The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates, and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of the population at the reproductive age; so that, if their numbers are added together, it is certain that we get, in the aggregate, a number much below the actual number of survivors. The population of Great Britain and Ireland, including the army, navy, and merchant-seamen, was 21,272,187 in 1821, and about 27,724,849 in 1851; but in the interval, 2,685,747 persons emigrated, who, if simply added to the population of the United Kingdom, make the survivors and descendants of the races within the British isles in 1821, now (in 1851) 30,410,595."

6. "The numbers of the population are increased by an abundance of the necessities of life, and reduced by famines, epidemics, and public calamities, affecting the food, industry, and life of the nation. The pestilences of the middle ages—the famine, the influenza, and the cholera of modern times—are examples of one class of these agencies; the security and freedom which England has latterly enjoyed, are examples of the beneficent effect of another class of influences, not only on the happiness of the people, but also on the numbers which the country can sustain at home and can send abroad to cultivate, possess, and inherit other lands."

The extent to which all these causes affect the increase of population of Great Britain, will ultimately be known by means of a continuous series of such observations as have been commenced at the present census.

#### SECTION IV.—FAMILIES AND HOUSES.

We have hitherto been considering *individuals*; we will now examine aggregations of individuals into families.

The term "*family*" may be defined in various ways. It consists

of a head and of dependent members living together in the same dwelling. But the head of a family may be either a husband and wife, a widower, a widow, a bachelor, or a spinster; and the members may be children, relatives, visitors, and servants.

In the Act for taking the Census of 1851, the term "occupier" was substituted for the word "family," as being less open to misconception. "Occupiers," therefore, represent the "families" of previous censuses. By this substitution, bachelors and spinsters were not likely to escape enumeration as *families*, which was probably not unfrequently the case in former censuses.

It is so natural that a family should live in a separate house, that the term house is often used for family. This isolation of families in separate houses is carried to a greater extent in England than elsewhere. A German naturalist, Dr. Carus, physician to the King of Hanover, in a description of the English people in 1844, has the following remarks on English dwellings:—

"I cannot take leave of the subject without a remark on English dwelling-houses, which stand in close connection with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country by which they are so much distinguished; up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence—a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom. It is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence which is stereotyped in the phrase 'Every man's house is his castle.'"

"The expression, however, receives a true value when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities. In English towns or villages, therefore, one always meets either with small detached houses, merely suited to one family, or apparently large buildings, extending to the length of half a street, sometimes adorned like palaces on the exterior, but separated by partition-walls internally, and thus divided into a great number of small high houses, for the most part three windows broad, within which, and on the various stories, the rooms are divided according to the wants or convenience of the family; in short, therefore, it may properly be said that the English divide their edifices *perpendicularly* into houses, whilst we Germans divide them *horizontally* into floors. In England, every man is master of his hall, stairs, and chambers, whilst we are obliged to use the two first in common with others."\*

The possession of an entire house is strongly desired by every Englishman. But on the continent the crowding of the middle and higher classes, who sleep in flats, is carried to a great excess, particularly in the capitals. The department of the Seine, for instance, in 1835, had, on an average, twenty-two persons to a house; whilst

\* The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland in the year 1844. By Dr. C. G. Carus. Translated by S. A. Davison, Esq.



in densely populated London, in 1851, there were barely eight persons to a house.

In enumerating the houses, some definition of the term was required. "Flats" in Glasgow were returned as houses in every Census from 1801 to 1841; but in Edinburgh, the practice was to return the houses separated by party-walls, without any reference to the "flats" which they contained. In 1851, the question was carefully considered. The flat in Scotland is generally very different from the floor of an ordinary English house, and the holder enjoys all the advantages of the holder of a house, except the exclusive command of the entrance-hall and stairs. Nevertheless, the definition adopted was "isolated dwellings, or dwellings separated by party walls."

The subjoined table gives the number of houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas respectively, in 1851:—

TABLE III.—*Houses in Great Britain in 1851.*

|                | Houses     |              |           |           |
|----------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
|                | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. | Total.    |
| England .....  | 3,076,620  | 144,499      | 25,192    | 3,246,311 |
| Scotland ..... | 370,308    | 12,116       | 2,420     | 384,871   |
| Wales .....    | 201,419    | 8,935        | 1,379     | 211,793   |
| Islands .....  | 21,845     | 1,095        | 203       | 23,143    |
| Total .....    | 3,670,192  | 166,735      | 29,194    | 3,866,121 |

It would appear by the preceding table that about 4 per cent. of the houses in Great Britain were unoccupied in 1851, and that to every 131 houses, inhabited or uninhabited, there was one in course of erection in that year.

The following table gives the number of inhabited houses and the number of families in Great Britain at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also the number of persons to a house, and the number of persons to a family:—

TABLE IV.—*Inhabited Houses and Families in Great Britain at each Census, from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.     | Inhabited Houses | Families.    | Persons to a House. | Persons to a Family. |
|------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1801.....  | 1,870,476        | 2,260,802    | 5·614               | 4·645                |
| 1811 ..... | 2,101,597        | 2,544,215    | 5·696               | 4·705                |
| 1821 ..... | 2,429,630        | 2,911,383    | 5·800               | 4·791                |
| 1831 ..... | 2,850,937        | 3,414,175    | 5·704               | 4·763                |
| 1841 ..... | 3,446,797        | (no returns) | 5·377               | (no returns)         |
| 1851.....  | 3,648,317        | 4,312,388    | 5·706               | 4·825                |

NOTE.—This table does not include the Islands in the British Seas.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the number of inhabited houses in Great Britain have nearly doubled in the last half

century, and that upwards of two millions of new families have been founded; the number of persons to a house have increased from 5·6 to 5·7; consequently the increase in the number of houses has not quite kept pace with the increase in the population. The increase in the number of persons to a family, in the same period, has been from 4·6 to 4·8.

The number of families to a house varied considerably in different counties, and it is difficult to account for all the anomalies which are presented. In Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, few houses contained more than one family. Plymouth and the adjacent districts had more than two families, together averaging ten persons, to a house. In Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, a large proportion of the people lived in separate houses, with the exception of Bristol, Clifton, Gloucester, Hereford, and Birmingham. In the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Yorkshire, nearly all the families lived in separate houses, the city of York, and Hull being scarcely exceptional cases to the rule. In Lancashire and Cheshire, more than 300,000 out of 472,907 families lived in separate houses. Liverpool, Bolton, Manchester, and Salford, were the chief places where two or more families in many cases occupied the same house. In the northern division of England, comprising Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, the proportional number of families and persons to a house increased.

In Wales, the system of isolated dwellings generally prevailed, with some few exceptions.

In Scotland, the plan of dividing the houses into flats was not confined to cities; consequently, the proportional number of families and of persons to a house greatly exceeded the average of England. In Glasgow, the number of families to a house was 5·4; of persons to a house, 27·5. In Edinburgh, the number of families to a house was 4·2, and of persons to a house, 20·6. In all Scotland, the number of persons to a house was 7·8, or about the same as in London. In England and Wales, the number of persons to a house was only 5·5.

"In order to throw some light," says the Report, "on the constituent parts of families, the returns of fourteen sub-districts in different parts of the kingdom were analyzed. Of 67,609 families, 41,916 heads of families were husbands and wives, 10,854 widowers or widows, and 14,399 bachelors or spinsters; in 410 cases the head of the family was absent from home; 36,719 heads of families, or more than half, had children living with them; 7,375, or nearly a tenth, had servants; 4,070, or a seventeenth, had visitors with them; 8,543 had relatives with them; and 1,020 had apprentices or assistants in their respective trades. Of the 67,609 families, only 3,503, or 5·2 per cent., consisted of husband, wife, children, and servants, generally considered the requisites of domestic felicity; whilst 4,874 consisted of man, wife, and servants. The heads in 24,180 instances had neither children, relatives, visitors, nor servants; like some corporations, they might be characterized as 'sole,' man and wife being considered one. 14,399 families, or occupiers, were either bachelors or spinsters." A number of other combinations are given, far too numerous to mention.

The number of children at home in families varied considerably. Of the 41,916 families having man and wife at their head, 11,947 had *no* children at home; 8,570 had each *one* child at home; 7,376 had each *two* children at home; 5,611 had each *three* children at home; 4,027 had each *four* children at home; and so forth in a decreasing scale, until we come to 14 families having each *ten* children at home; 5 having each *eleven* children at home; and 1 having *twelve* children at home. These results applied to Great Britain generally would indicate that 893 families had each *ten* children at home, 317 had each *eleven*, and 64 had each *twelve* children at home; nevertheless, the average number of children at home in families did not exceed two; thus showing, that however violent may be the fluctuations in a small number of observed facts, the average is not disturbed if the area of observation is sufficiently extended.

A certain portion of the people, for various reasons, are lodged in detached large buildings, such as barracks, prisons, workhouses, lunatic asylums, hospitals, asylums, and the like; in these the family organization is broken up, and the inmates are under the rule of certain governing bodies.

The annexed table gives the number and class of such public institutions in Great Britain, in 1851, and the number of persons inhabiting them:—

TABLE V.—*Public Institutions in Great Britain in 1851.*

| Class of Institution. | Number. | Persons inhabiting them. |          |         |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|---------|
|                       |         | Males.                   | Females. | Total.  |
| Barracks .....        | 174     | 44,833                   | 9,100    | 53,933  |
| Workhouses .....      | 746     | 65,786                   | 65,796   | 131,582 |
| Prisons .....         | 257     | 24,593                   | 6,366    | 30,959  |
| Lunatic Asylums ..... | 149     | 9,753                    | 11,251   | 21,004  |
| Hospitals .....       | 118     | 5,893                    | 5,754    | 11,647  |
| Asylums, &c.....      | 573     | 27,183                   | 19,548   | 46,731  |
| Total .....           | 2,017   | 178,041                  | 117,815  | 295,856 |

Of the 295,856 persons in the aggregate occupying these 2,017 institutions, 260,340 were inmates, and 35,516 officers and servants; consequently, there were about seven inmates to one officer or servant.

The excess of males over females in these institutions, about 60,000, is chiefly exhibited in the barracks and in the prisons; in the latter, from the fact that crime is four times as prevalent among men as among women.\* The equality of the sexes in workhouses is remarkable. In the lunatic asylums there is a preponderance of females.

The population sleeping in barns, in tents, and in the open air, is comprised chiefly of gipsies, beggars, criminals, and the like, together with some honest but unfortunate people out of employment, or only temporarily employed. The number of these houseless classes in 1851 was 18,249; in 1841 they amounted to 22,303. It is mentioned

\* Vide Mr. Redgrave's valuable Criminal Tables.

as a curious trait of gipsy feeling, that a whole tribe struck their tents, and passed into another parish, in order to escape enumeration.

The subjoined table gives the number of persons enumerated in barns, tents, and barges, and in vessels in ports, either engaged in inland navigation or sea-going vessels, on the night of the Census of 1851:—

TABLE VI.—*Persons in Barns, Tents, Barges, and Vessels, in Great Britain, on the Night of the Census, in 1851.*

|   | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|--------|----------|--------|
| In Barges .....   | 10,395 | 2,529    | 12,924 |
| In Barns .....  | 7,251  | 2,721    | 9,972  |
| In Open air, in Tents ..  | 4,614  | 3,663    | 8,277  |
| In Vessels in the Ports, }<br>engaged in Inland }<br>Navigation ..... | 7,730  | 845      | 8,575  |
| In Sea-going vessels in }<br>the Ports .....                          | 41,165 | 2,008    | 43,173 |
| Total .....   | 71,155 | 11,766   | 82,921 |

#### SECTION V.—TOWNS.

Having explained the constitution of families, we will now consider the distribution of families in houses over the surface of the country. Isolated habitations may be hovels, cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, palaces, institutions, and the like; these, when thrown into rows, streets, crescents, squares, &c., form villages, towns, and cities.

Two general laws appear to operate upon the location of families—one tending to their equable diffusion, the other to their condensation round certain centres; thus families cluster round a certain point, and villages are formed. In conformity with the same law, these villages form round other centres, and towns are formed; and these again, at wider intervals, round other centres, and cities are formed.

In 1851, Great Britain contained 815 towns of various magnitudes, either market towns, county towns, or cities; 580 were in England and Wales, 225 in Scotland, and 10 in the Channel Islands. The population of these 815 towns was 10,556,288; the population in the rest of Great Britain was 10,403,189; consequently, if detached houses, villages, and small towns, without markets, are called *country*, the *town* and *country* populations of Great Britain may be considered equal. The density in the country was 120 persons to the square mile; in the towns, 3,337, or about 28 times as many.

The average population of each town in England and Wales was 15,501; of each town in Scotland, only 6,654, or less than a half that of the English town. The average ground-area of the English town is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and forms the centre of an area of 101 square miles. "Conceive," says the Report, "58,320 square miles, the area of England and Wales, divided into 583 squares, each containing 25 square figures of 4 square miles; a market town in the central square, containing 15,501 inhabitants, and the 24 similar squares

arranged symmetrically around it in villages, containing churches and chapels and houses, holding in the aggregate 16,000 inhabitants. Now imagine the figures to be of every variety of form as well as size, and a clear idea is obtained of the way that the ground of the Island has been taken up and is occupied by the population."

The 815 towns are grouped round 87 county towns, viz., 52 in England, 32 in Scotland, and 3 chief towns in the Islands in the British Seas; consequently, each of the county towns is surrounded, on an average, by nine other towns, extending over a circle about 35 miles in diameter.

A certain proportion of towns has acquired an adventitious, but extraordinary, importance and magnitude, as compared to the general system of towns which pervade every county. They have been created and are sustained by special circumstances for special purposes, and are either places of public resort, as watering-places, or ports, or seats of mining and manufacturing enterprise. Such, for example, are Brighton, Bath, Cheltenham, Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton; Liverpool, Manchester, and many other large towns in Lancashire; Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and Hull; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Merthyr Tydvil, and Glasgow. In advanced periods of British history, several of these were villages; but with the progress of industry, the extension of commerce, the increase of wealth, and the aggrandisement of the empire, they have grown, and, in some cases, have almost acquired a metropolitan character.

Great Britain contained in 1851 *seventy* towns of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, amounting in the aggregate to 31 per cent. of the total population of the country; whereas, in 1801, the population of such towns amounted to 23 per cent. only of the enumerated population, thus showing, in a marked degree, the increasing tendency of the people to concentrate themselves in masses. London extends over an area of 78,029 acres, or 122 square miles, and the number of its inhabitants, rapidly increasing, was two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousands two hundred and thirty-six (2,362,236) on the day of the last Census. A conception of this vast mass of people may be formed by the fact that, if the metropolis was surrounded by a wall, having a north gate, a south gate, an east gate, and a west gate, and each of the four gates was of sufficient width to allow a column of persons to pass out freely *four* abreast, and a peremptory necessity required the immediate evacuation of the city, it could not be accomplished under *four-and-twenty* hours, by the expiration of which time the head of *each* of the four columns would have advanced a no less distance than *seventy-five miles* from their respective gates, all the people being in *close file*, *four* deep.

#### SECTION VI.—DENSITY AND PROXIMITY OF POPULATION.

By comparing the numbers of the population with the area of the soil, we determine the density or proximity of the population. A French writer has proposed the term "specific population," after the analogy of "specific gravity," much in use in scientific works. The terms in common use, "thinly populated," and "populous," express the same idea, but in general terms.

The area of a large portion of the parishes and townships, and of the tidal rivers and estuaries in England, was computed from the maps in the Tithe Office, under the direction of Major Dawson, R.E.; and a report by that officer is included in the publication. The areas of the remaining parishes were taken from the enumeration volumes of 1831, as estimated by Mr. Rickman.

The following table shows the area of Great Britain in statute acres and square miles, also the number of acres to a person, the number of persons to a square mile, and the mean proximity of the population on the hypothesis of an equal distribution:—

TABLE VII.—*Area of Great Britain and Density of Population in 1851.*

|                      | Area.                |                     | Square<br>(in Miles) | Acres to<br>a Person. | Persons to a<br>Square Mile. | Proximity of<br>Persons in<br>Yards. |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|                      | In Statute<br>Acres. | In Square<br>Miles. |                      |                       |                              |                                      |
| England....          | 32,590,429           | 50,922              | 226                  | 1·9                   | 332                          | 104                                  |
| Scotland....         | 20,047,462           | 31,324              | 177                  | 6·9                   | 92                           | 197                                  |
| Wales.....           | 4,734,486            | 7,398               | 86                   | 4·7                   | 135                          | 162                                  |
| Islands ....         | 252,000              | 394                 | 20                   | 1·8                   | 363                          | 99                                   |
| Great }<br>Britain } | 57,624,377           | 90,038              | 299                  | 2·7                   | 233                          | 124                                  |

The ratio, or proportion in size, of the squares in the third column is, England 51, Scotland 31, Wales 7, and islands  $\frac{2}{3}$ ; and the ratio of the population is about 17, 3, 1, and  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The 624 districts of England and Wales, classed in an order of density, range from 185,751 persons to the square mile, in the east London district, to 18 only in Northumberland. In all London, the number of persons to a square mile, in 1851, was 19,375. In 1801, the people of England were on an average 153 yards asunder; in 1851, only 108 yards asunder. The mean distance between their houses in 1801 was 362 yards; in 1851, only 252 yards. In London, the average proximity in 1801 was 21 yards; in 1851, only 14 yards.

## SECTION VII.—ISLANDS.

The British population is spread over a great multitude of islands which rise between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, the large Island of Great Britain being the chief of the group. This island is surrounded by the Isle of Man, Anglesey, the Scilly Islands, the Isle of Wight, the outlying Channel Islands, the Shetland Islands, the Orkneys, and the Hebrides. Five hundred islands have been numbered, but inhabitants were only found on *one hundred and seventy-five* islands on the day of the census in 1851.

In the earliest period of our written history, these islands were peopled by Celts; Britain was their holy island, and the seat of their schools and most sacred groves. The isles of Anglesey and Man, both known under the name of Mona to the Romans, were the seats of the Druidic hierarchy and worship. Iona, or Icolmkill, a small island in the Hebrides, now containing 604 inhabitants, is celebrated as an early seat of Christianity. It was the station of St. Columba,

who founded an order of missionaries there, and thus contributed to the diffusion of Christianity over Britain. The celebrated ruins on the island consist of a cathedral, a nunnery, and St. Oran's chapel, together with many ancient tombs and crosses; this island is often visited by tourists to the Western Highlands, and is only ten miles from the far-famed Staffa.

The population of the Island of Great Britain has been stated to be 20,536,357; Ireland, as enumerated by another department, contained 6,553,357 inhabitants; Anglesey, the next most populous island in the group, had 57,318 inhabitants; Jersey, 57,020; the Isle of Man, 52,341; the Isle of Wight, 50,321; Guernsey, 29,757; Lewis, 22,918; Skye, 21,528; Shetland, 20,936; Orkney, 16,668; Islay, 12,331; Bute, 9,351; Mull, 7,485; and Arran, 5,857; 17 islands contained a population ranging from 4,006 to 1,061; 52 had a population ranging from 947 to 105; and the remaining 92 inhabited islands ranged from a population of 92 downwards, until at last we come to an island inhabited by one solitary man.

The British Isles extend over 11 degrees of latitude and 10 degrees of longitude; consequently, in the most northerly of the Shetlands, the night in the summer solstice is three hours shorter than in Jersey; and the sun rises and sets on the east coast of England 47 minutes before it rises and sets on the west coast of Ireland.

#### SECTION VIII.—TERRITORIAL SUB-DIVISIONS.

The Report here investigates, at great length, the territorial distribution of Britain from the earliest times, including the divisions made by the Romans and Saxons successively, and the state of things under the Heptarchy. It traces the division of the country into shires, hundreds, and tythings, to Alfred the Great; and the circuits to Henry II. (A.D. 1179). The counties in each circuit were enumerated in the annals of the times, and the names of all the existing counties appear, except five.

The shire is an important sub-division of the kingdom; each has a lord-lieutenant, who is also keeper of the archives; a sheriff, an under-sheriff, and justices of the peace, all appointed by the Crown; each shire has also a county treasurer and a clerk of the peace, each appointed by the lord-lieutenant; and a county coroner, elected by the freeholders. The revenue of the shires is chiefly derived from rates struck by the justices of peace in counties at quarter sessions, and is for the most part appropriated in maintaining bridges, lunatic asylums, gaols, prisoners, and police.

The terms "hundreds" and "tythings" had their origin in a system of numeration, but whether they represented persons, families, or holdings, is difficult to determine. In process of time, what was once a *number* became a *name*, and for a long period the terms have ceased to measure either area or population, as is evidenced by the fact that the hundreds in the survey after the Conquest, and the hundreds still remaining, differ widely in both elements, and, moreover, the present hundred is different in extent in the various counties; for instance, in Gloucestershire, the hundred contains on an average 29,000 acres; in Herefordshire, 49,000; and in Shropshire, 63,000. The hide was the lot or share of the first settler.

The sessional divisions existing in all the counties of England and Wales, for the purposes of special and petty sessions, are in general based on the *hundreds* and other ancient county sub-divisions. The justices have power to alter these divisions for the convenience of holding sessions, but they have no authority to alter the ancient hundreds. There are 609 sessional divisions in England and Wales, and, for the purposes of assize and gaol delivery, eight circuits, besides the jurisdiction of the central criminal court.

A Saxon *burgh*, or borough, was a *hundred*, or an assemblage of hundreds, surrounded by a moat or wall. As ancient boroughs fell into decay, new ones sprung up, and many towns not formerly boroughs, have been created boroughs for purposes not very intelligible. The affairs of municipal boroughs are administered by a mayor, aldermen, and other functionaries.

The 196 reformed boroughs in England and Wales contain a total population of 4,345,269 inhabitants; the population of 61 range under 5,000; 43 from 5,000 to 10,000; 68 from 10,000 to 50,000; 14 from 50,000 to 100,000; 4 from 100,000 to 200,000; and 3 above 200,000. The *city* of London is still unreformed, and therefore not included in these. If inserted in the list, it would stand below Sheffield, as having a population of only 127,869 inhabitants, a *one-nineteenth* portion of the population of London; and yet, forsooth, the Corporation claim to represent the metropolis.

Scotland contains 83 royal and municipal burghs, having a total population of 752,777 inhabitants; 55 have a population under 5,000; 16 from 5,000 to 10,000; 11 from 10,000 to 70,000; and 1 148,000.

The minor sub-divisions of townships, parishes, and manors, were re-distributed by William the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, and apportioned among the chieftains in his army; but we must pass over these divisions for a slight notice of Ecclesiastical districts and dioceses.

The Act for the census of 1851 required the population of "Ecclesiastical districts" to be enumerated.

"The task," states the Report, "of obtaining accurately the population of the districts was one of great difficulty. Designed exclusively for spiritual purposes, their boundaries are quite ignored by the general public, and rarely known by any secular officers; while, in many cases, even the clergy themselves, unprovided with maps or plans, are uncertain as to the limits of their respective cures. Formed, too, in many cases, without reference to any existing boundaries—often by imaginary lines, which the progress of building speedily obliterates, and liable, as circumstances alter, to repeated reconstruction—it was sometimes almost impossible, with any confidence, to ascertain the real present limits of these districts. No labour, however, was spared, in order to overcome the obstacles and secure a trustworthy statement. The registrars, when apportioning their districts among the enumerators, were directed to procure as much information upon the boundaries of these new districts, as the incumbent might be able and willing to supply; and very important aid was, in this manner, readily afforded; and subsequently the accounts of population which resulted from these inquiries were



forwarded from the Census Office to the various incumbents, for their inspection and revision."

The division of the country ecclesiastically in *Dioceses*, *Arch-deaconries*, and *Deaneries*, took place at a very early period. Most of the present bishoprics were founded in Saxon times. The dioceses, on their first formation, had their limits co-extensive with the boundaries of the kingdoms of the sovereigns who formed them; but subdivisions were soon discovered to be necessary, and various princes subsequently made repeated alterations, until at length the whole arrangement settled into its existing shape.

The Census here enters into an elaborate history of the changes in the ancient boundaries of counties, parliamentary divisions of counties and boroughs. Most of the existing sub-divisions were made at an early period. Alfred has been named as the great divider of the country, and the progress and modifications of the sub-divisions throw light on the progress of the population. At this point, we appear to be perusing some deep antiquarian treatise. At length we arrive at the discussion of the recent territorial sub-divisions of the country for the administration of the poor law, and for purposes of registration; and, after reciting the inconveniences and perplexities which the variety of ecclesiastical, military and civil, fiscal and judicial, ancient and modern, municipal and parliamentary sub-divisions of the country occasions, the Report urges the adoption of a uniform system of territorial divisions in Great Britain, and concludes by the following summary of the contents and general results of the census.

#### SECTION IX.—GENERAL RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

"The inquiry exhibits, up to the present time, the area and the population of every county, town, parish, township, or place, having a defined boundary, at the date of each of the six censuses that have been taken since the year 1801, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the rate of increase of the population. The constituent parts of the English family are then indicated, as well as the proportional numbers of families to dwellings. The distribution of houses and of towns of various orders over the country is shown; the populations of the towns and of the country are separately enumerated. The density and proximity of the population, on the hypothesis of equal distribution, are set forth. The origin of the territorial divisions is discussed. The population of each of the islands in the British archipelago is stated. An account is rendered of the changes and the population of the ancient sub-divisions of the country; their irregularities are pointed out; and the inaptness of the hundred, for modern purposes, is recognized. The sub-division of the counties into districts or unions, and sub-districts, under the acts for the amendment of the poor law and for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, is described, by which, with the addition of the small districts which were allotted to each enumerator in taking the census, a series is formed of nine orders of territorial division, each including all that precede it,—house, enumeration district, township (or parish), sub-district, district (or union), county, division, country—as England and Wales, or Scotland, and, finally, Great Britain."

"The most important result which the inquiry establishes, is the addition, in half a century, of *ten millions* of people to the British population. The increase of population, in the half of this century, nearly equals the increase in all preceding ages; and the addition, in the last ten years, of *two millions three hundred thousand* to the inhabitants of these islands, exceeds the increase, in the last *fifty* years, of the eighteenth century. Contemporaneously with the increase of the population at home, emigration has proceeded, since 1750, to such an extent as to people large states in America, and to give permanent possessors and cultivators to the land of large colonies in all the temperate regions of the world, where, by a common language, commercial relations, and the multiplied reciprocities of industry, the people of the new nations maintain an indissoluble union with the parent country. Two other movements of the population have been going on in the United Kingdom,—the immigration of the population of Ireland into Great Britain, and the constant flow of the country population into the towns. The current of the Celtic migration is now diverted from these shores, and chiefly flows in the direction of the United States of America, where the wanderers find friends and kindred. The movement of the country population to the towns went on unnoticed by the earlier writers, and it has never yet been clearly exhibited; but it is believed that the tables of the birth-place of the inhabitants of the towns and countries will determine its extent and character. It is a peculiarity of this movement in these latter times that it is directed to new points, where the towns engage in a manufacture as one vast undertaking, in which nearly the whole population is concerned, as well as to the county towns and to London.

"Amidst all these great and unexampled changes in the population, two questions arise of great importance: 'Can the population of Great Britain be sustained at the rate of emigration which is now going on, and which will probably be continued, for many years?' To assist in solving this problem, the new question of 'matrimonial condition' will enable us to show, in the final publication, the comparative numbers of unmarried and married men and women in the country at each age of life, in each district. The solution of a different question of equal difficulty and importance, 'Can the population of England be profitably employed?' will be facilitated by the new classification of the people at each age, according to their *Occupations*.

"It is one of the obvious physical effects of the increase of population, that the proportion of land to each person diminishes; and the decrease is such, that within the last fifty years the number of acres to *each person* living, has fallen from 5·4 to 2·7 acres in Great Britain—from *four* to *two* acres in England and Wales. As a countervailing advantage, the people have been brought into each other's neighbourhood; their average distance from each other has been reduced in the ratio of 3 to 2; labour has been divided; industry has been organized in towns; and the quantity of produce, either consisting of, or exchangeable for, the conveniences, elegancies, and necessities of life, has, in the mass, largely increased, and is increasing at a more rapid rate than the population.

"One of the moral effects of the increase of the people is an increase of their mental activity, as the aggregation in towns brings them oftener into combination and collision. The population of the towns is not so completely separated in England as it is in some other countries from the population of the surrounding country; for the walls, gates, and castles, which were destroyed in the civil wars, have never been rebuilt, and the population has outgrown the ancient limits, while stone lines of demarcation have never been drawn around the new centres of population; tolls have been collected since a very early period in the market-places, but the system of *octroi*, involving the examination, by customs' officers, of every article entering within the precincts of the town, has never existed. The freemen in some of the towns enjoyed, anciently, exclusive privileges of trading, but the freedom could always be acquired by the payment of fines; and by the great measure of Municipal Reform (1835), every town has been thrown open to settlers from every quarter. At the same time, too, that the populations of the towns and of the country have become so equally balanced in number—*ten millions and a half* against *ten millions and a half*—the union between them has become, by the circumstances that have led to the increase of the towns, more intimate than it was before; for they are now connected together by innumerable relationships, as well as by the associations of trade. It will be seen in the final publication that a large proportion of the population in the market-towns, the county-towns, the manufacturing towns, and the metropolis, was born in the country; and that in England, town and country are bound together, not only by the intercourse of commerce and the interchange of intelligence, but by a thousand ties of blood and affection.

"The town and the country populations are now so intimately blended, that the same administrative arrangements easily apply to the whole kingdom.

"The vast system of towns in which half the population lives, has its peculiar dangers, which the high mortality and the recent epidemics reveal. Extensive sanitary arrangements, and all the appliances of physical as well as of social science, are necessary to preserve the natural vigour of the population, and to develop the inexhaustible resources of the English race. The crowding of the people in houses in close streets, and the consequent dissolution of families, arising out of defective house-accommodation, are evils which demand attentive consideration.

"The activity of the intelligence and religious feelings of the people has led to an increased demand for instruction and for places of public worship. The extent to which this demand has been met has hitherto been imperfectly known, and is not easily determined; but we believe that, as far as the inquiry can be prosecuted in a statistical form, the returns respecting schools, literary institutions, churches, chapels, and congregations, will throw much light upon the educational institutions and the spiritual condition of the people of Great Britain."

## APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

*Population and Number of Houses in England, Scotland, Wales, and the Islands in the British Seas, respectively, in 1851.*

|             | Population. |            |            | Houses.    |             |           |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
|             | Males.      | Females.   | Total.     | Inhabited. | Uninhabited | Building. |
| England.... | 8,281,734   | 8,640,154  | 16,921,888 | 3,076,620  | 114,199     | 25,192    |
| Scotland... | 1,375,479   | 1,513,263  | 2,888,742  | 370,308    | 12,116      | 2,420     |
| Wales.....  | 499,491     | 506,230    | 1,005,721  | 201,119    | 8,995       | 1,379     |
| Islands ... | 66,854      | 76,272     | 143,126    | 21,845     | 1,095       | 203       |
| Total ...   | 10,223,558  | 10,735,919 | 20,959,477 | 3,670,192  | 166,735     | 29,194    |

TABLE II.

*Population and Number of Houses in Great Britain, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.   | Population. |            |            | Houses.    |              |              |
|----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|          | Males.      | Females.   | Total.     | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building.    |
| 1801...  | 5,030,226   | 5,548,730  | 10,578,956 | 1,882,476  | 76,320       | (no returns) |
| 1811.... | 5,737,261   | 6,312,859  | 12,050,120 | 2,113,897  | 62,664       | 18,626       |
| 1821 ... | 6,874,675   | 7,306,590  | 14,181,265 | 2,443,393  | 82,791       | 21,777       |
| 1831...  | 7,934,201   | 8,430,692  | 16,364,893 | 2,866,595  | 133,331      | 27,553       |
| 1841...  | 9,077,004   | 9,581,368  | 18,658,372 | 3,465,987  | 198,111      | 30,310       |
| 1851.... | 10,223,558  | 10,735,919 | 20,959,477 | 3,670,192  | 166,735      | 29,194       |

TABLE III.

*Population and Number of Houses in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.   | Population. |           |            | Houses.    |              |              |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|          | Males.      | Females.  | Total.     | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building.    |
| 1801.... | 4,254,735   | 4,637,801 | 8,892,536  | 1,575,923  | 57,476       | (no returns) |
| 1811.... | 4,873,605   | 5,290,651 | 10,164,256 | 1,797,504  | 51,020       | 16,207       |
| 1821.... | 5,850,319   | 6,149,917 | 12,000,236 | 2,088,156  | 69,707       | 19,274       |
| 1831 ... | 6,771,196   | 7,125,601 | 13,896,797 | 2,481,544  | 119,915      | 24,759       |
| 1841...  | 7,777,586   | 8,136,562 | 15,914,148 | 2,913,915  | 173,247      | 27,444       |
| 1851...  | 8,781,225   | 9,146,384 | 17,927,609 | 3,278,039  | 153,494      | 26,571       |

TABLE IV.

*Population and Number of Houses in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years    | Population. |           |           | Houses.    |              |              |
|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|          | Males.      | Females.  | Total.    | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building.    |
| 1801...  | 739,091     | 869,329   | 1,608,420 | 294,553    | 9,537        | (no returns) |
| 1811.    | 826,296     | 979,568   | 1,805,864 | 304,093    | 11,329       | 2,341        |
| 1821...  | 982,623     | 1,108,898 | 2,091,521 | 341,474    | 12,657       | 2,405        |
| 1831.... | 1,114,456   | 1,249,930 | 2,364,386 | 369,393    | 12,719       | 2,568        |
| 1841...  | 1,241,862   | 1,378,322 | 2,620,184 | 502,852    | 24,025       | 2,646        |
| 1851.... | 1,375,479   | 1,513,263 | 2,888,742 | 370,308    | 12,146       | 2,420        |

TABLE V.

*Population and Number of Houses in the Islands of the British Seas, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.   | Population. |          |         | Houses.    |              |           |
|----------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|--------------|-----------|
|          | Males.      | Females. | Total.  | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. |
| 1801.    | 36,400      | 41,600   | 78,000  | 12,000     | 307          | 77        |
| 1811...  | 37,360      | 42,640   | 80,000  | 12,300     | 315          | 78        |
| 1821...  | 41,733      | 47,775   | 89,508  | 13,763     | 427          | 98        |
| 1831...  | 48,549      | 55,161   | 103,710 | 15,658     | 697          | 226       |
| 1841...  | 57,556      | 66,484   | 124,040 | 19,190     | 869          | 220       |
| 1851.... | 66,854      | 76,272   | 143,126 | 21,845     | 1,095        | 203       |

TABLE VI.

*Population and Number of Houses in England, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.   | Population. |           |            | Houses.    |              |              |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|          | Males.      | Females.  | Total.     | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building.    |
| 1801.... | 3,997,487   | 4,353,372 | 8,350,859  | 1,467,870  | 53,965       | (no returns) |
| 1811...  | 4,582,210   | 4,970,811 | 9,553,021  | 1,678,106  | 47,925       | 15,188       |
| 1821...  | 5,498,798   | 5,783,085 | 11,281,883 | 1,951,973  | 66,055       | 18,289       |
| 1831.... | 6,376,584   | 6,713,939 | 13,090,523 | 2,326,022  | 113,885      | 23,462       |
| 1841...  | 7,325,692   | 7,671,735 | 14,997,427 | 2,755,699  | 163,105      | 25,700       |
| 1851...  | 8,281,734   | 8,640,154 | 16,921,888 | 3,076,620  | 144,499      | 15,192       |

TABLE VII.

*Population and Number of Houses in Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive.*

| Years.    | Population. |          |           | Houses.    |              |              |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|--------------|
|           | Males.      | Females. | Total.    | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building.    |
| 1801..... | 257,248     | 284,429  | 541,677   | 108,053    | 3,511        | (no returns) |
| 1811..... | 291,395     | 319,840  | 611,235   | 119,398    | 3,095        | 1,019        |
| 1821..... | 351,521     | 366,832  | 718,353   | 136,183    | 3,652        | 985          |
| 1831..... | 394,612     | 411,662  | 806,274   | 155,522    | 6,030        | 1,297        |
| 1841..... | 447,764     | 463,941  | 911,705   | 188,246    | 10,142       | 1,714        |
| 1851..... | 499,491     | 506,230  | 1,005,721 | 201,419    | 8,995        | 1,379        |

TABLE VIII.

*Population and Number of Houses in each Division in Great Britain in 1851.*

| DIVISIONS.                      | Population. |           |           | Houses.    |              |           |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                 | Males.      | Females.  | Total.    | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. |
| <i>England and Wales.</i>       |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 1. London division .....        | 1,106,558   | 1,255,678 | 2,362,236 | 305,933    | 16,643       | 4,815     |
| 2. South-eastern division ..... | 809,670     | 818,716   | 1,628,386 | 298,054    | 12,573       | 2,492     |
| 3. South-midland division ..... | 611,288     | 623,044   | 1,234,332 | 246,422    | 9,582        | 1,360     |
| 4. Eastern division .....       | 549,177     | 564,805   | 1,113,982 | 228,843    | 9,849        | 1,254     |
| 5. South-western division ..... | 866,093     | 937,198   | 1,803,291 | 338,986    | 19,423       | 1,886     |
| 6. West-midland division .....  | 1,054,475   | 1,078,455 | 2,132,930 | 418,205    | 20,215       | 2,869     |
| 7. North-midland division ..... | 603,254     | 611,284   | 1,214,538 | 246,645    | 9,139        | 1,491     |
| 8. North-western division ..... | 1,215,832   | 1,274,995 | 2,490,827 | 435,987    | 21,746       | 4,310     |
| 9. York division .....          | 888,104     | 900,943   | 1,789,047 | 358,663    | 16,542       | 3,226     |
| 10. Northern division .....     | 481,981     | 487,145   | 969,126   | 161,694    | 7,201        | 1,310     |
| 11. Welsh division .....        | 594,793     | 594,121   | 1,188,914 | 235,607    | 10,581       | 1,558     |
| <i>Scotland.</i>                |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 12. Southern counties.....      | 869,445     | 944,117   | 1,813,562 | 194,824    | 7,243        | 1,448     |
| 13. Northern counties .....     | 506,034     | 569,146   | 1,075,180 | 175,424    | 4,903        | 972       |
| 14. Islands .....               | 66,854      | 76,272    | 143,126   | 21,845     | 1,095        | 203       |

TABLE IX.

*Population and Number of Houses in the Districts of London in 1851.*

| DISTRICTS.                          | Population. |           |           | Houses.    |              |           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|
|                                     | Males.      | Females.  | Total.    | Inhabited. | Uninhabited. | Building. |
| <i>West Districts.</i>              |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 1. Kensington .....                 | 49,949      | 70,055    | 120,004   | 17,151     | 1,118        | 813       |
| 2. Chelsea .....                    | 25,475      | 31,063    | 56,538    | 7,591      | 264          | 98        |
| 3. St. George, Hanover Square ..... | 31,920      | 41,310    | 73,230    | 8,792      | 450          | 162       |
| 4. Westminster .....                | 32,494      | 33,115    | 65,609    | 6,642      | 281          | 55        |
| 5. St. Martin in the Fields .....   | 11,918      | 12,722    | 24,640    | 2,307      | 147          | 11        |
| 6. St. James, Westminster .....     | 17,377      | 1,9029    | 36,406    | 3,399      | 229          | 5         |
| <i>North Districts.</i>             |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 7. Marylebone .....                 | 69,115      | 88,581    | 157,696   | 15,826     | 564          | 58        |
| 8. Hampstead .....                  | 4,960       | 7,026     | 11,986    | 1,719      | 77           | 26        |
| 9. St. Pancras .....                | 76,144      | 90,812    | 166,956   | 18,584     | 808          | 306       |
| 10. Islington .....                 | 42,762      | 52,567    | 95,329    | 13,528     | 659          | 549       |
| 11. Hackney .....                   | 25,083      | 33,346    | 58,429    | 9,818      | 506          | 193       |
| <i>Central Districts.</i>           |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 12. St. Giles .....                 | 25,832      | 28,382    | 54,214    | 4,700      | 282          | 14        |
| 13. Strand .....                    | 21,570      | 22,890    | 44,460    | 3,962      | 244          | 4         |
| 14. Holborn .....                   | 22,860      | 23,761    | 46,621    | 4,311      | 194          | 14        |
| 15. Clerkenwell .....               | 31,489      | 33,289    | 64,778    | 7,224      | 306          | 19        |
| 16. St. Luke .....                  | 26,178      | 27,877    | 54,055    | 6,319      | 247          | 20        |
| 17. East London .....               | 21,536      | 22,870    | 44,406    | 4,739      | 198          | 8         |
| 18. West London .....               | 14,604      | 14,186    | 28,790    | 2,657      | 189          | 4         |
| 19. London City .....               | 27,149      | 28,783    | 55,932    | 7,297      | 1,059        | 17        |
| <i>East Districts.</i>              |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 20. Shoreditch .....                | 52,087      | 57,170    | 109,257   | 15,337     | 702          | 143       |
| 21. Bethnal Green .....             | 44,081      | 46,112    | 90,193    | 13,298     | 394          | 127       |
| 22. Whitechapel .....               | 40,271      | 39,488    | 79,759    | 8,812      | 316          | 33        |
| 23. St. George in the East .....    | 23,496      | 24,880    | 48,376    | 6,146      | 182          | 23        |
| 24. Stepney .....                   | 52,342      | 58,433    | 110,775   | 16,259     | 867          | 222       |
| 25. Poplar .....                    | 23,902      | 23,260    | 47,162    | 6,831      | 330          | 122       |
| <i>South Districts.</i>             |             |           |           |            |              |           |
| 26. St. Saviour, Southwark .....    | 17,432      | 18,299    | 35,731    | 4,600      | 244          | 12        |
| 27. St. Olave, Southwark .....      | 9,660       | 9,715     | 19,375    | 2,360      | 75           | 1         |
| 28. Bermondsey .....                | 23,511      | 24,617    | 48,128    | 7,007      | 379          | 80        |
| 29. St. George, Southwark .....     | 25,374      | 26,450    | 51,824    | 6,992      | 421          | 100       |
| 30. Newington .....                 | 30,255      | 34,561    | 64,816    | 10,458     | 579          | 168       |
| 31. Lambeth .....                   | 63,673      | 75,652    | 139,325   | 20,447     | 1,100        | 212       |
| 32. Wandsworth .....                | 23,011      | 27,753    | 50,764    | 8,276      | 600          | 287       |
| 33. Camberwell .....                | 23,574      | 31,092    | 54,667    | 9,412      | 927          | 233       |
| 34. Rotherhithe .....               | 9,127       | 8,678     | 17,805    | 2,792      | 199          | 67        |
| 35. Greenwich .....                 | 50,639      | 48,726    | 99,365    | 14,383     | 1,074        | 344       |
| 36. Lewisham .....                  | 15,708      | 19,127    | 34,835    | 5,927      | 432          | 265       |
| Total .....                         | 1,106,558   | 1,255,678 | 2,362,236 | 305,933    | 16,643       | 4,815     |

TABLE X.

*Population and Houses in each County in England and Wales in 1851.*

| COUNTIES.                 | Population. |           |           | Houses.   |              |          |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------|
|                           | Males.      | Females.  | Total.    | Inhabited | Uninhabited. | Building |
| <b>ENGLAND.</b>           |             |           |           |           |              |          |
| Bedford .....             | 59,941      | 61,537    | 121,478   | 21,673    | 661          | 127      |
| Berks .....               | 84,027      | 85,138    | 170,065   | 33,181    | 1,397        | 197      |
| Buckingham .....          | 81,074      | 82,049    | 163,723   | 33,196    | 1,206        | 98       |
| Cambridge .....           | 92,609      | 92,706    | 185,315   | 37,226    | 1,029        | 195      |
| Chester .....             | 222,386     | 233,339   | 455,725   | 85,260    | 4,311        | 815      |
| Cornwall .....            | 171,036     | 183,922   | 355,558   | 67,987    | 4,511        | 317      |
| Cumberland .....          | 96,244      | 99,218    | 195,462   | 36,763    | 1,545        | 230      |
| Derby .....               | 147,737     | 148,317   | 296,054   | 59,371    | 2,108        | 453      |
| Devon .....               | 269,583     | 297,515   | 567,098   | 98,387    | 6,014        | 751      |
| Dorset .....              | 89,204      | 95,003    | 184,207   | 36,138    | 1,587        | 215      |
| Durham .....              | 190,700     | 194,297   | 390,997   | 61,977    | 2,791        | 670      |
| Essex .....               | 185,309     | 183,919   | 369,318   | 73,530    | 3,569        | 381      |
| Gloucester .....          | 218,187     | 240,618   | 458,805   | 86,359    | 5,318        | 411      |
| Hereford .....            | 58,114      | 57,375    | 115,489   | 23,890    | 1,191        | 77       |
| Hertford .....            | 82,831      | 84,467    | 167,298   | 32,573    | 1,188        | 207      |
| Huntingdon .....          | 31,933      | 32,250    | 64,183    | 13,285    | 632          | 64       |
| Kent .....                | 307,041     | 308,725   | 615,766   | 107,718   | 5,460        | 1,267    |
| Lancaster .....           | 991,090     | 1,010,116 | 2,031,236 | 319,938   | 17,120       | 3,163    |
| Leicester .....           | 112,037     | 117,371   | 230,308   | 48,953    | 1,029        | 211      |
| Lincoln .....             | 205,083     | 202,139   | 407,222   | 81,335    | 3,450        | 592      |
| Lincolnshire .....        | 882,823     | 1,003,753 | 1,886,576 | 239,362   | 11,874       | 3,392    |
| Monmouth .....            | 82,319      | 75,969    | 158,288   | 28,939    | 1,353        | 152      |
| Norfolk .....             | 215,251     | 227,460   | 442,711   | 93,113    | 3,505        | 452      |
| Northampton .....         | 105,981     | 106,396   | 212,380   | 45,912    | 1,538        | 227      |
| Northumberland .....      | 149,615     | 154,053   | 303,668   | 47,737    | 2,061        | 386      |
| Nottingham .....          | 132,263     | 138,104   | 270,427   | 55,019    | 1,502        | 250      |
| Oxford .....              | 85,524      | 84,916    | 170,440   | 34,398    | 1,334        | 105      |
| Rutland .....             | 11,801      | 11,182    | 22,983    | 4,688     | 153          | 14       |
| Salop .....               | 114,340     | 116,001   | 230,341   | 45,618    | 2,062        | 110      |
| Somerset .....            | 211,016     | 232,871   | 443,887   | 85,051    | 4,012        | 393      |
| Southampton .....         | 202,014     | 203,366   | 405,380   | 75,238    | 3,643        | 613      |
| Stafford .....            | 310,032     | 298,684   | 608,716   | 116,273   | 4,668        | 958      |
| Suffolk .....             | 166,308     | 170,907   | 337,215   | 69,282    | 3,107        | 419      |
| Surrey .....              | 325,041     | 358,041   | 683,082   | 108,822   | 5,770        | 1,540    |
| Sussex .....              | 165,772     | 171,072   | 336,844   | 68,663    | 2,247        | 606      |
| Warwick .....             | 232,111     | 242,602   | 474,713   | 96,731    | 4,506        | 992      |
| Westmoreland .....        | 29,079      | 20,208    | 49,287    | 11,217    | 533          | 87       |
| Wiltshire .....           | 125,728     | 128,493   | 254,221   | 51,667    | 2,250        | 176      |
| Worcester .....           | 136,956     | 139,070   | 276,026   | 55,639    | 2,723        | 337      |
| York (East Riding) .....  | 109,443     | 111,540   | 220,983   | 44,363    | 2,961        | 385      |
| York (City) .....         | 16,977      | 19,326    | 36,303    | 7,077     | 415          | 91       |
| York (North Riding) ..... | 106,710     | 108,501   | 215,211   | 44,416    | 2,313        | 224      |
| York (West Riding) .....  | 660,619     | 665,876   | 1,326,495 | 261,302   | 10,970       | 2,607    |
| <b>WALLES.</b>            |             |           |           |           |              |          |
| Anglesey .....            | 28,101      | 29,226    | 57,327    | 12,121    | 516          | 134      |
| Brecon .....              | 31,314      | 30,160    | 61,474    | 12,221    | 731          | 74       |
| Cardigan .....            | 32,961      | 37,835    | 70,796    | 14,978    | 514          | 70       |
| Cardiff .....             | 53,076      | 67,556    | 120,632   | 22,165    | 1,176        | 99       |
| Carmarthen .....          | 42,978      | 44,892    | 87,870    | 18,091    | 690          | 132      |
| Denbigh .....             | 46,708      | 45,875    | 92,583    | 10,121    | 812          | 136      |
| Flint .....               | 34,452      | 33,704    | 68,156    | 11,011    | 798          | 80       |
| Glamorgan .....           | 120,748     | 111,101   | 231,849   | 43,292    | 1,567        | 469      |
| Merioneth .....           | 19,161      | 19,692    | 38,853    | 8,159     | 372          | 31       |
| Montgomery .....          | 33,634      | 33,701    | 67,335    | 13,350    | 710          | 25       |
| Pembroke .....            | 43,675      | 50,465    | 94,140    | 19,136    | 937          | 111      |
| Radnor .....              | 12,093      | 12,023    | 24,116    | 4,614     | 217          | 28       |



TABLE XI.

*Population and Number of Houses in each County in Scotland in 1851.*

| COUNTIES.                 | Population. |          |         | Houses.   |              |           |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
|                           | Males.      | Females. | Total.  | Inhabited | Uninhabited. | Building. |
| Aberdeen .....            | 100,255     | 111,777  | 212,032 | 31,743    | 768          | 173       |
| Argyll .....              | 43,935      | 45,363   | 89,298  | 15,039    | 484          | 61        |
| Ayr .....                 | 92,930      | 96,928   | 189,858 | 23,554    | 824          | 129       |
| Banff .....               | 25,575      | 28,596   | 54,171  | 10,662    | 377          | 62        |
| Berwick .....             | 17,433      | 18,864   | 36,297  | 6,363     | 251          | 41        |
| Bute .....                | 7,518       | 9,090    | 16,608  | 2,335     | 77           | 30        |
| Caithness .....           | 18,329      | 20,380   | 38,709  | 6,952     | 103          | 54        |
| Clackmannan .....         | 11,342      | 11,609   | 22,951  | 2,950     | 96           | 53        |
| Dumbarton .....           | 22,400      | 22,703   | 45,103  | 4,792     | 238          | 67        |
| Dumfries .....            | 37,186      | 40,937   | 78,123  | 13,300    | 412          | 92        |
| Edinburgh .....           | 119,384     | 140,051  | 259,435 | 20,946    | 851          | 195       |
| Elgin, or Moray .....     | 18,191      | 20,768   | 38,959  | 7,642     | 223          | 88        |
| Fife .....                | 73,175      | 80,371   | 153,546 | 24,610    | 1,062        | 147       |
| Forfar .....              | 88,324      | 102,910  | 191,264 | 22,446    | 725          | 138       |
| Haddington .....          | 17,610      | 18,776   | 36,386  | 6,444     | 424          | 41        |
| Inverness .....           | 41,961      | 51,539   | 96,500  | 17,536    | 390          | 79        |
| Kincardine .....          | 17,008      | 17,590   | 34,598  | 6,636     | 260          | 40        |
| Kinross .....             | 4,305       | 4,619    | 8,924   | 1,662     | 67           | 12        |
| Kirkcudbright .....       | 20,223      | 22,898   | 43,121  | 7,009     | 225          | 36        |
| Lanark .....              | 257,060     | 273,109  | 530,169 | 37,504    | 1,279        | 328       |
| Linlithgow .....          | 15,194      | 14,941   | 30,135  | 4,059     | 116          | 10        |
| Nairn .....               | 4,695       | 5,261    | 9,956   | 2,022     | 27           | 19        |
| Orkney and Shetland ..... | 27,495      | 35,038   | 62,533  | 11,334    | 321          | 23        |
| Peebles .....             | 5,364       | 5,374    | 10,738  | 1,796     | 98           | 11        |
| Perth .....               | 66,337      | 72,323   | 138,660 | 22,528    | 852          | 87        |
| Renfrew .....             | 75,690      | 85,401   | 161,091 | 10,760    | 300          | 78        |
| Ross and Cromarty .....   | 39,012      | 43,695   | 82,707  | 15,941    | 321          | 121       |
| Roxburgh .....            | 25,212      | 26,430   | 51,642  | 7,255     | 224          | 50        |
| Selkirk .....             | 4,850       | 4,959    | 9,809   | 1,331     | 25           | 9         |
| Stirling .....            | 42,234      | 44,003   | 86,237  | 11,312    | 510          | 89        |
| Sutherland .....          | 11,917      | 13,876   | 25,793  | 4,943     | 52           | 27        |
| Wigtown .....             | 20,335      | 23,054   | 43,389  | 6,902     | 164          | 27        |

TABLE XII.

*Population of each County in England and Wales, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century.*

| COUNTIES.                 | Years.  |         |           |           |           | Increase of Population per cent. in 50 Years. |      |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|------|
|                           | 1801.   | 1811.   | 1831.     | 1841.     | 1851.     |   |      |
| ENGLAND.                  |         |         |           |           |           |   |      |
| Bedford .....             | 63,393  | 70,213  | 81,052    | 95,483    | 107,936   | 121,478                                       | 96   |
| Berks .....               | 110,480 | 119,130 | 132,639   | 146,234   | 161,759   | 170,065                                       | 61   |
| Buckingham .....          | 108,132 | 118,005 | 135,133   | 146,977   | 156,430   | 163,723                                       | 61   |
| Cambridge .....           | 89,310  | 101,109 | 122,387   | 143,955   | 161,439   | 185,405                                       | 107  |
| Chester .....             | 192,305 | 227,031 | 270,008   | 331,301   | 395,000   | 455,725                                       | 137  |
| Cornwall .....            | 192,281 | 220,525 | 261,945   | 301,306   | 342,159   | 355,558                                       | 84   |
| Cumberland .....          | 117,230 | 133,665 | 156,121   | 169,262   | 178,038   | 195,192                                       | 66   |
| Derby .....               | 101,567 | 185,487 | 213,651   | 237,170   | 272,202   | 296,081                                       | 83   |
| Devon .....               | 340,308 | 382,778 | 438,417   | 493,908   | 532,959   | 567,008                                       | 66   |
| Dorset .....              | 114,452 | 121,718 | 144,930   | 159,385   | 175,051   | 184,207                                       | 61   |
| Durham .....              | 149,384 | 165,293 | 193,511   | 239,256   | 307,963   | 390,997                                       | 160  |
| Essex .....               | 227,082 | 252,473 | 289,121   | 317,507   | 341,070   | 369,318                                       | 63   |
| Gloucester .....          | 250,723 | 285,955 | 336,190   | 387,398   | 431,195   | 468,805                                       | 82   |
| Hereford .....            | 88,436  | 93,526  | 102,669   | 110,617   | 113,272   | 116,489                                       | 31   |
| Hertford .....            | 97,393  | 111,225 | 129,731   | 142,811   | 156,660   | 167,298                                       | 72   |
| Huntingdon .....          | 37,568  | 42,208  | 48,946    | 53,192    | 58,549    | 64,183  | 71   |
| Kent .....                | 308,667 | 371,701 | 427,221   | 479,558   | 519,353   | 515,706                                       | 98   |
| Lancaster .....           | 673,486 | 828,499 | 1,052,918 | 1,336,851 | 1,667,054 | 2,031,236                                     | 201  |
| Leicester .....           | 130,082 | 160,559 | 171,571   | 197,003   | 215,867   | 230,308                                       | 77   |
| Lincoln .....             | 208,625 | 237,631 | 283,058   | 317,165   | 362,002   | 407,222                                       | 95   |
| Middlesex .....           | 818,120 | 963,774 | 1,145,057 | 1,338,330 | 1,576,636 | 1,886,576                                     | 130  |
| Monmouth .....            | 46,568  | 62,105  | 75,801    | 98,126    | 131,368   | 167,418                                       | 241* |
| Norfolk .....             | 273,470 | 291,947 | 314,368   | 390,054   | 442,661   | 442,711                                       | 62   |
| Northampton .....         | 131,625 | 141,353 | 163,097   | 179,336   | 193,228   | 212,380                                       | 61   |
| Northumberland .....      | 168,078 | 183,269 | 212,689   | 236,959   | 266,020   | 303,568                                       | 79   |
| Nottingham .....          | 140,350 | 162,964 | 186,873   | 225,327   | 246,910   | 270,427                                       | 93   |
| Oxford .....              | 111,977 | 120,376 | 138,224   | 153,526   | 163,127   | 170,459                                       | 52   |
| Rutland .....             | 16,300  | 16,380  | 18,487    | 19,385    | 21,302    | 22,983  | 41   |
| Salop .....               | 169,248 | 184,973 | 198,311   | 213,518   | 225,820   | 229,311                                       | 30   |
| Somerset .....            | 273,577 | 302,836 | 355,789   | 403,795   | 435,599   | 443,916                                       | 62   |
| Southampton .....         | 219,290 | 246,511 | 282,807   | 313,976   | 351,682   | 405,370                                       | 83   |
| Stafford .....            | 212,693 | 294,540 | 345,972   | 409,480   | 509,472   | 608,716                                       | 151  |
| Suffolk .....             | 214,404 | 233,963 | 271,541   | 296,317   | 315,073   | 337,215                                       | 57   |
| Surrey .....              | 268,233 | 323,851 | 399,417   | 486,131   | 581,030   | 683,082                                       | 154  |
| Sussex .....              | 150,171 | 190,313 | 233,328   | 272,611   | 300,075   | 336,811                                       | 111  |
| Warwick .....             | 200,798 | 228,906 | 271,482   | 336,645   | 401,703   | 475,013                                       | 130  |
| Westmoreland .....        | 40,805  | 45,922  | 51,350    | 55,941    | 56,151    | 58,287  | 43   |
| Wills .....               | 183,820 | 191,853 | 219,571   | 237,241   | 256,280   | 251,221                                       | 38   |
| Worcester .....           | 146,441 | 168,082 | 191,071   | 222,655   | 218,160   | 276,926                                       | 89   |
| York (East Riding) .....  | 111,192 | 133,975 | 161,613   | 168,891   | 194,936   | 220,983                                       | 97   |
| York (City) .....         | 16,846  | 19,099  | 21,711    | 26,200    | 28,812    | 30,363  | 116  |
| York (North Riding) ..... | 158,927 | 170,127 | 188,178   | 192,206   | 201,701   | 215,211                                       | 35   |
| York (West Riding) .....  | 572,168 | 662,875 | 809,363   | 984,609   | 1,103,680 | 1,326,495                                     | 132  |
| WALES.                    |         |         |           |           |           |   |      |
| Anglesey .....            | 33,806  | 37,015  | 45,063    | 48,325    | 50,891    | 57,327  | 68   |
| Brecon .....              | 32,325  | 37,735  | 43,826    | 47,763    | 55,693    | 61,174  | 90   |
| Cardigan .....            | 42,856  | 50,290  | 57,784    | 61,780    | 68,766    | 70,796  | 65   |
| Carmarthen .....          | 67,317  | 77,217  | 90,239    | 100,740   | 106,326   | 110,632                                       | 61   |
| Carnarvon .....           | 41,621  | 49,655  | 58,099    | 66,818    | 81,093    | 87,870  | 111  |
| Denbigh .....             | 60,299  | 64,249  | 70,128    | 82,665    | 88,178    | 92,363  | 54   |
| Flint .....               | 39,460  | 45,937  | 53,893    | 60,214    | 66,919    | 68,166  | 72   |
| Glamorgan .....           | 70,879  | 85,007  | 102,073   | 126,612   | 171,188   | 231,849                                       | 223  |
| Merioneth .....           | 29,506  | 30,854  | 34,382    | 35,315    | 39,332    | 38,843  | 32   |
| Montgomery .....          | 48,184  | 52,184  | 60,245    | 66,844    | 69,607    | 67,335  | 40   |
| Pembroke .....            | 56,280  | 60,616  | 73,788    | 81,425    | 88,044    | 91,140  | 66   |
| Radnor .....              | 19,135  | 20,417  | 22,533    | 24,743    | 25,468    | 24,710  | 29   |

TABLE XIII.

*Population of each County in Scotland, as enumerated at each Census from 1801 to 1851, inclusive; also Increase of Population per cent. in the half century.*

| COUNTIES.                 | Years.  |         |         |         |         |         | Increase of Population per Cent. in 50 Years. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
|                           | 1801.   | 1811.   | 1821.   | 1831.   | 1841.   | 1851.   |   |
| Aberdeen .....            | 121,065 | 133,871 | 155,049 | 177,657 | 192,387 | 212,032 | 75  |
| Argyll .....              | 81,277  | 86,541  | 97,316  | 100,973 | 97,371  | 89,298  | 10  |
| Ayr .....                 | 84,207  | 103,839 | 127,299 | 145,055 | 164,356 | 189,858 | 125   |
| Banff .....               | 37,216  | 38,433  | 43,663  | 48,337  | 49,679  | 54,171  | 45  |
| Berwick .....             | 30,206  | 30,893  | 33,385  | 34,048  | 34,438  | 36,297  | 20  |
| Bute .....                | 11,791  | 12,033  | 13,797  | 14,151  | 15,740  | 16,608  | 41  |
| Caithness .....           | 22,609  | 23,419  | 29,181  | 34,529  | 36,343  | 38,709  | 71  |
| Clackmannan .....         | 10,858  | 12,010  | 13,263  | 14,729  | 19,155  | 22,951  | 111   |
| Dumbarton .....           | 20,710  | 24,189  | 27,317  | 33,211  | 44,296  | 45,103  | 117   |
| Dumfries .....            | 54,597  | 62,960  | 70,878  | 73,770  | 72,830  | 78,123  | 43  |
| Edinburgh .....           | 122,597 | 148,607 | 191,514 | 219,345 | 225,454 | 259,435 | 111   |
| Elgin, or Moray .....     | 27,760  | 27,967  | 31,398  | 34,498  | 35,012  | 38,959  | 40  |
| Fife .....                | 93,743  | 101,272 | 114,556 | 128,839 | 140,140 | 153,546 | 64  |
| Forfar .....              | 99,053  | 107,187 | 113,355 | 139,606 | 170,453 | 191,264 | 93  |
| Haddington .....          | 29,986  | 31,050  | 35,127  | 36,145  | 35,886  | 36,386  | 21  |
| Inverness .....           | 72,672  | 77,671  | 89,961  | 91,797  | 97,799  | 96,500  | 33  |
| Kincardine .....          | 26,319  | 27,439  | 29,118  | 31,431  | 33,075  | 34,598  | 31  |
| Kinross .....             | 6,725   | 7,245   | 7,762   | 9,072   | 8,763   | 8,924   | 33  |
| Kirkcudbright .....       | 29,211  | 33,684  | 38,903  | 40,590  | 41,119  | 43,121  | 48  |
| Lanark .....              | 147,692 | 191,291 | 244,387 | 316,819 | 426,972 | 530,169 | 258   |
| Linlithgow .....          | 17,814  | 19,451  | 22,685  | 23,291  | 26,872  | 30,135  | 68  |
| Nairn .....               | 8,322   | 8,496   | 9,268   | 9,354   | 9,217   | 9,956   | 19  |
| Orkney and Shetland ..... | 46,824  | 46,153  | 53,121  | 58,239  | 61,065  | 62,533  | 33  |
| Peebles .....             | 8,735   | 9,935   | 10,046  | 10,578  | 10,499  | 10,738  | 23  |
| Perth .....               | 125,583 | 134,390 | 138,247 | 142,166 | 137,457 | 138,660 | 10  |
| Renfrew .....             | 78,501  | 93,172  | 112,175 | 133,443 | 155,072 | 161,091 | 105   |
| Ross and Cromarty .....   | 56,318  | 60,853  | 68,792  | 74,820  | 78,685  | 82,707  | 47  |
| Roxburgh .....            | 33,721  | 37,230  | 40,892  | 43,663  | 46,025  | 51,642  | 53  |
| Selkirk .....             | 5,388   | 5,889   | 6,637   | 6,833   | 7,990   | 9,809   | 82  |
| Stirling .....            | 50,825  | 58,174  | 65,376  | 72,621  | 82,057  | 86,237  | 69  |
| Sutherland .....          | 23,117  | 23,629  | 23,840  | 25,518  | 24,782  | 25,793  | 12  |
| Wigtown .....             | 22,918  | 26,891  | 33,240  | 36,258  | 39,195  | 43,389  | 89  |

TABLE XIV.

*Area of each County in England and Wales, and Density in 1851.*

| COUNTIES.                 | Area in<br>Square<br>Miles. | Area in<br>Statute<br>Acres. | Persons<br>to a<br>Square<br>Mile. | Acres<br>to a<br>Person | Inhabited<br>Houses<br>to a<br>Square<br>Mile. | Persons<br>to a<br>House. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| <b>ENGLAND.</b>           |                             |                              |                                    |                         |  |                           |
| Bedford .....             | 462                         | 295,582                      | 270                                | 2.4                     | 53   | 5.1                       |
| Berks .....               | 705                         | 451,010                      | 241                                | 2.7                     | 48   | 5.1                       |
| Buckingham .....          | 730                         | 466,932                      | 221                                | 2.9                     | 46   | 4.9                       |
| Cambridge .....           | 818                         | 523,801                      | 226                                | 2.8                     | 45   | 5.0                       |
| Chester .....             | 1,105                       | 707,078                      | 412                                | 1.6                     | 77   | 5.3                       |
| Cornwall .....            | 1,365                       | 873,600                      | 250                                | 2.5                     | 50   | 5.2                       |
| Cumberland .....          | 1,565                       | 1,001,273                    | 125                                | 5.1                     | 23   | 5.3                       |
| Derby .....               | 1,020                       | 638,803                      | 288                                | 2.2                     | 58   | 5.0                       |
| Devon .....               | 2,589                       | 1,657,180                    | 218                                | 2.9                     | 38   | 5.7                       |
| Dorset .....              | 987                         | 632,025                      | 186                                | 3.4                     | 37   | 5.1                       |
| Durham .....              | 973                         | 622,176                      | 399                                | 1.0                     | 67   | 6.0                       |
| Essex .....               | 1,657                       | 1,060,510                    | 222                                | 2.9                     | 44   | 5.0                       |
| Gloucester .....          | 1,258                       | 805,102                      | 361                                | 1.8                     | 69   | 5.3                       |
| Hereford .....            | 836                         | 531,823                      | 138                                | 4.6                     | 29   | 4.8                       |
| Hertford .....            | 611                         | 391,111                      | 271                                | 2.3                     | 53   | 5.1                       |
| Huntingdon .....          | 361                         | 230,865                      | 178                                | 3.6                     | 37   | 4.8                       |
| Kent .....                | 1,627                       | 1,011,479                    | 375                                | 1.7                     | 66   | 5.7                       |
| Lancaster .....           | 1,905                       | 1,219,221                    | 1,061                              | 0.6                     | 181  | 5.8                       |
| Leicester .....           | 803                         | 511,164                      | 287                                | 2.2                     | 61   | 4.7                       |
| Lincoln .....             | 2,776                       | 1,776,738                    | 146                                | 4.1                     | 29   | 5.0                       |
| Middlesex .....           | 281                         | 180,168                      | 6,683                              | 0.1                     | 850  | 7.9                       |
| Monmouth .....            | 676                         | 368,399                      | 272                                | 2.1                     | 50   | 5.1                       |
| Northfolk .....           | 2,110                       | 1,354,301                    | 209                                | 3.1                     | 41   | 4.8                       |
| Northampton .....         | 985                         | 630,338                      | 216                                | 3.0                     | 45   | 4.8                       |
| Northumberland .....      | 1,652                       | 1,219,299                    | 151                                | 4.1                     | 21   | 6.3                       |
| Nottingham .....          | 822                         | 526,076                      | 329                                | 1.9                     | 67   | 4.9                       |
| Oxford .....              | 739                         | 172,887                      | 231                                | 2.8                     | 47   | 5.0                       |
| Rutland .....             | 150                         | 95,805                       | 151                                | 4.2                     | 31   | 5.0                       |
| Salop .....               | 1,291                       | 826,055                      | 178                                | 3.6                     | 35   | 5.0                       |
| Somerset .....            | 1,636                       | 1,017,220                    | 271                                | 2.4                     | 52   | 5.2                       |
| Southampton .....         | 1,672                       | 1,070,216                    | 210                                | 2.7                     | 43   | 5.3                       |
| Stafford .....            | 1,138                       | 728,168                      | 535                                | 1.2                     | 102  | 5.2                       |
| Suffolk .....             | 1,181                       | 917,681                      | 228                                | 2.8                     | 47   | 4.9                       |
| Surry .....               | 748                         | 478,792                      | 910                                | 0.7                     | 115  | 6.3                       |
| Sussex .....              | 1,161                       | 934,851                      | 230                                | 2.8                     | 40   | 5.7                       |
| Warwick .....             | 881                         | 563,916                      | 539                                | 1.2                     | 110  | 4.9                       |
| Westmoreland .....        | 768                         | 485,132                      | 77                                 | 8.3                     | 15   | 5.2                       |
| Wilts .....               | 1,352                       | 865,002                      | 188                                | 3.4                     | 38   | 4.9                       |
| Worcester .....           | 738                         | 472,165                      | 375                                | 1.7                     | 76   | 5.0                       |
| York (East Riding) .....  | 1,201                       | 768,410                      | 183                                | 3.6                     | 37   | 4.9                       |
| York (City) .....         | 4                           | 2,720                        | 8,542                              | 0.7                     | 1,665  | 5.1                       |
| York (North Riding) ..... | 2,109                       | 1,350,121                    | 102                                | 6.3                     | 21   | 4.8                       |
| York (West Riding) .....  | 2,660                       | 1,708,026                    | 490                                | 1.3                     | 99   | 5.0                       |
| <b>WALES.</b>             |                             |                              |                                    |                         |  |                           |
| Anglesey .....            | 302                         | 193,453                      | 188                                | 3.4                     | 40   | 4.7                       |
| Brecon .....              | 719                         | 460,158                      | 86                                 | 7.5                     | 17   | 5.0                       |
| Cardigan .....            | 693                         | 413,387                      | 102                                | 6.3                     | 22   | 4.7                       |
| Carmarthen .....          | 917                         | 606,331                      | 117                                | 6.5                     | 21   | 4.9                       |
| Carmarvon .....           | 579                         | 370,273                      | 151                                | 4.2                     | 31   | 4.9                       |
| Denbigh .....             | 603                         | 386,052                      | 133                                | 4.2                     | 32   | 4.8                       |
| Flint .....               | 289                         | 181,905                      | 235                                | 2.7                     | 49   | 4.8                       |
| Glamorgan .....           | 856                         | 547,401                      | 268                                | 2.4                     | 51   | 5.3                       |
| Merioneth .....           | 602                         | 385,291                      | 65                                 | 9.9                     | 14   | 4.8                       |
| Montgomery .....          | 755                         | 483,323                      | 89                                 | 7.2                     | 18   | 5.0                       |
| Pembroke .....            | 628                         | 401,691                      | 149                                | 4.3                     | 30   | 4.9                       |
| Radnor .....              | 425                         | 272,128                      | 68                                 | 11.0                    | 11   | 5.4                       |

TABLE XV.

*Area of each County in Scotland, and Density in 1851.*

| COUNTIES.             | Area in<br>Square<br>Miles. | Area in<br>Statute<br>Acres. | Persons<br>to a<br>Square<br>Mile. | Acres<br>to a<br>Person. | Inhabited<br>Houses<br>to a<br>Square<br>Mile. | Persons<br>to a<br>House. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Aberdeen .....        | 1,970                       | 1,260,625                    | 108                                | 5·9                      | 16   | 6·7                       |
| Argyll .....          | 3,255                       | 2,083,126                    | 27                                 | 23·3                     | 5  | 5·9                       |
| Ayr .....             | 1,016                       | 650,156                      | 187                                | 3·4                      | 23   | 8·0                       |
| Banff .....           | 686                         | 439,219                      | 79                                 | 8·1                      | 16   | 5·1                       |
| Berwick .....         | 483                         | 309,375                      | 75                                 | 8·5                      | 13   | 5·7                       |
| Bute.....             | 171                         | 109,375                      | 97                                 | 6·6                      | 14   | 7·1                       |
| Caithness .....       | 712                         | 455,708                      | 54                                 | 11·8                     | 10   | 5·6                       |
| Clackmannan .....     | 46                          | 29,744                       | 494                                | 1·3                      | 63   | 7·8                       |
| Dumbarton .....       | 297                         | 189,844                      | 152                                | 4·2                      | 16   | 9·4                       |
| Dumfries .....        | 1,129                       | 722,813                      | 69                                 | 9·3                      | 12   | 5·9                       |
| Edinburgh .....       | 397                         | 254,300                      | 653                                | 1·0                      | 53   | 12·4                      |
| Elgin, or Moray ..... | 531                         | 340,000                      | 73                                 | 8·7                      | 14   | 5·1                       |
| Fife .....            | 503                         | 322,031                      | 305                                | 2·1                      | 49   | 6·2                       |
| Forfar .....          | 889                         | 568,750                      | 215                                | 3·0                      | 25   | 8·5                       |
| Haddington .....      | 291                         | 185,937                      | 125                                | 5·1                      | 22   | 5·6                       |
| Inverness .....       | 4,256                       | 2,723,501                    | 23                                 | 28·2                     | 4  | 5·5                       |
| Kincardine .....      | 391                         | 252,250                      | 88                                 | 7·3                      | 17   | 5·2                       |
| Kinross .....         | 77                          | 49,531                       | 115                                | 5·5                      | 21   | 5·4                       |
| Kirkcudbright.....    | 954                         | 610,734                      | 45                                 | 14·2                     | 7  | 6·1                       |
| Lanark.....           | 987                         | 631,719                      | 537                                | 1·2                      | 38   | 14·1                      |
| Linlithgow .....      | 101                         | 64,375                       | 300                                | 2·1                      | 40   | 7·4                       |
| Nairn .....           | 215                         | 137,500                      | 46                                 | 13·8                     | 9  | 4·9                       |
| Orkney and Shetland   | 1,545                       | 988,873                      | 40                                 | 15·8                     | 7  | 5·5                       |
| Peebles .....         | 354                         | 226,488                      | 30                                 | 21·1                     | 5  | 6·0                       |
| Perth .....           | 2,835                       | 1,814,063                    | 49                                 | 13·1                     | 8  | 6·2                       |
| Renfrew .....         | 234                         | 150,000                      | 687                                | 0·9                      | 46   | 14·9                      |
| Ross and Cromarty.... | 3,151                       | 2,016,375                    | 26                                 | 24·4                     | 5  | 5·2                       |
| Roxburgh .....        | 720                         | 460,938                      | 72                                 | 8·9                      | 10   | 7·1                       |
| Selkirk.....          | 266                         | 170,313                      | 37                                 | 17·4                     | 5  | 7·4                       |
| Stirling .....        | 462                         | 295,875                      | 187                                | 3·4                      | 24   | 7·6                       |
| Sutherland .....      | 1,886                       | 1,207,188                    | 14                                 | 46·8                     | 3  | 5·2                       |
| Wigtown .....         | 511                         | 326,736                      | 85                                 | 7·5                      | 14   | 6·3                       |

TABLE XVI.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

| Counties and Divisions of Counties. | Including Represented Cities and Boroughs. |             |                   | Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs. |             |                   |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
|                                     | Total Members Returned.                    | Population. | Inhabited Houses. | County Members Returned.                   | Population. | Inhabited Houses. |
| <i>England.</i>                     |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Bedford .....                       | 4  | 121,478     | 21,673            | 2  | 112,785     | 22,366            |
| Berks .....                         | 9  | 170,065     | 33,481            | 3  | 125,443     | 25,202            |
| Buckingham .....                    | 11   | 163,723     | 33,100            | 3  | 115,901     | 23,401            |
| Cambridge .....                     | 7  | 185,405     | 37,226            | 3  | 167,600     | 32,032            |
| Cheshire—                           |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 6  | 240,000     | 47,528            | 2  | 169,756     | 31,407            |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 206,725     | 37,732            | 2  | 178,950     | 32,550            |
| Cornwall—                           |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Eastern Division ..                 | 6  | 148,802     | 28,486            | 2  | 130,256     | 25,367            |
| Western Division ..                 | 8  | 206,756     | 30,601            | 2  | 165,167     | 31,702            |
| Cumberland—                         |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Eastern Division ..                 | 4  | 103,009     | 18,557            | 2  | 76,609      | 14,601            |
| Western Division ..                 | 5  | 92,183      | 18,200            | 2  | 66,202      | 13,073            |
| Derby—                              |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 2  | 130,067     | 25,531            | 2  | 130,067     | 25,531            |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 166,017     | 33,840            | 2  | 126,408     | 25,641            |
| Devon—                              |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 6  | 182,274     | 36,040            | 2  | 160,759     | 31,732            |
| Southern Division ..                | 16   | 384,821     | 62,338            | 2  | 217,884     | 41,837            |
| Dorset .....                        | 14   | 184,207     | 36,138            | 3  | 133,017     | 26,470            |
| Durham—                             |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 8  | 272,000     | 42,878            | 2  | 136,066     | 23,632            |
| Southern Division ..                | 2  | 118,907     | 21,099            | 2  | 118,907     | 22,099            |
| Essex—                              |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 6  | 189,435     | 30,231            | 2  | 165,541     | 31,335            |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 170,883     | 31,290            | 2  | 173,096     | 33,120            |
| Gloucester—                         |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Eastern Division ..                 | 11   | 200,916     | 40,361            | 2  | 99,784      | 20,495            |
| Western Division ..                 | 4  | 257,889     | 45,998            | 2  | 138,160     | 28,165            |
| Hereford .....                      | 7  | 116,480     | 28,590            | 3  | 98,035      | 20,312            |
| Hertford .....                      | 7  | 167,298     | 32,473            | 3  | 153,693     | 30,062            |
| Huntingdon .....                    | 4  | 64,183      | 13,285            | 2  | 67,964      | 12,041            |
| Kent—                               |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Eastern Division ..                 | 9  | 216,182     | 40,240            | 2  | 161,666     | 28,104            |
| Western Division ..                 | 9  | 397,584     | 67,508            | 2  | 231,711     | 42,280            |
| Lancaster—                          |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 9  | 460,530     | 82,285            | 2  | 316,804     | 67,935            |
| Southern Division ..                | 17   | 1,670,706   | 267,053           | 2  | 600,711     | 90,920            |
| Leicester—                          |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 2  | 91,308      | 10,226            | 2  | 91,308      | 10,226            |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 139,000     | 29,727            | 2  | 79,416      | 16,922            |
| Lincoln—                            |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Parts of Lindsey ...                | 5  | 221,873     | 44,831            | 2  | 102,074     | 30,027            |
| Parts of Kesteven ...               | 8  | 185,319     | 36,504            | 2  | 149,626     | 20,560            |
| Middlesex .....                     | 14   | 1,846,676   | 230,362           | 2  | 283,268     | 40,377            |
| Monmouth .....                      | 3  | 157,413     | 28,930            | 2  | 130,906     | 24,612            |
| Norfolk—                            |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Eastern Division ...                | 6  | 250,305     | 63,008            | 2  | 165,230     | 32,614            |
| Western Division ...                | 6  | 192,409     | 39,535            | 2  | 108,979     | 34,846            |
| Northampton—                        |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 4  | 96,801      | 19,932            | 2  | 86,628      | 17,935            |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 115,679     | 23,990            | 2  | 88,413      | 18,991            |
| Northumberland—                     |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Northern Division ..                | 5  | 91,925      | 15,698            | 2  | 66,819      | 12,208            |
| Southern Division ..                | 5  | 211,643     | 32,039            | 2  | 94,689      | 17,503            |

TABLE XVI.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in Counties and Parliamentary Divisions of Counties, in England and Wales, including and excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

| Counties and Divisions of Counties. | Including Represented Cities and Boroughs. |             |                   | Excluding Represented Cities and Boroughs. |             |                  |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------|------------------|
|                                     | Total Members Returned.                    | Population. | Inhabited Houses. | County Members Returned.                   | Population. | Inhabited Houses |
| <i>England—(continued).</i>         |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Nottingham—                         |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 6  | 100,060     | 38,451            | 2  | 86,509      | 17,250           |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 80,367      | 16,568            | 2  | 60,037      | 14,198           |
| Oxford .....                        | 9  | 170,439     | 34,388            | 3  | 125,216     | 25,983           |
| Rutland .....                       | 2  | 22,983      | 4,588             | 2  | 22,983      | 4,588            |
| Salop—                              |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 4  | 128,162     | 25,487            | 2  | 108,481     | 21,587           |
| Southern Division ..                | 8  | 101,179     | 20,161            | 2  | 67,688      | 13,370           |
| Somerset—                           |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Eastern Division ..                 | 7  | 258,911     | 48,765            | 2  | 172,180     | 34,053           |
| Western Division ..                 | 6  | 185,005     | 36,289            | 2  | 160,512     | 31,733           |
| Southampton (Hants)—                |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 7  | 135,953     | 26,003            | 2  | 111,304     | 21,775           |
| Southern Division ..                | 9  | 219,093     | 40,307            | 2  | 98,935      | 19,161           |
| Isle of Wight .....                 | 3  | 50,324      | 8,928             | 1  | 42,277      | 7,378            |
| Stafford—                           |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 8  | 215,463     | 47,193            | 2  | 139,038     | 27,501           |
| Southern Division ..                | 9  | 363,253     | 69,980            | 2  | 206,305     | 39,570           |
| Suffolk—                            |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Eastern Division ....               | 4  | 185,393     | 38,536            | 2  | 148,480     | 30,077           |
| Western Division ....               | 5  | 151,822     | 30,746            | 2  | 130,391     | 26,620           |
| Surrey—                             |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Eastern Division ....               | 7  | 580,226     | 89,536            | 2  | 147,017     | 25,104           |
| Western Division ..                 | 4  | 102,856     | 19,286            | 2  | 96,116      | 18,110           |
| Sussex—                             |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Eastern Division ....               | 9  | 225,387     | 37,996            | 2  | 120,629     | 21,372           |
| Western Division ..                 | 9  | 111,157     | 20,667            | 2  | 56,526      | 10,660           |
| Warwick—                            |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 6  | 375,264     | 76,021            | 2  | 101,161     | 21,527           |
| Southern Division ..                | 4  | 99,749      | 20,710            | 2  | 88,776      | 18,181           |
| Westmoreland .....                  | 3  | 58,287      | 11,217            | 2  | 46,168      | 8,700            |
| Wilt—                               |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Northern Division ..                | 12   | 151,692     | 30,883            | 2  | 86,024      | 18,007           |
| Southern Division ..                | 6  | 102,329     | 20,781            | 2  | 73,615      | 14,879           |
| Worcester—                          |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Eastern Division ....               | 6  | 162,508     | 32,136            | 2  | 112,845     | 22,692           |
| Western Division ....               | 6  | 114,418     | 23,603            | 2  | 61,110      | 12,670           |
| York—                               |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| East Riding .....                   | 6  | 220,983     | 44,363            | 2  | 123,920     | 25,061           |
| North Riding .....                  | 13   | 261,116     | 53,488            | 2  | 176,224     | 36,323           |
| West Riding .....                   | 18   | 1,315,896   | 262,337           | 2  | 794,888     | 168,247          |
| <i>Wales.</i>                       |  |             |                   |  |             |                  |
| Anglesey .....                      | 2  | 57,327      | 12,124            | 1  | 44,575      | 9,632            |
| Brecon .....                        | 2  | 61,474      | 12,221            | 1  | 63,167      | 10,511           |
| Cardigan .....                      | 2  | 70,796      | 14,978            | 1  | 60,054      | 12,966           |
| Carmarthen .....                    | 3  | 110,632     | 22,466            | 2  | 90,315      | 18,780           |
| Carmarvon .....                     | 2  | 87,870      | 18,006            | 1  | 65,060      | 13,424           |
| Denbigh .....                       | 3  | 92,588      | 19,124            | 2  | 73,969      | 15,666           |
| Flint .....                         | 2  | 68,156      | 14,041            | 1  | 49,312      | 10,078           |
| Glamorgan .....                     | 5  | 231,849     | 43,202            | 2  | 106,459     | 20,407           |
| Merioneth .....                     | 1  | 38,843      | 8,159             | 1  | 38,843      | 8,160            |
| Montgomery .....                    | 2  | 67,335      | 13,350            | 1  | 40,448      | 9,479            |
| Pembroke .....                      | 3  | 94,140      | 19,130            | 1  | 66,876      | 13,988           |
| Radnor .....                        | 2  | 24,716      | 4,614             | 1  | 18,112      | 3,241            |

TABLE XVII.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in each County of Scotland, including and excluding Represented Cities and Burghs; also the Number of Members Returned.*

| COUNTIES.             | Including Represented Cities and Burghs. |             |                   | Excluding Represented Cities and Burghs. |             |                   |
|-----------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|--|-------------|-------------------|
|                       | Total Members Returned.                  | Population. | Inhabited Houses. | County Members Returned.                 | Population. | Inhabited Houses. |
| <i>Scotland.</i>      |  |             |                   |  |             |                   |
| Aberdeen .....        | 2  | 212,032     | 31,743            | 1  | 130,021     | 24,587            |
| Argyle .....          | 1  | 89,298      | 15,039            | 1  | 79,612      | 14,136            |
| Ayr .....             | 3  | 189,858     | 23,551            | 1  | 113,257     | 19,236            |
| Banff .....           | 1  | 54,171      | 10,662            | 1  | 46,171      | 9,233             |
| Berwick .....         | 1  | 36,297      | 6,363             | 1  | 35,192      | 6,169             |
| Bute .....            | 1  | 16,608      | 2,335             | 1  | 16,608      | 2,335             |
| Caithness .....       | 1  | 38,709      | 6,952             | 1  | 31,987      | 6,067             |
| Clackmannan .....     | 1  | 22,951      | 2,950             | 1  | 22,951      | 2,950             |
| Dumbarton .....       | 1  | 45,103      | 4,792             | 1  | 39,658      | 4,479             |
| Dumfries .....        | 2  | 78,123      | 13,300            | 1  | 61,871      | 11,000            |
| Edinburgh .....       | 1  | 259,135     | 20,916            | 1  | 57,625      | 9,605             |
| Elgin .....           | 2  | 38,959      | 7,612             | 1  | 29,154      | 5,833             |
| Fife .....            | 3  | 153,516     | 24,610            | 1  | 98,172      | 18,001            |
| Forfar .....          | 3  | 191,264     | 22,446            | 1  | 64,161      | 12,418            |
| Haddington .....      | 2  | 36,386      | 6,444             | 1  | 28,602      | 5,433             |
| Inverness .....       | 2  | 96,500      | 17,536            | 1  | 83,707      | 15,832            |
| Kincardine .....      | 1  | 34,598      | 6,636             | 1  | 33,661      | 6,465             |
| Kinross .....         | ....                                     | 8,921       | 1,662             | ....                                     | 8,921       | 1,662             |
| Kirkcudbright .....   | 1  | 43,121      | 7,009             | 1  | 36,174      | 6,070             |
| Lanark .....          | 4  | 530,169     | 37,501            | 1  | 167,506     | 22,229            |
| Linlithgow .....      | 1  | 30,135      | 4,059             | 1  | 21,727      | 3,569             |
| Nairn .....           | ....                                     | 9,956       | 2,022             | ....                                     | 6,979       | 1,460             |
| Orkney and Shetland   | 1  | 62,533      | 11,331            | 1  | 59,082      | 10,877            |
| Peebles .....         | 1  | 10,738      | 1,796             | 1  | 10,738      | 1,796             |
| Perth .....           | 2  | 138,660     | 22,528            | 1  | 114,220     | 20,427            |
| Renfrew .....         | 3  | 161,091     | 19,760            | 1  | 61,466      | 5,604             |
| Ross and Cromarty.... | 1  | 82,707      | 15,911            | 1  | 75,532      | 14,723            |
| Roxburgh .....        | 1  | 51,642      | 7,255             | 1  | 48,027      | 6,853             |
| Selkirk .....         | 1  | 9,809       | 1,331             | 1  | 9,809       | 1,331             |
| Stirling .....        | 2  | 86,237      | 11,312            | 1  | 64,618      | 9,093             |
| Sutherland .....      | 2  | 25,793      | 4,943             | 1  | 25,194      | 4,834             |
| Wigtown .....         | 2  | 43,389      | 6,902             | 1  | 33,878      | 5,495             |



TABLE XVIII.

*Population of the Islands in the British Seas containing upwards of 100 Inhabitants in 1851.*

| Islands.                  | Population. | Islands.                  | Population. |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Anglesey .....            | 57,318      | Lismore .....             | 1,250       |
| Arran .....               | 5,857       | Mull .....                | 7,485       |
| Alderney .....            | 3,333       | Mickleroe .....           | 290         |
| Bute .....                | 9,351       | Mingala .....             | 114         |
| Benbecula .....           | 1,718       | North Uist .....          | 3,093       |
| Barra .....               | 1,621       | North Ronaldsay.....      | 526         |
| Bressay .....             | 885         | Orkney .....              | 16,668      |
| Burray .....              | 559         | Papa Westray .....        | 371         |
| Bernera (Harris).....     | 452         | Papa Stour .....          | 359         |
| Balishear .....           | 156         | Rousay .....              | 937         |
| Bareray .....             | 150         | Rasay .....               | 540         |
| Bryher (Scilly) .....     | 118         | Rona .....                | 165         |
| Coll .....                | 1,109       | Rum .....                 | 162         |
| Collonsay and Aronsay ... | 837         | Skye.....                 | 21,528      |
| Canna .....               | 240         | Shetland .....            | 20,936      |
| Eday .....                | 947         | South Uist .....          | 4,006       |
| Easdale .....             | 571         | South Ronaldsay.....      | 2,465       |
| Eigg .....                | 461         | Sanday .....              | 2,004       |
| Erlskay .....             | 405         | St. Mary (Scilly) .....   | 1,668       |
| East Burra .....          | 204         | Stronsay .....            | 1,176       |
| Egilsay .....             | 192         | Shapinsay .....           | 899         |
| Fetlar .....              | 658         | Serk .....                | 580         |
| Flotta .....              | 389         | Scalpay .....             | 282         |
| Fair .....                | 280         | Stroma.....               | 211         |
| Fould .....               | 240         | St. Martin (Scilly) ..... | 211         |
| Guernsey .....            | 29,757      | St. Agnes (Scilly) .....  | 204         |
| Great Cumbray .....       | 1,266       | Soay .....                | 158         |
| Gigha .....               | 540         | St. Michael's Mount ...   | 147         |
| Groensay.....             | 286         | Scarp .....               | 145         |
| Grimsay .....             | 268         | Sbona .....               | 118         |
| Holy Island.....          | 908         | Skerries .....            | 105         |
| Hoy .....                 | 329         | Tyree .....               | 3,709       |
| Hirta, or St. Kilda.....  | 110         | Tresco (Scilly).....      | 416         |
| Isle of Man .....         | 52,344      | Trondray .....            | 169         |
| Isle of Wight .....       | 50,324      | Unst .....                | 2,961       |
| Islay .....               | 12,334      | Ulva .....                | 204         |
| Iona, or Icolmkill .....  | 604         | Westray .....             | 2,038       |
| Jersey .....              | 57,020      | Whalsay .....             | 679         |
| Jura .....                | 1,064       | West Burra.....           | 410         |
| Kerera .....              | 164         | Walney .....              | 308         |
| Lewis .....               | 22,918      | Yell .....                | 2,696       |

TABLE XIX.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Town in England and Wales in 1851.*

NOTE.—The letters denote—M. Municipal limits; P. Parliamentary limits; and M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same.

| City, Borough, or Town.     | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. | City, Borough, or Town.    | Population.     | Inhabited Houses. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Aberavon .....              | P. 6,567       | 1,106             | Bicester .....             | 2,763           | 56                |
| Abergavenny .....           | 4,797          | 944               | Bideford .....             | M. 5,775        | 1,10              |
| Aberystwith .....           | M. & P. 5,231  | 958               | Biggleswade .....          | 3,976           | 77                |
| Abingdon .....              | M. & P. 5,954  | 1,244             | Bingley .....              | 5,019           | 96                |
| Accrington .....            | 7,481          | 1,414             | Birkenhead .....           | 24,285          | 3,22              |
| Adpar .....                 | P. 1,746       | 369               | Birmingham .....           | M. & P. 232,811 | 43,84             |
| Alcester .....              | 2,027          | 439               | Bishop Auckland .....      | 4,400           | 83                |
| Alford .....                | 2,262          | 483               | Bishop Stortford .....     | 5,280           | 90                |
| Alnwick .....               | 6,231          | 835               | Blackburn .....            | M. & P. 46,536  | 7,91              |
| Alston .....                | 2,005          | 413               | Blackpool .....            | 2,180           | 41                |
| Alton .....                 | 2,828          | 530               | Blandford .....            | M. 2,504        | 45                |
| Altrincham .....            | 4,488          | 874               | Town 3,913                 | 70              |                   |
| Amersham .....              | 2,093          | 389               | Blyth .....                | 2,060           | 26                |
| Amlwch .....                | P. 3,169       | 751               | Bodmin .....               | M. 4,327        | 72                |
| Andover .....               | M. 5,187       | 1,010             | P. 6,337                   | 1,10            |                   |
| { P. 5,395                  | 1,079          |                   | Bolton .....               | M. & P. 61,171  | 10,39             |
| Arundel .....               | M. & P. 2,748  | 552               | M. 11,733                  | 2,99            |                   |
| Ashborne .....              | 2,118          | 518               | P. 17,518                  | 3,62            |                   |
| Ashburton .....             | P. 3,432       | 622               | Bournemouth .....          | 2,789           | 58                |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch .....     | 3,762          | 798               | Brackley .....             | 2,157           | 43                |
| Ashford .....               | 4,092          | 737               | Bradford (Wilts) .....     | 4,210           | 97                |
| Ashton-under-Lyne .....     | M. 30,676      | 5,501             | Bradford (Yorkshire) ..... | M. & P. 103,778 | 19,00             |
| { P. 29,791                 | 5,346          |                   | Braintree .....            | 2,836           | 60                |
| Atherton .....              | 4,655          | 963               | Brampton .....             | 3,074           | 55                |
| Aylesbury .....             | P. 26,794      | 5,472             | Brandon .....              | 2,022           | 43                |
| Aylsham .....               | 2,184          | 495               | Brecknock .....            | M. 5,673        | 1,14              |
| { M. 4,026                  | 769            |                   | P. 6,070                   | 1,23            |                   |
| Banbury .....               | P. 8,715       | 1,721             | Brentford .....            | 8,870           | 1,75              |
| Bangor .....                | P. 6,338       | 1,228             | Brentwood .....            | 2,205           | 44                |
| Barking .....               | 4,930          | 968               | Bridgnorth .....           | M. 6,172        | 1,22              |
| Barnard Castle .....        | 4,357          | 644               | P. 7,610                   | 1,51            |                   |
| Barnsley .....              | 13,437         | 2,620             | Bridgwater .....           | M. & P. 10,317  | 1,91              |
| Barnstaple .....            | M. & P. 11,371 | 2,116             | Bridlington .....          | 2,432           | 50                |
| Barton-upon-Humber .....    | 3,866          | 860               | Bridport .....             | M. & P. 7,566   | 1,46              |
| Basingstoke .....           | M. 4,263       | 892               | Brigg .....                | 3,097           | 60                |
| Bath .....                  | M. & P. 54,210 | 7,744             | Brighton .....             | P. 69,673       | 10,84             |
| Beaminster .....            | 2,085          | 456               | Bristol .....              | M. & P. 137,328 | 20,87             |
| Beaumaris .....             | M. & P. 2,599  | 480               | Brixham .....              | 5,627           | 1,17              |
| Beaumaris District of ..... | P. 12,752      | 2,592             | Bromsgrove .....           | 4,126           | 61                |
| { Boroughs .....            |                |                   | M. 4,020                   | 80              |                   |
| Beccles .....               | M. 4,398       | 953               | P. 8,069                   | 1,71            |                   |
| Bedford .....               | M. & P. 11,693 | 2,307             | Buckingham .....           | 3,841           | 85                |
| Bedworth .....              | 3,012          | 639               | Bungay .....               | 20,828          | 3,74              |
| Belper .....                | 10,082         | 1,987             | Burnley .....              | 7,934           | 1,60              |
| Berkhamstead, Great .....   | 2,943          | 553               | Burton-upon-Trent .....    | P. 31,262       | 5,82              |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed .....    | M. & P. 15,094 | 2,028             | Bury .....                 | M. & P. 13,900  | 2,75              |
| { M. 8,915                  | 1,934          |                   | Bury St. Edmunds .....     | P. 719          | 16                |
| Beverley .....              | P. 10,058      | 2,183             | Caernwyle .....            | P. 635          | 14                |
| { M. 3,124                  | 718            |                   | Caerwys .....              | M. 2,544        | 47                |
| Bewdley .....               | P. 7,318       | 1,582             | P. 5,195                   | 1,04            |                   |
| { P. 7,318                  | 1,582          |                   | Calne .....                |                 |                   |

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

| City, Borough, or Town.                  | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. | City, Borough, or Town.               | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. |
|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Camborne .....                           | 6,547          | 1,174             | Cricklade .....                       | P. 35,503      | 1                 |
| Cambridge .....                          | M. & P. 27,815 | 5,194             | Crowland .....                        | 2,466          |                   |
| Canterbury .....                         | M. & P. 18,398 | 3,654             | Crowle .....                          | 2,245          |                   |
| Cardiff .....                            | M. & P. 18,351 | 2,565             | Croydon .....                         | 10,260         | 1                 |
| Cardiff District of<br>Boroughs .....    | P. 20,421      | 3,034             | Cullompton .....                      | 2,765          |                   |
| Cardigan .....                           | M. & P. 3,876  | 922               | Darlington .....                      | 11,228         | 1                 |
| Cardigan District of<br>Boroughs .....   | P. 11,760      | 2,436             | Dartford .....                        | 5,763          | 1                 |
| Carlisle .....                           | M. & P. 26,310 | 3,956             | Dartmouth .....                       | M. & P. 4,508  |                   |
| Carmarthen .....                         | M. & P. 10,521 | 1,800             | Darwen Over .....                     | 7,020          | 1                 |
| Carmarthen District<br>of Boroughs ..... | P. 19,231      | 3,454             | Daventry .....                        | M. 4,430       |                   |
| Carnarvon .....                          | M. & P. 8,674  | 1,723             | Dawlish .....                         | 2,671          |                   |
| Carnarvon District of<br>Boroughs .....  | P. 22,210      | 4,581             | Deal .....                            | M. 7,067       | 1                 |
| Castle Donington .....                   | 2,729          | 615               | Denbigh .....                         | M. & P. 5,498  | 1                 |
| Cefnullys .....                          | P. 45          | 6                 | Denbigh District of<br>Boroughs ..... | P. 16,614      | 3                 |
| Charl .....                              | M. 2,291       | 411               | Derby .....                           | M. & P. 40,609 | 8                 |
| Chatham .....                            | P. 28,421      | 4,337             | Dereham .....                         | 3,372          |                   |
| Cheadle .....                            | 2,728          | 533               | Devizes .....                         | M. & P. 6,554  | 1                 |
| Chelmsford .....                         | 6,033          | 1,204             | Devonport .....                       | M. 38,180      | 3                 |
| Cheltenham .....                         | P. 35,051      | 6,356             | Devonport .....                       | P. 50,159      | 4                 |
| Chepstow .....                           | 4,295          | 723               | Dewsbury .....                        | 5,033          |                   |
| Chertsey .....                           | 2,743          | 523               | Diss .....                            | 2,419          |                   |
| Chesham .....                            | 2,496          | 516               | Doigelly .....                        | 2,041          |                   |
| Chester .....                            | M. & P. 27,766 | 5,173             | Doncaster .....                       | M. 12,052      | 2                 |
| Chesterfield .....                       | M. 7,101       | 1,455             | Dorchester .....                      | M. & P. 6,394  | 9                 |
| Chichester .....                         | M. & P. 8,662  | 1,653             | Dorking .....                         | M. & P. 3,490  | 6                 |
| Chippenham .....                         | M. 1,707       | 309               | Dover .....                           | M. & P. 22,214 | 3                 |
| Chippenham .....                         | P. 6,283       | 1,139             | Downham .....                         | 2,867          | 5                 |
| Chipping Norton .....                    | M. 2,932       | 563               | Downton .....                         | 2,727          | 5                 |
| Chipping Wycombe .....                   | M. 3,588       | 690               | Driffield, Great .....                | 3,792          | 8                 |
| Chipping Wycombe .....                   | P. 7,179       | 1,441             | Droitwich .....                       | M. 3,125       | 5                 |
| Chorley .....                            | 8,907          | 1,545             | Droitwich .....                       | P. 7,096       | 1                 |
| Christchurch .....                       | P. 7,475       | 1,543             | Dudley .....                          | P. 37,962      | 7                 |
| Cirencester .....                        | P. 6,096       | 1,211             | Dunstable .....                       | 3,589          | 6                 |
| Clitheroe .....                          | M. 7,244       | 1,371             | Durham .....                          | M. & P. 13,188 | 1                 |
| Clitheroe .....                          | P. 11,480      | 2,192             | Dunsley .....                         | 2,617          | 5                 |
| Cockermouth .....                        | P. 7,275       | 1,506             | Dunsley .....                         | M. 2,943       | 5                 |
| Coggeshall .....                         | 3,484          | 747               | East Retford .....                    | P. 46,054      | 9                 |
| Colchester .....                         | M. & P. 19,443 | 4,145             | Eccles .....                          | 4,108          | 7                 |
| Colne .....                              | 6,644          | 1,281             | Ellesmere .....                       | 2,087          | 4                 |
| Congleton .....                          | M. 10,520      | 2,146             | Ely .....                             | 6,176          | 1                 |
| Conway .....                             | P. 2,105       | 429               | Epsom .....                           | 3,390          | 5                 |
| Coventry .....                           | M. 36,208      | 7,657             | Evesham .....                         | M. & P. 4,605  | 9                 |
| Coventry .....                           | P. 36,812      | 7,783             | Exeter .....                          | M. 32,818      | 5                 |
| Cowbridge .....                          | P. 1,066       | 224               | Exeter .....                          | P. 40,688      | 6                 |
| Cowes .....                              | 4,786          | 814               | Exmouth .....                         | 5,123          | 1                 |
| Crediton .....                           | 3,934          | 864               | Eye .....                             | M. 2,587       | 4                 |
| Crewe .....                              | 4,491          | 805               | Eye .....                             | P. 7,531       | 1                 |
| Crewkerne .....                          | 3,303          | 644               | Falmouth .....                        | M. 4,953       | 6                 |
| Criccieth .....                          | P. 530         | 118               | Falmouth and Penryn .....             | P. 13,656      | 2                 |
|  |                |                   | Fareham .....                         | 3,451          | 6                 |
|  |                |                   | Faringdon, Great .....                | 2,456          | 4                 |
|  |                |                   | Farnham .....                         | 3,515          | 6                 |

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

| City, Borough, or Town.                  | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. | City, Borough, or Town.    | Population.     | Inhabited Houses. |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Faversham .....                          | M. 4,595       | 895               | Hexham .....               | 4,601           |                   |
| Finsbury .....                           | P. 323,772     | 37,427            | Heywood .....              | 12,194          | 2                 |
| Fishguard .....                          | P. 1,757       | 433               | Hinckley .....             | 6,111           | 1                 |
| Fleetwood-on-Wyre .....                  | 3,121          | 446               | Hindley .....              | 5,285           |                   |
| Flint .....                              | M. & P. 3,296  | 693               | Hitchin .....              | 5,258           |                   |
| Flint District of Boroughs .....         | P. 18,814      | 3,963             | Holbeach .....             | 2,245           |                   |
| Folkestone .....                         | M. 6,726       | 1,149             | Holt .....                 | P. 1,029        |                   |
| Frodsham .....                           | 2,099          | 376               | Holyhead .....             | P. 5,622        | 1                 |
| Frome .....                              | P. 10,148      | 2,122             | Holywell .....             | P. 5,740        | 1                 |
| Gainsborough .....                       | 7,506          | 1,561             | Houiton .....              | M. & P. 3,127   |                   |
| Gateshead .....                          | M. & P. 25,568 | 3,520             | Horncastle .....           | 4,921           | 1                 |
| Glastonbury .....                        | M. 3,125       | 690               | Horsham .....              | P. 5,947        | 1                 |
| Gloucester .....                         | M. & P. 17,572 | 2,813             | Horwich .....              | 2,104           |                   |
| Godalming .....                          | M. 2,218       | 479               | Houghton-le-Spring .....   | 3,224           |                   |
| Godmanchester .....                      | M. 2,337       | 519               | Hounslow .....             | 3,514           |                   |
| Goole .....                              | 4,722          | 881               | Howden .....               | 2,235           | 4                 |
| Gosport .....                            | 7,411          | 1,465             | Huddersfield .....         | P. 30,880       | 5,7               |
| Grantham .....                           | M. 5,375       | 904               | Hull .....                 | M. & P. 81,690  | 16,6              |
| Grantham .....                           | P. 10,873      | 1,968             | Hungerford .....           | 2,255           | 4                 |
| Gravesend .....                          | M. 16,633      | 2,722             | Huntingdon .....           | M. 3,882        | 7                 |
| Great Berkhamstead .....                 | 2,943          | 533               | Hyde .....                 | P. 6,219        | 1,2               |
| Great Bradford .....                     | 4,210          | 973               | Hythe .....                | M. 2,857        | 4                 |
| Great Driffield .....                    | 3,792          | 811               | Ilfracombe .....           | P. 13,164       | 2,2               |
| Great Faringdon .....                    | 2,456          | 492               | Ipswich .....              | 2,919           | 6                 |
| Great Grimsby .....                      | M. 8,860       | 1,631             | Ipswich .....              | M. & P. 32,914  | 6,9               |
| Great Grimsby .....                      | P. 12,263      | 2,354             | Keighley .....             | 13,050          | 2,4               |
| Great Marlow .....                       | P. 6,223       | 1,211             | Kendal .....               | M. & P. 11,829  | 2,4               |
| Great Yarmouth .....                     | M. & P. 30,879 | 6,886             | Kenfigg .....              | P. 433          |                   |
| Greenwich .....                          | P. 105,784     | 15,401            | Kenilworth .....           | 3,140           | 69                |
| Grimsby Great .....                      | M. 8,860       | 1,631             | Keswick .....              | 2,618           | 55                |
| Grimsby Great .....                      | P. 12,263      | 2,354             | Kettering .....            | 5,125           | 1,04              |
| Guildford .....                          | M. & P. 6,740  | 1,176             | Kidderminster .....        | M. & P. 18,462  | 3,65              |
| Hadleigh .....                           | 3,338          | 672               | Kings Lynn .....           | M. & P. 19,355  | 3,84              |
| Halesowen .....                          | 2,412          | 476               | King-ton-upon-Hall .....   | M. & P. 84,690  | 16,63             |
| Halesworth .....                         | 2,529          | 545               | King-ton-upon-Thames ..... | M. 6,279        | 1,11              |
| Halifax .....                            | M. & P. 33,582 | 6,528             | Kirkham .....              | 2,777           | 51                |
| Halstead .....                           | 5,658          | 1,236             | Knaresborough .....        | P. 5,536        | 1,32              |
| Harrogate .....                          | 3,678          | 763               | Knighton .....             | P. 1,388        | 29                |
| Hartlepool .....                         | M. 9,503       | 1,466             | Knucklas .....             | P. 251          | 5                 |
| Harwich .....                            | M. & P. 4,451  | 751               | Knutsford .....            | 3,127           | 60                |
| Haslingden .....                         | 6,154          | 1,169             | Lambeth .....              | P. 251,345      | 39,45             |
| Hastings .....                           | M. 16,966      | 2,471             | Lampeter .....             | P. 907          | 18                |
| Hastings .....                           | P. 17,011      | 2,477             | Lancaster .....            | M. 14,604       | 2,88              |
| Haverfordwest .....                      | M. & P. 6,580  | 1,281             | Lancaster .....            | P. 16,168       | 2,89              |
| Haverfordwest District of Boroughs ..... | P. 9,729       | 1,995             | Launceston .....           | M. 3,397        | 562               |
| Helston .....                            | M. 3,355       | 672               | Launceston .....           | P. 6,005        | 1,051             |
| Helston .....                            | P. 7,328       | 1,459             | Leamington .....           | 15,692          | 2,732             |
| Hemel Hempstead .....                    | 2,727          | 509               | Ledbury .....              | 3,027           | 584               |
| Henley-on-Thames .....                   | 3,369          | 667               | Leeds .....                | M. & P. 172,270 | 36,166            |
| Hereford .....                           | M. & P. 12,108 | 2,426             | Leek .....                 | 8,877           | 1,759             |
| Hertford .....                           | M. & P. 6,603  | 1,150             | Leicester .....            | M. & P. 60,584  | 12,80             |
|  |                |                   | Leigh .....                | 5,206           | 98                |

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

| City, Borough, or Town.           | Population.     | Inhabited Houses. | City, Borough, or Town.               | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Leighton Buzzard .....            | 4,465           | 851               | Melton Mowbray .....                  | 4,391          | 835               |
| Leominster .....                  | M. & P. 5,214   | 1,118             | Merthyr Tydfil .....                  | P. 63,080      | 11,684            |
| Lewes .....                       | P. 9,533        | 1,747             | Middlesborough .....                  | 7,431          | 1,262             |
| Lichfield .....                   | M. & P. 7,012   | 1,112             | Middleton .....                       | 5,740          | 1,179             |
| Lincoln .....                     | M. & P. 17,536  | 3,150             | Midhurst .....                        | P. 7,021       | 1,200             |
| Liskeard .....                    | M. 4,386        | 623               | Milford .....                         | P. 2,837       | 497               |
|                                   | P. 6,204        | 965               | Mold .....                            | P. 3,432       | 719               |
| Littlehampton .....               | 2,436           | 466               | Monmouth .....                        | M. & P. 5,710  | 1,110             |
| Liverpool .....                   | M. & P. 375,955 | 54,310            | Monmouth District of Boroughs .....   | P. 26,512      | 4,327             |
| Llandoverly .....                 | M. 1,927        | 391               | Montgomery .....                      | P. 1,218       | 260               |
| Llanelli .....                    | P. 8,710        | 1,654             | Montgomery District of Boroughs ..... | P. 17,887      | 3,871             |
| Llanfyllin .....                  | P. 1,116        | 246               |                                       |                |                   |
| Llangefni .....                   | P. 1,362        | 321               | Morpeth .....                         | M. 4,096       | 559               |
| Llanidloes .....                  | M. & P. 3,015   | 652               |                                       | P. 10,012      | 1,467             |
| Llantrisant .....                 | P. 1,007        | 215               | Nantwich .....                        | 5,426          | 1,120             |
| London .....                      | M. & P. 127,869 | 14,580            | Narberth .....                        | P. 1,392       | 281               |
| Longtown .....                    | 2,142           | 372               | Neath .....                           | M. & P. 5,811  | 1,133             |
| Loughborough .....                | 10,900          | 2,324             | Nevin .....                           | P. 1,854       | 418               |
| Loughor .....                     | P. 821          | 171               | Newark .....                          | M. & P. 11,330 | 2,370             |
| Louth .....                       | M. 10,467       | 2,209             | Newbury .....                         | M. 6,574       | 1,362             |
| Lowestoft .....                   | 6,580           | 1,265             | Newcastle-under-Lyne .....            | M. & P. 10,569 | 2,153             |
| Ludlow .....                      | M. 4,691        | 1,003             | Newcastle-upon-Tyne .....             | M. & P. 87,784 | 10,441            |
|                                   | P. 5,376        | 1,133             | New Malton .....                      | P. 7,661       | 1,545             |
| Luton .....                       | 10,618          | 1,959             | Newmarket .....                       | 3,356          | 631               |
| Lutterworth .....                 | 2,416           | 515               | Newport (Hants) .....                 | M. & P. 8,017  | 1,550             |
| Lyme Regis .....                  | M. 2,661        | 522               | Newport (Monmouth) .....              | M. & P. 19,323 | 2,908             |
|                                   | P. 3,516        | 708               | Newport (Salop) .....                 | 2,906          | 553               |
| Lymington .....                   | M. 2,651        | 487               | Newport Pagnell .....                 | 3,312          | 705               |
|                                   | P. 5,282        | 1,029             | New Radnor .....                      | P. 2,345       | 467               |
| Marblesfield .....                | M. & P. 39,018  | 8,312             | New Radnor District of Boroughs ..... | P. 6,653       | 1,391             |
| Machynlleth .....                 | P. 1,673        | 337               |                                       |                |                   |
| Maidenhead .....                  | M. 3,607        | 676               | New Shoreham .....                    | P. 30,553      | 5,421             |
| Maidstone .....                   | M. 20,740       | 3,667             | Newton Abbot .....                    | 3,147          | 584               |
|                                   | P. 20,801       | 3,676             | Newtown .....                         | P. 6,371       | 1,421             |
| Maldon .....                      | M. 4,558        | 902               | Northallerton .....                   | P. 4,995       | 1,064             |
|                                   | P. 5,888        | 1,179             | Northampton .....                     | M. & P. 26,657 | 4,886             |
| Malmesbury .....                  | P. 6,998        | 1,420             | Norwich .....                         | M. & P. 68,195 | 14,988            |
| Malton .....                      | P. 7,661        | 1,515             | Nottingham .....                      | M. & P. 57,407 | 11,549            |
| Manchester .....                  | M. 303,382      | 50,731            | Naucauton .....                       | 4,859          | 1,125             |
|                                   | P. 316,213      | 53,204            | Oakham .....                          | 2,800          | 570               |
| Mansfield .....                   | 10,012          | 2,141             | Oldbury .....                         | 5,114          | 907               |
| March .....                       | 4,171           | 731               | Oldham .....                          | M. 52,820      | 9,900             |
| Margate .....                     | 9,107           | 1,825             |                                       | P. 72,357      | 13,658            |
| Market Harborough .....           | 2,325           | 480               | Ormskirk .....                        | 5,548          | 911               |
| Marlborough .....                 | M. 3,908        | 608               | Oswestry .....                        | M. 4,817       | 995               |
|                                   | P. 5,135        | 781               | Otley .....                           | 4,522          | 846               |
| Marlow, Great .....               | P. 6,523        | 1,211             | Ottery St. Mary .....                 | 2,531          | 536               |
| Marylebone .....                  | P. 370,957      | 40,513            | Oundle .....                          | 2,689          | 545               |
| Maryport .....                    | 5,698           | 1,242             | Over Darwen .....                     | 7,020          | 1,302             |
| Melbourne .....                   | 2,227           | 495               | Overton .....                         | P. 1,479       | 310               |
| Melcombe Regis and Weymouth ..... | M. & P. 9,458   | 1,722             | Oxford .....                          | M. & P. 27,843 | 4,933             |
| Melksham .....                    | 2,931           | 648               | Pembroke .....                        | M. & P. 10,107 | 1,792             |

TABLE XIX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

| City, Borough, or Town.                  | Population.    | Inhabited Houses | City, Borough, or Town. | Population.     | Inhabited Houses. |
|--|----------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Pembroke District of<br>Boroughs .....   | P. 16,700      | 2,930            | St. Albans* .....       | M. & P. 7,000   | 1,361             |
| Penrith .....                            | 6,668          | 1,307            | St. Asaph .....         | P. 2,041        | 431               |
| Penryn .....                             | M. 3,959       | 779              | St. Austell .....       | 3,565           | 697               |
| Penryn and Falmouth..                    | P. 13,656      | 2,113            | St. Helens .....        | 11,866          | 2,291             |
| Penzance .....                           | M. 9,214       | 1,878            | St. Ives (Cornwall)..   | M. 6,525        | 1,403             |
| Pershore .....                           | 2,717          | 565              | St. Ives (Hunts) ..     | P. 9,872        | 2,003             |
| Peterborough .....                       | P. 8,672       | 1,755            | St. Neots .....         | 3,522           | 730               |
| Petersfield .....                        | P. 5,550       | 1,072            | St. Neots .....         | 2,951           | 603               |
| Petworth .....                           | 2,127          | 436              | Salford .....           | M. 63,880       | 11,447            |
| Pickering .....                          | 2,511          | 552              | St. Albans .....        | P. 85,108       | 15,342            |
| Plymouth .....                           | M. & P. 52,221 | 5,171            | Salisbury .....         | M. & P. 11,657  | 2,311             |
| Pocklington .....                        | 2,546          | 559              | Sandwich .....          | 2,752           | 553               |
| Pontefract .....                         | M. 5,105       | 1,069            | Sandwich .....          | M. 2,966        | 602               |
| Pontypool .....                          | P. 11,515      | 2,196            | Sandwich and Deal ..    | P. 12,710       | 2,474             |
| Poole .....                              | M. & P. 3,708  | 689              | Searborough .....       | M. & P. 12,915  | 2,838             |
| Portsmouth .....                         | M. & P. 72,096 | 12,825           | Selby .....             | 5,109           | 1,079             |
| Prescot .....                            | 7,393          | 1,209            | Shaftesbury .....       | M. 2,503        | 481               |
| Prestegnye .....                         | P. 315         | 315              | Sharnbrook .....        | P. 9,404        | 1,894             |
| Preston .....                            | M. & P. 69,542 | 11,318           | Sharnbrook .....        | 8,549           | 1,458             |
| Pwllheli .....                           | M. & P. 2,709  | 635              | Sheffield .....         | M. & P. 135,310 | 27,099            |
| Radcliffe .....                          | 5,002          | 927              | Shepton Mallet .....    | 3,885           | 825               |
| Radnor New, District<br>of Boroughs..... | P. 6,653       | 1,381            | Sherborne .....         | 3,878           | 732               |
| Ramsey .....                             | 2,641          | 583              | Shoreham, New .....     | P. 30,553       | 5,421             |
| Ramsgate .....                           | 11,838         | 2,022            | Shrewsbury .....        | M. & P. 19,681  | 3,900             |
| Reading .....                            | M. & P. 21,456 | 4,098            | Sidmouth .....          | 2,516           | 496               |
| Redruth .....                            | 7,095          | 1,232            | Skipton .....           | 4,962           | 979               |
| Reigate .....                            | P. 4,927       | 792              | Sleaford .....          | 3,729           | 747               |
| Retford, East .....                      | M. 2,943       | 587              | Sotam .....             | 2,756           | 610               |
| Rhayader .....                           | P. 1,007       | 216              | Southampton .....       | M. & P. 35,305  | 5,749             |
| Rhuddlan .....                           | P. 1,472       | 313              | Southmolton .....       | M. 4,482        | 929               |
| Richmond (Surrey) ..                     | 9,065          | 1,534            | South Petherton .....   | 2,165           | 439               |
| Richmond (York) .....                    | M. 4,106       | 813              | Southport .....         | 4,765           | 878               |
| Ripon .....                              | P. 4,969       | 1,032            | South Shields .....     | M. & P. 28,974  | 3,439             |
| Rochdale .....                           | M. & P. 6,080  | 1,315            | Southwark .....         | P. 172,863      | 23,751            |
| Rochester .....                          | P. 29,195      | 5,829            | Southwell .....         | 3,516           | 724               |
| Romford .....                            | M. & P. 14,938 | 2,549            | Southwold .....         | M. 2,109        | 501               |
| Romsey .....                             | 3,791          | 767              | Sowerby Bridge .....    | 4,365           | 867               |
| Ross .....                               | M. 2,080       | 434              | Spalding .....          | 7,627           | 1,503             |
| Rotherham .....                          | 2,674          | 517              | Stafford .....          | M. & P. 11,829  | 1,977             |
| Rugby .....                              | 6,325          | 1,269            | Stamnes .....           | 2,430           | 469               |
| Rugeley .....                            | 6,317          | 1,103            | Stalybridge .....       | 20,760          | 3,670             |
| Runcorn .....                            | 3,054          | 569              | Stamford .....          | M. & P. 8,933   | 1,616             |
| Ruthin .....                             | 8,049          | 1,591            | Stockport .....         | M. & P. 53,835  | 10,568            |
| Rye .....                                | M. & P. 3,373  | 768              | Stockton .....          | M. 1,867        | 342               |
| Rye .....                                | 7,147          | 1,265            | Stockton .....          | Town 9,808      | 1,907             |
| Saffron Waldon .....                     | M. 4,071       | 726              | Stoke-upon-Trent ..     | P. 84,027       | 15,562            |
| St. Albans .....                         | P. 8,541       | 1,557            | Stone .....             | 3,443           | 666               |
| St. Albans .....                         | M. 5,911       | 1,173            | Stourbridge .....       | 7,847           | 1,523             |
|  |                |                  | Stowmarket .....        | 3,161           | 657               |
|  |                |                  | Stratford .....         | 10,586          | 1,817             |
|  |                |                  | Stratford-on-Avon ..    | M. 3,372        | 694               |
|  |                |                  | Stroud .....            | P. 36,535       | 8,182             |

\* St. Albans, by its disfranchisement since the Census was taken, has become a Municipal Borough only.

*Appendix.*

TABLE XIX.—*Continued.*

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns in England and Wales in 1851.*

| City, Borough, or Town. | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. | City, Borough, or Town.     | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Sudbury .....           | M. 6,013       | 1,280             | Warcham .....               | P. 7,218       | 1,351             |
| Sunderland .....        | M. 63,897      | 7,975             | Warminster .....            |                | 872               |
|                         | P. 67,391      | 8,519             |                             | M. 22,894      | 4,285             |
| Swaffham .....          |                | 761               | Warrington .....            | P. 23,363      | 4,389             |
| Swanage .....           |                | 485               | Warwick .....               | M. & P. 10,973 | 2,229             |
| Swansea .....           | M. & P. 31,461 | 6,001             | Watford .....               |                | 790               |
| Swansea Dist. of Boros. | P. 45,123      | 8,491             | Wednesbury .....            |                | 2,189             |
| Tadcaster .....         |                | 592               | Wellingborough .....        |                | 1,055             |
| Tanworth .....          | M. 4,059       | 826               | Wellington (Salop) .....    |                | 946               |
|                         | P. 8,655       | 1,760             | Wellington (Somerset) ..... |                | 766               |
| Taunton .....           | P. 14,176      | 2,615             | Wells .....                 | M. & P. 1,736  | 906               |
| Tavistock .....         | P. 8,086       | 1,009             | Wells-next-the-Sea .....    |                | 836               |
| Teignmouth .....        |                | 990               |                             | M. 6,561       | 1,376             |
| Tenby .....             | M. & P. 2,982  | 499               | Welsphool .....             | P. 4,434       | 935               |
| Tenterden .....         | M. 3,901       | 708               | Wenlock .....               | M. 18,728      | 3,810             |
| Tetbury .....           |                | 539               |                             | P. 20,588      | 4,165             |
| Tewkesbury .....        | M. & P. 5,878  | 1,271             | Westbury .....              | P. 7,029       | 1,535             |
| Thame .....             |                | 511               | Westminster .....           | P. 241,611     | 24,755            |
| Thetford .....          | M. & P. 4,075  | 844               | Weymouth and Mel-           |                |                   |
| Thirsk .....            | P. 5,319       | 1,151             | combe Regis .....           | M. & P. 9,458  | 1,722             |
| Thorne .....            |                | 664               | Whitby .....                | P. 10,989      | 2,239             |
| Tiverton .....          | M. & P. 11,111 | 2,181             | Whitechurch .....           |                | 772               |
| Todmorden .....         |                | 920               | Whitehaven .....            | P. 18,916      | 3,627             |
| Topsham .....           |                | 563               | Whit-table .....            |                | 611               |
| Torquay .....           |                | 1,097             | Whittlesey .....            |                | 1,239             |
| Torrington .....        | M. 5,308       | 666               | Wigan .....                 | M. & P. 31,941 | 5,686             |
| Totnes .....            | M. & P. 4,419  | 728               | Wigton .....                |                | 957               |
| Towcester .....         |                | 547               | Wilton .....                | P. 8,607       | 1,721             |
| Tower Hamlets .....     | P. 539,111     | 75,710            | Wimborne .....              |                | 391               |
| Tramere .....           |                | 1,187             | Winchcomb .....             |                | 429               |
| Tredegar .....          |                | 1,195             | Winchester .....            | M. & P. 13,704 | 2,077             |
| Tring .....             |                | 610               | Windsor .....               | M. & P. 9,596  | 1,417             |
| Trowbridge .....        |                | 2,080             | Wirksworth .....            |                | 637               |
| Truro .....             | M. & P. 10,733 | 2,191             | Wisbeach .....              | M. 10,594      | 2,141             |
| Tunbridge .....         |                | 827               | Wiston .....                | P. 774         | 142               |
| Tunbridge Wells .....   |                | 1,868             | Witney .....                |                | 630               |
| Tydesley .....          |                | 658               | Wokingham .....             |                | 469               |
| Tynemouth .....         | M. & P. 29,170 | 4,295             | Wolverhampton .....         | M. 49,985      | 9,181             |
| Ulverstone .....        |                | 1,249             |                             | P. 119,748     | 22,281            |
| Uppingham .....         |                | 405               | Woodbridge .....            |                | 1,147             |
| Upwell .....            |                | 490               | Woodstock .....             | P. 7,983       | 1,623             |
| Usk .....               | P. 1,479       | 309               | Worcester .....             | M. & P. 27,528 | 5,695             |
| Uttoxeter .....         |                | 730               | Workington .....            |                | 1,360             |
| Uxbridge .....          |                | 627               | Worksop .....               |                | 1,322             |
| Ventnor .....           |                | 435               | Worthing .....              |                | 964               |
|                         | M. 22,065      | 4,391             | Wrexham .....               | P. 6,714       | 1,262             |
| Wakefield .....         | P. 22,057      | 4,390             |                             | M. 3,588       | 690               |
|                         | M. 2,819       | 522               | Wycombe, Chipping .....     | P. 7,179       | 1,441             |
| Wallingford .....       | P. 8,064       | 1,635             | Wymondham .....             |                | 685               |
| Walsall .....           | M. & P. 25,680 | 4,921             | Yarmouth .....              | M. & P. 30,879 | 6,886             |
| Waltham Abbey .....     |                | 461               | Yeovil .....                |                | 1,055             |
| Wantage .....           |                | 625               | York .....                  | M. 36,303      | 7,077             |
| Ware .....              |                | 993               |                             | P. 40,359      | 7,778             |

TABLE XX.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

NOTE.—The letters denote—M. Municipal limits; P. Parliamentary limits; and M. & P. Municipal and Parliamentary limits the same.

| City, Burgh, or Town.       | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. | City, Burgh, or Town.            | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Aberdeen.....               | M. 53,808      | 3,889             | Dalkeith.....                    | 5,086          | 462               |
| .....                       | P. 71,973      | 5,839             | Dalry.....                       | 2,706          | 240               |
| Airdrie.....                | M. & P. 14,435 | 1,239             | Denny.....                       | 2,446          | 261               |
| Alexandria.....             | 3,781          | 306               | Dingwall.....                    | M. & P. 1,990  | 314               |
| Alloa.....                  | 6,676          | 618               | Dornoch.....                     | M. & P. 599    | 109               |
| Alva.....                   | 3,058          | 330               | Dumbarton.....                   | M. 4,590       | 274               |
| Annan.....                  | M. 4,570       | 829               | .....                            | P. 5,445       | 313               |
| .....                       | P. 3,426       | 611               | Dumfries.....                    | M. 11,107      | 1,373             |
| Anstruther Easter.....      | M. & P. 1,161  | 194               | .....                            | P. 13,166      | 1,582             |
| Anstruther Wester.....      | M. & P. 365    | 53                | Dumfries District of Burghs..... | P. 22,752      | 3,151             |
| Arbroath.....               | M. 8,302       | 855               | Dunbar.....                      | M. 2,965       | 394               |
| .....                       | P. 16,986      | 1,734             | .....                            | P. 3,038       | 405               |
| Ardrossan.....              | 2,071          | 170               | Dundee.....                      | M. 61,449      | 3,548             |
| Auchterarder.....           | 2,520          | 325               | .....                            | P. 78,931      | 5,040             |
| Auchtermuchty.....          | M. 2,673       | 561               | Dunfermline.....                 | M. 8,577       | 883               |
| Ayr.....                    | M. 9,110       | 1,010             | .....                            | P. 13,836      | 1,487             |
| .....                       | P. 17,624      | 1,855             | Dunoon.....                      | 2,229          | 345               |
| Ayr District of Burghs..... | M. 31,814      | 3,569             | Dunse.....                       | 2,567          | 392               |
| Banff.....                  | M. 3,557       | 615               | Duntocher.....                   | 2,446          | 183               |
| .....                       | P. 6,000       | 1,073             | Dysart.....                      | M. 1,610       | 198               |
| Bannockburn.....            | 2,627          | 315               | .....                            | P. 8,041       | 1,064             |
| Barhead.....                | 6,069          | 348               | Earlsferry.....                  | M. 436         | 89                |
| Bathgate.....               | 3,341          | 354               | Edinburgh.....                   | M. 66,734      | 2,789             |
| Beith.....                  | 4,012          | 326               | .....                            | P. 160,302     | 7,786             |
| Bervie or Inverbervie.....  | M. 878         | 159               | Elgin.....                       | M. 5,383       | 926               |
| .....                       | P. 934         | 171               | .....                            | P. 6,337       | 1,091             |
| Blairgowrie.....            | 2,914          | 387               | Elgin District of Burghs.....    | P. 21,072      | 3,837             |
| Bonhill.....                | 2,327          | 166               | Falkirk.....                     | M. & P. 8,752  | 949               |
| Borrowstownness.....        | M. 2,615       | 171               | .....                            | P. 42,038      | 4,104             |
| Brechin.....                | M. 4,515       | 520               | Falkirk District of Burghs.....  | M. 1,330       | 231               |
| Broughtyferry.....          | P. 6,637       | 758               | Falkland.....                    | 2,651          | 331               |
| Buckie.....                 | 2,772          | 460               | Ferryport-on-Craig.....          | M. & P. 9,311  | 1,023             |
| Burntisland.....            | M. 2,789       | 532               | Forfar.....                      | M. 3,339       | 690               |
| .....                       | P. 2,329       | 242               | Forres.....                      | P. 3,468       | 718               |
| Calderbank.....             | M. & P. 2,721  | 293               | Fortrose.....                    | M. & P. 1,148  | 228               |
| Campbeltown.....            | 2,872          | 206               | Fraserburgh.....                 | 3,093          | 395               |
| Carlisle.....               | M. & P. 6,880  | 653               | Galashiels.....                  | 5,918          | 562               |
| Carluke.....                | 2,845          | 355               | Galloway, New.....               | M. & P. 447    | 88                |
| Coatbridge.....             | 8,561          | 955               | Galston.....                     | 2,538          | 253               |
| Coldstream.....             | 2,238          | 281               | Girvan.....                      | M. 7,319       | 982               |
| Coupar-Angus.....           | M. & P. 2,004  | 368               | Glasgow.....                     | M. 148,116     | 5,091             |
| Crail.....                  | M. & P. 1,247  | 259               | .....                            | P. 329,097     | 11,965            |
| Crieff.....                 | 3,824          | 539               | Govan.....                       | M. & P. 3,131  | 296               |
| Cromarty.....               | M. & P. 1,988  | 327               | Greenock.....                    | M. & P. 36,689 | 1,714             |
| Cullen.....                 | M. 3,165       | 642               | Haddington.....                  | M. 2,887       | 353               |
| .....                       | P. 1,697       | 356               | .....                            | P. 3,883       | 473               |
| Culross.....                | M. & P. 605    | 110               |                                  |                |                   |
| Cunnock, Old.....           | 2,395          | 360               |                                  |                |                   |
| Cupar.....                  | M. 4,003       | 526               |                                  |                |                   |
| .....                       | P. 5,686       | 761               |                                  |                |                   |



TABLE XX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

| City, Burgh, or Town.               | Population.   | Inhabited Houses. | City, Burgh, or Town                 | Population.    | Inhabited Houses. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Haddington District of Burghs ..... | P. 12,504     | 1,607             | Leith .....                          | M. & P. 30,919 | 2,084             |
| Hamilton .....                      | M. & P. 9,630 | 967               | Leith District of Burghs .....       | P. 41,508      | 3,555             |
| Hawick .....                        | 6,683         | 456               | Lennoxtown .....                     | 3,108          | 229               |
| Helensburgh .....                   | 2,841         | 362               | Lerwick .....                        | 2,904          | 331               |
| Huntly .....                        | 3,131         | 564               | Leyen .....                          | 2,083          | 338               |
| Inverary .....                      | M. 1,164      | 113               | Linlithgow .....                     | M. 4,071       | 326               |
| .....                               | P. 1,061      | 91                | .....                                | P. 4,213       | 348               |
| Inverbervie .....                   | M. 878        | 159               | Lochmaben .....                      | M. 1,498       | 288               |
| .....                               | P. 934        | 171               | .....                                | P. 1,092       | 222               |
| Inverkeithing .....                 | M. 1,497      | 206               | Lochwinnoch .....                    | 2,271          | 213               |
| .....                               | P. 1,852      | 210               | Maybole .....                        | 3,862          | 394               |
| Inverness .....                     | M. 9,969      | 1,255             | Montrose .....                       | M. 11,328      | 1,336             |
| .....                               | P. 12,793     | 1,701             | .....                                | P. 15,238      | 1,473             |
| Inverness District of Burghs .....  | P. 20,386     | 3,212             | Montrose District of Burghs .....    | P. 49,106      | 5,159             |
| Inverury .....                      | M. 2,084      | 316               | Musselburgh .....                    | M. & P. 7,092  | 890               |
| .....                               | P. 2,264      | 310               | Nairn .....                          | M. 3,401       | 646               |
| Irvine .....                        | M. 4,790      | 533               | .....                                | P. 2,977       | 562               |
| .....                               | P. 7,534      | 811               | Neilston .....                       | 2,075          | 118               |
| Jedburgh .....                      | M. 2,918      | 311               | Newburgh* .....                      | M. 2,638       | 292               |
| .....                               | P. 3,615      | 402               | New Galloway .....                   | M. & P. 117    | 88                |
| Johnstone .....                     | 5,872         | 311               | Newmilns .....                       | 2,211          | 220               |
| Keith .....                         | 2,101         | 416               | Newton Stewart .....                 | 2,599          | 411               |
| Kelso .....                         | 4,783         | 491               | North Berwick .....                  | M. 498         | 72                |
| Kilbarchan .....                    | 2,467         | 220               | .....                                | P. 863         | 133               |
| Kilbrnie .....                      | 3,399         | 186               | Oban .....                           | M. & P. 1,742  | 156               |
| Kilmarnock .....                    | M. 19,201     | 1,371             | Old Cumnock .....                    | 2,395          | 360               |
| .....                               | P. 21,443     | 1,652             | Paisley .....                        | M. 31,752      | 1,662             |
| Kilmarnock District of Burghs ..... | P. 43,365     | 2,263             | .....                                | P. 47,952      | 2,647             |
| Kilrenny .....                      | M. & P. 1,862 | 251               | Peebles .....                        | M. 1,982       | 310               |
| Kilsyth .....                       | 3,919         | 422               | Perth .....                          | M. 14,681      | 1,170             |
| Kilwinning .....                    | 3,265         | 360               | .....                                | P. 23,835      | 1,991             |
| Kincaidine .....                    | 2,697         | 513               | Peterhead .....                      | M. 4,819       | 593               |
| Kinghorn .....                      | M. 1,377      | 158               | .....                                | P. 7,298       | 886               |
| .....                               | P. 1,568      | 174               | Pittenweem .....                     | M. & P. 1,450  | 264               |
| Kinross .....                       | 2,590         | 389               | Pollockshawas .....                  | 6,086          | 387               |
| Kintore .....                       | M. & P. 476   | 91                | Port Glasgow .....                   | M. & P. 6,986  | 418               |
| Kirkcaldy .....                     | M. 5,093      | 422               | Portobello .....                     | M. & P. 3,497  | 581               |
| .....                               | P. 10,475     | 891               | Portsoy .....                        | 2,062          | 431               |
| Kirkcaldy District of Burghs .....  | P. 22,808     | 2,425             | Queensferry .....                    | M. 720         | 87                |
| Kirkcudbright .....                 | M. 2,778      | 414               | .....                                | P. 1,195       | 142               |
| .....                               | P. 2,687      | 397               | Renfrew .....                        | M. 2,722       | 295               |
| Kirkintilloch .....                 | 6,342         | 512               | .....                                | P. 2,977       | 317               |
| Kirkwall .....                      | M. 2,448      | 333               | Renton .....                         | 2,398          | 218               |
| .....                               | P. 3,451      | 457               | Ruthesay .....                       | M. 7,101       | 632               |
| Kirriemuir .....                    | 3,518         | 498               | Rutherglen .....                     | M. 6,917       | 605               |
| .....                               | M. 5,304      | 651               | .....                                | P. 6,514       | 563               |
| Lanark .....                        | P. 5,008      | 601               | St. Andrews .....                    | M. 4,730       | 599               |
| Largs .....                         | 2,824         | 392               | .....                                | P. 5,107       | 675               |
| Lauder .....                        | M. & P. 1,105 | 194               | St. Andrews District of Burghs ..... | P. 16,878      | 2,457             |
|                                     |               |                   | Saltcoats .....                      | 4,338          | 537               |

TABLE XX.—Continued.

*Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in the Cities, Burghs, and Principal Towns in Scotland in 1851.*

| City, Burgh, or Town.             | Population. |        | Inhabited Houses. | City, Burgh, or Town.            | Population. |        | Inhabited Houses. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Sanguhar .....                    | M.          | 1,881  | 282               | Tain .....                       | M.          | 2,588  | 450               |
|                                   | P.          | 2,381  | 359               |                                  | P.          | 2,019  | 319               |
| Selkirk .....                     | M.          | 3,311  | 380               | Thurso .....                     |             | 2,908  | 417               |
| Stevenston .....                  |             | 2,095  | 272               | Tillicoultry .....               |             | 3,217  | 268               |
| Stewarton .....                   |             | 3,161  | 313               | Tranent .....                    |             | 2,096  | 365               |
|                                   | M.          | 9,361  | 767               | Troon .....                      |             | 2,401  | 200               |
| Stirling .....                    | P.          | 12,837 | 1,270             | Whithorn .....                   | M. & P.     | 1,652  | 291               |
| Stirling District of Burghs ..... | P.          | 30,325 | 3,249             | Wick .....                       | M.          | 1,514  | 171               |
| Stonehaven .....                  |             | 3,210  | 481               |                                  | P.          | 6,722  | 885               |
| Stonehouse .....                  |             | 2,086  | 311               | Wick District of Burghs .....    | P.          | 16,799 | 2,441             |
| Stornoway .....                   |             | 2,391  | 291               |                                  | M.          | 2,232  | 339               |
|                                   | M.          | 3,877  | 523               | Wigtown .....                    | P.          | 2,121  | 323               |
| Stranraer .....                   | P.          | 5,738  | 793               | Wigtown District of Burghs ..... | P.          | 9,958  | 1,195             |
| Strathaven .....                  |             | 4,274  | 418               | Wishawton .....                  |             | 3,373  | 363               |
| Stromness .....                   |             | 2,055  | 379               |                                  |             |        |                   |

TABLE XXI.

*Number of each class of Public Institution in England and Wales, Scotland, and the Islands in the British Seas, and the Number of Persons inhabiting them, in 1851.*

| ENGLAND AND WALES.           |         |                          |          |         |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|----------|---------|
| Class of Institution.        | Number. | Persons Inhabiting them. |          |         |
|                              |         | Males.                   | Females. | Total.  |
| Barracks .....               | 152     | 40,829                   | 7,738    | 48,567  |
| Workhouses .....             | 716     | 63,303                   | 62,127   | 125,430 |
| Prisons .....                | 162     | 21,961                   | 4,762    | 26,726  |
| Lunatic Asylums .....        | 127     | 8,351                    | 9,787    | 18,141  |
| Hospitals .....              | 91      | 5,147                    | 4,906    | 10,053  |
| Asylums .....                | 507     | 21,814                   | 17,275   | 42,089  |
| SCOTLAND.                    |         |                          |          |         |
| Barracks .....               | 18      | 2,858                    | 892      | 3,750   |
| Workhouses .....             | 26      | 2,029                    | 3,203    | 5,232   |
| Prisons .....                | 92      | 2,511                    | 1,573    | 4,114   |
| Lunatic Asylums .....        | 22      | 1,399                    | 1,161    | 2,863   |
| Hospitals .....              | 24      | 716                      | 818      | 1,591   |
| Asylums .....                | 66      | 2,369                    | 2,273    | 4,612   |
| ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. |         |                          |          |         |
| Barracks .....               | 4       | 1,146                    | 470      | 1,616   |
| Workhouses .....             | 4       | 454                      | 466      | 920     |
| Prisons .....                | 3       | 88                       | 31       | 119     |

TABLE XXII.

*Births, Deaths, and the Excess of Births over Deaths, in England and Wales, for the Twelve Years from 1841 to 1852, inclusive.*

| Years.    | Births. |          |         | Deaths. |          |         | Excess of Births over Deaths. |
|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-------------------------------|
|           | Males.  | Females. | Total.  | Males.  | Females. | Total.  |                               |
| 1841..... | 262,714 | 249,444  | 512,158 | 174,198 | 169,619  | 343,817 | 168,311                       |
| 1842..... | 265,204 | 252,535  | 517,739 | 176,594 | 172,925  | 349,519 | 168,220                       |
| 1843..... | 270,577 | 256,748  | 527,325 | 175,721 | 170,724  | 346,445 | 180,880                       |
| 1844..... | 277,436 | 263,327  | 540,763 | 181,126 | 175,807  | 356,933 | 183,830                       |
| 1845..... | 278,418 | 265,103  | 543,521 | 177,529 | 171,837  | 349,366 | 191,155                       |
| 1846..... | 293,146 | 279,479  | 572,625 | 198,325 | 191,990  | 390,315 | 182,310                       |
| 1847..... | 275,658 | 261,307  | 536,965 | 214,375 | 208,929  | 423,301 | 116,661                       |
| 1848..... | 288,346 | 271,713  | 560,059 | 202,949 | 196,851  | 399,833 | 163,226                       |
| 1849..... | 295,158 | 283,001  | 578,159 | 221,801 | 219,052  | 440,853 | 137,306                       |
| 1850..... | 302,831 | 290,588  | 593,422 | 186,459 | 182,527  | 368,986 | 224,436                       |
| 1851..... | ..      | ..       | 615,865 | ..      | ..       | 395,174 | 220,691                       |
| 1852..... | ..      | ..       | 621,171 | ..      | ..       | 407,938 | 216,233                       |

TABLE XXIII.

*Emigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each Year from 1843 to 1852, inclusive, and the destination of the Emigrants.*

## Destination of Emigrants.

| Years.    | British North America. | United States. | Australia and New Zealand. | All other Places. | Total.  |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1843..... | 23,518                 | 28,335         | 3,178                      | 1,881             | 57,212  |
| 1844..... | 22,924                 | 43,660         | 2,229                      | 1,873             | 70,686  |
| 1845..... | 31,803                 | 58,538         | 830                        | 2,330             | 93,501  |
| 1846..... | 43,439                 | 82,239         | 2,347                      | 1,826             | 129,851 |
| 1847..... | 109,680                | 142,151        | 4,919                      | 1,487             | 258,270 |
| 1848..... | 31,065                 | 188,233        | 23,904                     | 4,887             | 248,089 |
| 1849..... | 41,367                 | 219,450        | 32,191                     | 6,490             | 299,498 |
| 1850..... | 32,961                 | 223,078        | 16,037                     | 8,773             | 280,849 |
| 1851..... | 42,605                 | 267,357        | 21,532                     | 4,472             | 335,966 |
| 1852..... | 32,876                 | 244,261        | 87,881                     | 3,749             | 368,764 |

It would appear by the foregoing table that the number of emigrants sailing from the United Kingdom in 1852 amounted, on an average, to upwards of a *thousand a day*.

Since the earlier editions of this pamphlet went to press, the author has ascertained that the amount voted by Parliament for taking the census of the United Kingdom was £170,000.

FROM THE  
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT  
OF THE  
**TOWN OF CALCUTTA,**  
TO THE MOST NOBLE  
THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE, K. T  
Governor of Bengal.

*Dated Calcutta the 1st January, 1854.*

MY LORD MARQUIS,

We have the honor of submitting herewith for your Lordship's information our Report of the Municipal and Conservancy operations in the Town of Calcutta for the year 1853, or from the 1st February to 31st December last.

2.—Our last Report was drawn up for the twelve months from the 1st February, 1852 to the 31st January, 1853, that it might coincide with the quarters of the Assessment, which are fixed by Section 38, Act X. of 1852; but, considering it advisable to have our reports made out for the Calendar year, we have now adopted that plan, and closed our accounts and other books on the 31st December, 1853. In order, however, that a fair comparison may be instituted between this and *succeeding* years, we have included the assets for the month of January, 1853, which appeared in the last Report.

## ASSESSMENT.

3.—We are happy to state that the Assessment of the House Tax has somewhat increased during the year. The total demand for the Eleven Months amounted to Rupees 3,23,197-9-12. The amount of remissions for Vacancy of Houses has rather decreased, being for the same period, Rupees 12,818-11-6, there was thus a net balance of Rupees 3,10,618-11-6 to be collected.

Amount of Assessment and Remission for Vacancy for the whole year 1853.

| Gross amount.                    |         |       | Remission for vacancy. |       |  | Amount of Bills delivered to Collector. |       |  |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|-------|--|---|-------|--|
|                                  | Rs.     | A. G. |                        |       |  |   |       |  |
| One month, January 1853, of the  |         |       |                        |       |  |   |       |  |
| 4th Quarter, .....               | 29,242  | 8 5   | 1,122                  | 13 13 |  | 28,119                                  | 10 12 |  |
| 5th Quarter, .....               | 88,181  | 12 9  | 3,391                  | 2 8   |  | 84,790                                  | 10 .. |  |
| 6th Quarter, .....               | 88,217  | 1 16  | 4,013                  | 4 6   |  | 84,203                                  | 13 10 |  |
| 7th Quarter, .....               | 88,259  | 3 13  | 3,478                  | 12 8  |  | 84,780                                  | 7 5   |  |
| 2 months, November and December, |         |       |                        |       |  |   |       |  |
| of the 8th Quarter,.....         | 58,875  | 2 0   | 1,965                  | 11 4  |  | 56,909                                  | 6 16  |  |
| Total,...                        | 352,775 | 12 3  | 13,971                 | 11 19 |  | 338,804                                 | 0 3   |  |

4.—It is not practicable to institute a comparison of the Assessment between the years 1852 and 1853, because the first month of the former year was assessed under the statute at 5 per cent, and the remainder of the year under Act X. of 1852 at 6½ per cent. The Remissions for Vacancy in that month were also on a different scale from those of the remaining eleven months. By the new arrangement above alluded to we shall be able to give full comparative statements in future.

### COLLECTION OF HOUSE TAX.

5.—The Collection of the House Tax during the past year has been carried on with great regularity, and much to our satisfaction. If the two months, for which the Bills had not been issued when this account closed, be excluded, we have never had so small an Outstanding Balance.

6.—The net Amount of Assessment to be collected, and the sum realized in the twelve months was as follows:—

|   | Account of<br>Bills delivered<br>to Collec-<br>tor. |    |    | Amount Col-<br>lected. |    |    | Remission<br>and Cancel-<br>ment by sit-<br>ting Commis-<br>sioner. |       | Balance<br>December<br>31st, 1853. |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|------------------------|----|----|---|-------|------------------------------------|----|----|
| One month Jan. 1853, of the               |   |    |    |                        |    |    |   |       |                                    |    |    |
| 4th Quarter, .....                        | 28,119  | 10 | 12 | 28,075                 | 15 | 7  | 39  | 6 19  | 4                                  | 4  | 6  |
| 5th Quarter, .....                        | 84,790  | 10 | .. | 84,711                 | 10 | 9  | 29  | 12 16 | 49                                 | 2  | 16 |
| 6th Quarter, .....                        | 84,203  | 13 | 10 | 83,507                 | 12 | 19 | ..  | 9 ..  | 695                                | 7  | 11 |
| 7th Quarter, .....                        | 81,780  | 7  | 5  | 51,505                 | 6  | 13 | ..  | ..    | 33,275                             | .. | 12 |
| 2 months, November and<br>December of the |   |    |    |                        |    |    |   |       |                                    |    |    |
| 8th Quarter, .....                        | 56,909  |    |    |                        |    |    |   |       |                                    |    |    |
|   |   |    | *  |                        |    |    |   |       |                                    |    |    |
|   | 338,801   | 0  | 3  | 217,800                | 13 | 8  | 69  | 12 15 | 31,023                             | 15 | 5  |

### OUTSTANDING BALANCES.

7.—Of the Outstanding Balance of House Tax under the statute, quoted in page 3 of our last Report, viz. Rupees 624-2-2 (to which should be added the sum of Rs. 8-10-7 overpaid by the Collector, making an aggregate of Rs. 632-12-9) Rs. 284-1-12 have been collected; the remainder Rs. 348-10-17 has been cancelled and struck off as irrecoverable.

8.—Of the balance under Act X. of 1852 quoted in the same page, amounting to Rs. 28,111-9-15, the sum of Rs. 28,345-0-4

\* These Bills are not due till the 1st February, 1854.

has been collected; Rs. 83-9-13 have been cancelled as irrecoverable, and there remain only Rs. 12-13-18, which we hope to realize.

9.—The amount of Outstanding Balance in the 7th Quarter shewn under the Head of collection appears large, but it is to be remarked, that only two months have elapsed since these Bills became due, and that they are now under collection. The whole of the Bills for the quarter were not delivered to the Collector till the 28th of November, and we anticipate no larger balance for this quarter than for either of the preceding ones.

10.—The Assessment for the two months November and December, 1853, will not be due till the 1st of February, and the Bills have not yet been given for collection.

11.—The Outstanding Balance of the Carriage and Horse Tax, amounted in our last Report to Rs. 1,666-2-6, of which we have been obliged to write off Rs. 456-0-6 as irrecoverable; we have realized Rs. 166-8-0 and the remainder Rs. 1,043-10-0 is in course of payment by one of our Inspectors; this will finally close these very intricate accounts.

### RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

12.—The particulars under these heads are detailed in Appendix No. 1, which contains them for the whole year 1853, but as those of January, 1853, were included in the Appendix No. 1 of the 9th Report, their totals are given separate at the foot of the Account.

13.—The Contingent receipts of 1853, Appendix No. 1, far exceeding those of the preceding year, and the Disbursements, which have been correspondingly large, will be referred to under their respective Heads. The balance in hand is also greater than at the close of our last Report.

14.—On the 27th of April, 1853, we invested in ~~Government~~ Promissory Notes of the Government 1 per cent. Loan of 1842-43 the sum of Rupees 61,000-0-0, and there is a balance in the Bank of 29,452-1-2, making a total balance Rupees 90,452-1-2.

On the 31st December of the preceding year 1852, the amount in hand was only Rupees 75,102-8-6.

15.—We think that a few remarks may not be out of place here on a point that seems to be generally misunderstood by the public. We allude to the impression that a very unreasonable proportion of the Collection is expended on Establishments. That a large Establishment is maintained is not to be denied, but the inference too commonly drawn from that fact, viz. that the Establishment is too large or too largely paid, can be shewn, as we imagine, to be altogether erroneous. The simple fact is, that the daily routine of the Conservancy Department consisting of Road and Drain-cleansing and Partial Repairs, requires an extensive fixed Establishment. The general supposition seems to be that this Establishment has no duty but that of a general supervision of works, and for that it would indeed be needlessly large; but we believe that, if the work to be done, indeed we may fairly say that, if the work *actually done* be duly considered, the Establishment maintained will be found as moderate as possible. The work of cleansing this great Town is performed exclusively by manual labour and Bullock Carts.

16.—The number of Drain and Road coolies employed is 674. These are superintended by 6 Overseers, 6 Sircars and 14 Peons.

17.—The number of Bullock Carts is 249, and of Bullocks 376. The number of Drivers attached is 249. In addition to which we have a daily average of 144 Bullocks and Drivers supplied by *contract*.

18.—In the repair of Carts, &c. we have altogether 26 Workmen. For the superintendence of these large Establishments in the 2 Gowkhanas we have only 2 Overseers.

19.—The whole of the expenditure on the Establishments shewn in Appendix No. 2, viz.

|                             |     |          |    |   |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------|----|---|
| Road Department, .....      | Rs. | 9,835    | 13 | 2 |
| Cleansing Department, ..... |     | 92,771   | 7  | 5 |
| Total, ..                   |     | 1,02,607 | 4  | 7 |

may be considered synonymous with labour performed.



20.—What may reasonably be called the Establishment is thus reduced to

#### SURVEYOR'S ESTABLISHMENT.

|                                       |     |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Surveyor, .....                       | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Writers, Draftsman and Peon, &c. .... | 201 | 0 | 0 |

The Collector is allowed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the total sum of his collections, which commission in 1853 amounted to Rupees 12,313-1-9, out of which he has to pay the whole of his Establishment and for the checking of his accounts and keeping the accounts in general are entertained

|                     |            |          |          |
|---------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| 1 Accountant, ..... | 200        | 0        | 0        |
| 3 Writers, .....    | 76         | 0        | 0        |
| Total,...           | <u>276</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

|                               |     |   |   |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Examiners and Bailiffs, ..... | 240 | 0 | 0 |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|---|

The Assessment Department, with which, being under the Justices, the Commissioners have no concern, viz.

|                                      |            |          |          |
|--------------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|
| One Assessor, .....                  | 500        | 0        | 0        |
| Two Writers, .....                   | 46         | 0        | 0        |
| One Justice's Clerk, .....           | 200        | 0        | 0        |
| One Writer, Peon and Duffree, ... .. | 37         | 8        | 0        |
| Total, ..                            | <u>783</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>0</u> |

And the Superior Establishment which consists of

|                          |       |              |          |          |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 4 Commissioners, .....   | @ 250 | 1,000        | 0        | 0        |
| 1 Secretary, .....       |       | 600          | 0        | 0        |
| Writers, Peons, &c. .... |       | 98           | 0        | 0        |
| Total,...                |       | <u>1,698</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |

21.—THE EXECUTIVE DUTIES performed have been as usual, viz. :

Road making and repairing, Widening and improving Streets and Ghats, Draining, Scavenging, Lighting, and Watering, all of which demand separate remark.

## ROADS.

22.—The maintenance of the several Streets and Roads of the Town in as good a state as possible for traffic has had our best attention, and it will be found that we have expended a much larger sum during the year on this account, than during the previous twelve months. In laying down new Stone and Khoa we have carefully kept in view the convenience of the Public, and have levelled and rolled new materials with all possible expedition.

23.—New Layers of Stone, Shingle and Khoa have been put on Roads to the extent of 1½ miles 3 fur. 8 pols. 5 yds. ; those of Stone and Shingle averaging 3½ feet wide ; those of Khoa 20 feet 6 inches. The partial repairs during the year, at an average width of 20 feet, amount to 12 miles 7 fur. 3 poles. The particulars of these accounts and the names of the Streets repaired will be found in Appendices No. 3 and No. 4. On comparison with the work done during the previous year, it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in 1853, and the expenditure also has of course been greater. In the twelve months of the previous year, the amount paid on this head was Rupees 70,952-2-4, and in 1853 it rose to Rupees 96,744-10-7.

24.—Stone Roads are so much more durable than those made of Khoa, that on this ground it seems desirable to extend the use of Stone. But the supply imported is so far from sufficient that only two Streets, Suddur and Loudon, hitherto laid with Khoa, have during the past year been added to the list of those Metalled with Stone. There are, however, some points in which Khoa metalling is much superior to stone ; in the hot weather the dust is more easily laid : in the rains a Khoa Road is washed clean, whilst stone becomes lamentably muddy, and at all times the passage of carriages is far less noisy and rough over Khoa than over stone.

25.—In our 8th Half yearly Report pages 4 and 5, we remarked on the inexpediency of putting what is called binding cement on Metal Roads, and quoted several of the best authorities on the

subject in support of this opinion, which our subsequent experience has not given us any reason to retract, for we have invariably found that the roads on which the cement was most speedily laid, have been the first to get bad and require renewal.

26.—A general improvement in the state of the Roads has, we think, been apparent, and the money laid out for this object, although forming a very large proportion of our assets, may be said to have been well spent. The expenses attendant on Road-making in this Town are confessedly very heavy, and our constant endeavours are directed to keep the charges as low as possible.

### **DRAINAGE.**

27.—The Drains continue to be a source of great anxiety to us, and every expedient within our limited means is used to improve those which most urgently demand alteration. Several drains have been arched over, Retaining walls and Bridges built, Tunnels repaired, and new surface Drains constructed during the year to the extent of Rupees 19,168-13-1, as shewn in the statement marked in Appendix No. 5. But the general Drainage of the Town is the same as it has ever been, and we fear must remain so, until a proper scheme be devised for a radical reform, and some special Funds placed in our hands for carrying such a scheme into execution. We beg to refer to pages 7 to 15 of our 8th Half yearly Report on this important subject.

28.—On the 17th December last, the Hon'ble Court's Despatch, cited in the margin,\* was forwarded to us with instructions to try the Plan of carrying off noxious Exhalations, proposed by Mr. Pontifex in the London Times of the 10th January 1853, by means of Tubes fixed against the walls of houses and carried to a sufficient height above. We consequently ordered the construction of a few of the requisite Iron tubes. Some of these have been fixed to houses of which the inhabitants suffer much from unpleasant and noxious effluvia.

\* Despatch in the Judicial Department, under date 15th June, 1853, No. 2, Para. 5.

If success be proved to attend this trial, the application of such tubes can be extended to such localities, as may be adapted for it, where the houses are built immediately in contact with the Drains, as in many streets in the heart of the Town; but this is not generally the case in Calcutta, the majority of houses being built within compounds. The remedy proposed is certainly very easy and within the reach of many of the Inhabitants, who will doubtless be glad to erect Tubes at their own expense, if those, of which we now speak prove effectual for the object in view.

### SCAVENGING.

29.—The business in this Department has been performed in a very satisfactory manner during 1853, and from the enormous sum expended on this branch of the Conservancy amounting to Rupees 1,03,112-0-0 may be gathered, the extent of work there is to be performed in a city like this. In October last we took in hand a thorough revision of the working Establishment of the whole Town, and allotted to each portion of it and to each sphere of labour a fitting proportion of labourers. With the sanction of Government we abolished the situation of Inspector of nuisances, and increased the divisions of the Town from 5 to 6, with an overseer to each, and we have had every reason to be satisfied with this new arrangement, which involved an additional expense of only 15 Rupees.

30.—The two Gowkhaanas, the expenses of which are included in the abovenamed sums are in a greatly improved state. The cattle are far better fed and kept than they used to be, and our new Carts are so superior to the old ones, that more work is done with less wear and tear; but it will still be long before we can afford to dispense entirely with the unwieldy vehicles built before we introduced the present pattern.

### LIGHTING.

31.—The additional thirty Public Lamps mentioned in our last Report, have been brought into use, and have added much to

the convenience of the public. For some months past the private Lamps have been much better attended to than formerly, but they are of necessity very irregularly placed, and therefore not so generally useful as those which are under the regulation of the Conservancy.

32.—Owing to the economy which we are compelled to observe in our expenditure under the several heads, the cost for lighting is not in such proportion to other charges as we could desire. For the period under review the 375 public lights have cost Rupees 16,573-15-3.

33.—There can be no doubt that a well lighted Town is a great blessing, both in a social and moral point of view, but Calcutta has long been lamentably deficient in its public lights; and we trust that, when the arrangements for the introduction of Gas Light, which have been so actively discussed during the past year, are brought into play, the improvement and benefit to the Town will be manifest.

34.—But with what Funds and to what extent the lighting of the Town is to be effected, is a point on which the members of the Board are divided.

Messrs. Elliott and Thuillier proposed the following passage :

“ In almost all other Towns a separate rate is levied for Lighting, and we are of opinion that this subject deserves the attention of the Legislature when the provisions of the Municipal act may be again considered.”

But Baboos Tariney Churn Banerjee and Dinnobundoo Dey objected, thus.

“ I think that a separate rate for lighting would be very burdensome and oppressive, considering that the recent increase of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the House assessment is already severely felt by the house owners upon whom it is levied. On the other hand it is necessary to urge on the particular notice of Government the absolute necessity for an improved system of drainage, without which the Town cannot be properly cleansed, and to solicit his Lordship's orders for placing in our hands some spe-

cial funds for carrying it into execution ; when this important object, so essential to the health and comforts of the community, is secured it would curtail much of the present manual labour in the department of cleansing and thereby cause a considerable decrease of the large annual expenditure which in the year 1853 amounted to upwards of a lac of rupees. The saving thus effected might be usefully applied to other municipal purposes."

" (Signed) T. C. BANERJIE."

" I imagine that when the legislature abolished the wheel-tax and in lieu of it increased the house assessment from 5 to 6½ per cent. it was considered as the highest the people could bear. Any additional tax therefore would doubtless be very burdensome and oppressive."

" (Signed) D. B. DEY."

35.—The steps which have been taken towards the introduction of Gas will be found fully detailed in the correspondence annexed to this report, which we caused to be printed in the daily Journals for the information of the public.

36.—Under the liberal terms of your Lordship's concessions granted to any joint stock company as described in Mr. Secretary  
 No. 277 dated Beadon's letters quoted on the margin, the tender of the Oriental Gas Company has been accepted with certain modifications, and the Calcutta Committee have been solicited to urge on the attention of the Directors in England the necessity of prompt action in commencing and executing the works. We therefore reasonably look forward to a decisive line of operations for the laying down of the pipes and erection of the Gas works before the next cold season ; and we anxiously await the arrival of competent persons from England on the part of the Company for the Superintendence of the same.

#### WATERING.

37.—The cost of the daily watering of the Roads in 1853 amounted to Rupees 11,048-8-0.

38.—Many of the old aqueducts, which were in a very bad state, have been repaired at an expense of Rupees 2,669-14-0.

39.—That newly constructed in Jaun Bazar Street, as mentioned in para. 52, was finished on the 21st December, and has since been in full use.

40.—Appendix No. 5 is a comparative statement of the months during which the streets were watered, the number of superficial feet watered, and the sums disbursed for the same in the years 1852 and 1853.

41.—We are happy to state that some wealthy native gentlemen have commenced a subscription for a new aqueduct from Dhuruntola along the central Road to Bow Bazar, where it is very much needed and will prove of great service. We have offered to pay half the expense of its cost, and are ready to contribute, in like manner, half the sum which may be required for an aqueduct from Bow Bazar to College Square, which will be of great assistance in procuring a proper supply of water to the New Medical College Hospital, and in consideration of which the Government have consented to defray the other moiety.

#### **STEAM ENGINE.**

42.—The steam engine has been at work since the 16th October, and done its duty very satisfactorily. It was in action, for a short time, during 21 hours per diem, but threw up so much water that the aqueducts could not carry it off. The time of working has consequently been limited of late to 18 hours per diem, which is sufficient to keep all the aqueducts supplied day and night, except that in the Northern Circular Road which the water never reaches. In the original construction and level of this aqueduct there is some defect, the nature of which we are endeavouring to trace with a view to remedying it, but fear that nothing short of entire reconstruction will render it useful.

43.—We are very desirous of providing for the wants of the public in the Northern Division of the Town, by erecting a second steam engine on the River Bank in the vicinity of Nim-

tollah, if the wealthier classes of the inhabitants will contribute a fair portion of the expenses, which are estimated at not less than 1,25,000 Rupees, including main lines of aqueducts. We have lately received intimation from the Chief Magistrate that your Lordship has been pleased, at his recommendation, to place at our disposal a sum of above eleven thousand Rupees, at present in the hands of the Government agent, being the balance of an old fund raised for a similar object many years ago. This handsome contribution, for which our best acknowledgments are due, has been specially set aside for the purpose indicated, and will form the nucleus of a Fund which, we trust, will be raised to a sufficient amount by the well directed liberality of the native gentry, who have been specially addressed on the subject.

#### **GIFTS OF LAND, &c. FOR THE PUBLIC BENEFIT.**

44.—It is with great pleasure that we bring to your Lordship's notice the following instances of public spirit, which have been evinced by several individuals during the past year, in giving land and money for the widening and improving streets in the Town ; and we trust that it may be in our power annually to record a longer list of benefactions for similar useful purposes.

45.—H. II. the Nuwab Nazim has given up ground to the North of the Mint, for the purpose of opening out a good Carriage Road.

46.—Baboo Ashootosh Day gave to the Commissioners 2 Pottahs for some ground valued at 100 Rs., and one hundred Rupees in cash for improving and widening the lane bearing his name, also a slip of ground for widening Manicktollah Street, valued at 50 Rs.

47.—Sreemutty Rasmoney Dossee munificently presented the sum of Rs. 2,500 towards constructing the Aqueduct in Jaun Bazar Street ; the following sums were also subscribed for the same purpose, viz.



|                                  |         |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| - By Baboo Ramdhun Ghose... ..   | Rs. 250 |
| "    Rajkissen Ghose... ..       | 120     |
| "    Doorgachurn Mookerjee... .. | 100     |
| "    Raychurn Paul... ..         | 100     |
| seven other Gentlemen.....       | 68      |

48.—Baboo Toolsee Doss Mullick and others subscribed the sum of Rs. 1,361 towards defraying the cost of effecting the long needed junction of Durponarayun Tagore's and Ruttun Surkar's Garden Streets.

49.—Baboo Rajender Dutt has contributed Rs. 750 towards constructing a tunnel in Wellington Street.

Dosaboy Kumar, a Parsee gentleman, defrayed half the expense of arching over the two drains the whole length of Dome-tolah Street, the estimate for which was Rupees 1,315-3-0.

50.—The Hon'ble Mr. Dorin contributed 750 Rs. towards a new tunnel in Harington and Little Russel Streets; and in several other cases the European Gentry have paid half the expenses of relaying and arching over Drains.

#### **WIDENING STREETS AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.**

51.—In this very difficult and expensive branch of our duties, we regret that so little should have to be recorded as the result of our proceedings; the delays and obstructions met with in the most trifling alteration or improvement of any thoroughfare, and the certainty of law proceedings in almost every case, even where the property of individuals is improved by the change, render our attempts most disheartening, and we shall submit at the proper time our suggestions for remedying the clauses of the Act under this head, alluded to in our last Report para. 28.

52.—A new aqueduct has been constructed along the entire course of Jaun Bazar Street from the Chowringhee Road to Circular Road, a length of 1831 yards, at a cost of about 10,000 Rs. of which 3,138 Rs. were contributed by the public and the balance from the Conservancy Funds. This not only benefits the whole length, about one mile, of that densely populated Street, but also, by its excellent construction, conveys from

the Chowringhee Road an ample supply of water to the aqueduct in the Southern Circular Road, which the previously existing Aqueduct in Dhurumtula failed to do.

53.—In the construction of this work it was found absolutely necessary to remove some projections, which seriously impeded the direction of the Aqueduct and formed a great eye-sore in the Street. The carriage way has now been much improved in consequence. This has been effected at an expense of Rs. 1,200-0-0.

54.—A good thoroughfare on the North of the Mint, from the heart of the Town down to the River, being much needed, we have opened out a convenient road-way where only a very tortuous and narrow footpath previously existed. With this view we addressed the owner of the ground, H. H. Nuwab Nazim, through the Governor-General's Agent at Moorsshedabad, and H. H. liberally consented to the transfer of sufficient land for the purpose. The property existing on the ground has been purchased at an outlay of Rupees 2,901, and the thoroughfare, which we have called "Nuwab's Street," has been opened to the Public, connecting Durmahuttah Street with the Strand Road.

55.—A more suitable entrance to Humain Gulce has been effected by simply putting back a wall the distance of three feet—the ground for which was given by the Warden of the Armenian Church for a consideration of 100 Rupees.

56.—Neogy Pookur is a large Tank near the Eastern end of Jaun Bazar Street, belonging to and under charge of the Commissioners; but it had only a narrow approach between two Houses on the North side. The tank was consequently beneficial only to the inhabitants of the Houses on its banks, and of little use to the Public. It was also kept in a very filthy state, owing to its secluded position. We therefore purchased and demolished a Pukka House on the Northern bank, by which means a broad entrance, exposing the Tank to view, has been secured, to the benefit of the passer-by as well as to the neighbourhood.

57.—A supply of good water is very much needed in the vic-

nity of Colingah. We have therefore been in negotiation with the owner of a Tank on the Eastern side of Wellesley Street, between South Colingah and Royd Streets, for the purchase of a very eligible piece of Ground, containing a small Tank, in that neighbourhood. The owners were very willing to part with the land at a fair price; but, on putting the Title Deeds into the hands of our Solicitor, difficulties arose, which have prevented our submitting the case definitely for the approval of Government.

58.—We have received communications from parties residing in Park Street, Wellesley Street, Wood Street, and Canac Street, urging on our attention the necessity of a public Tank some where in this neighbourhood, and we shall be glad if we can find means to attain this object.

59.—We beg also to record that, with the approbation of your Lordship, we sold, on the 28th of October last, to the Council of Education, the Road lying between the two Hospitals of the Medical College consisting of nine Cottahs and two Chittaks of Ground, for the sum of 2,000 Rupees.

W. H. ELLIOTT.

H. L. THUILLIER.

TARINEY CHURN BANERJIE.

DINNO BUNDOD DEY.

## A P P E N D I X.

# APPENDIX

*Dr. . . . . Cash Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the*

|   | RS.      | AS. | P. | RS.      | AS. | P. |
|---|----------|-----|----|----------|-----|----|
| To Balance, on the 31st December, 1852,   |          |     |    | 75,102   | 8   | 6  |
| „ Amount received by Bills of the House Tax for the Year, 1853, . . .   | 3,55,291 | 12  | 6  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto by Bills of the Carriage and Horse Tax, . . . . .   | 258      | 7   | 6  |          |     |    |
|   |          |     |    | 3,55,550 | 4   | 0  |
| <b>CONTINGENT.</b>  |          |     |    |          |     |    |
| „ Amount received from the Magistrates on Account of fines for infractions of the provisions of Act 12 of 1852, . . | 6,280    | 1   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from Government 12 Months' Allowances for working the Engine at Chandpal Ghat, . . . . .              | 1,200    | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from J. O. Beckett, on Account of summons' fees, . . . . .  | 1,132    | 2   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto by Rent of Contract for Skinning Ghaut at Nuntollah for 13 Months at 145 per month, . . . . .         | 1,885    | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from J. Rowe, for fees for Fishing in and Grass of Public Tanks and Sundries, . . . . .               | 625      | 7   | 6  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto, refunded by Messrs. Grant and Remfrey on Account of Advance made to them for Law, . . . . .          | 274      | 6   | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from Sreemuttee Rosmoney Dossee and others for Constructing Aqueduct in Jaun Bazar, . .               | 3,028    | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from Toolsee Doss Mullick and others for the Junction of Durponarain Tagore's Street, . . . . .       | 1,361    | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto from Rajender Mohun Dutt for Constructing Aqueduct in Wellesley Street and Bow Bazar, . .             | 750      | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Ditto ditto Interest Account with Treasury, . . . . .   | 811      | 10  | 9  |          |     |    |
|   |          |     |    | 17,347   | 11  | 6  |
| Total Company's Rupees, . . .   |          |     |    | 4,48,000 | 8   | 0  |

|   |          |    |   |          |   |   |
|---|----------|----|---|----------|---|---|
| <b>RECEIPTS FOR 1853.</b>                                   |          |    |   |          |   |   |
| To Balance, on the 31st December, 1852,                     | 75,102   | 8  | 6 |          |   |   |
| Receipts for the Month of Jan. 1853,                        | 25,378   | 4  | 3 |          |   |   |
| Ditto ditto ditto eleven months to 31st December, . . . . . | 3,47,519 | 11 | 3 |          |   |   |
|   |          |    |   | 4,48,000 | 8 | 0 |
| Total Company's Rupees, . . .                               |          |    |   | 4,48,000 | 8 | 0 |

## No. 1.

Fund for the 12 Months ending 31st December, 1853.

Cr.

## By Purchase of Government Promissory

|   | RS.      | AS. | P. | RS.      | AS. | P. |
|---|----------|-----|----|----------|-----|----|
| Notes on the 4 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, .....                   |          |     |    | 61,000   | 0   | 0  |
| „ Commissioners' Allowances, .....                                | 12,250   | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Office Establishment, .....                                     | 10,760   | 2   | 8  |          |     |    |
| „ Collection and Assessment, .....                                | 28,250   | 10  | 7  |          |     |    |
| „ Surveyor's Establishment, .....                                 | 9,746    | 10  | 8  |          |     |    |
| „ Road Making and Repairing, .....                                | 96,744   | 10  | 7  |          |     |    |
| „ Landing Stone Ballast, .....                                    | 5,015    | 9   | 4  |          |     |    |
| „ Cleansing Streets and Drains, .....                             | 1,03,142 | 0   | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Repairing Drains and Bridges, &c. ..                            | 20,112   | 7   | 2  |          |     |    |
| „ Repair of Public Tanks, .....                                   | 5,631    | 10  | 6  |          |     |    |
| „ Lighting, .....   | 16,573   | 15  | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Watering the Streets, .....                                     | 23,293   | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Working the Engine at Chandpal Ghat, .....                      | 11,554   | 11  | 10 |          |     |    |
|   |          |     |    | 3,43,081 | 8   | 10 |
| <b>CONTINGENCIES.</b>   |          |     |    |          |     |    |
| „ Office Furniture, .....   | 25       | 8   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Rent, .....   | 3,825    | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Printing Charges, .....   | 1,007    | 7   | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Stationery, Account Books, &c. ....                             | 1,024    | 11  | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Advertising Charges, .....                                      | 563      | 12  | 9  |          |     |    |
| „ Law Expenses, .....   | 6,683    | 6   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Extra Writers, .....  | 237      | 4   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Punkah Pullers, .....   | 319      | 6   | 6  |          |     |    |
| „ Batta for Exchange of Pice into Rupees, &c. ....                | 92       | 15  | 3  |          |     |    |
| „ Auditing the Accounts for 1852, ....                            | 400      | 0   | 0  |          |     |    |
| „ Sundry Petty Charges, .....                                     | 287      | 4   | 0  |          |     |    |
|   |          |     |    | 14,466   | 11  | 0  |
|   |          |     |    | 4,18,548 | 3   | 10 |
| „ Balance in the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1853, ..... | ..       |     |    | 29,452   | 4   | 2  |
| Total Company's Rupees, ..  | ..       |     |    | 4,48,000 | 8   | 0  |

E. E.

J. L. HARRIS,  
Accountant.

Calcutta, 1st January, 1854.

## DISBURSEMENTS.

|   | RS.      | AS. | P. |              |
|---|----------|-----|----|--------------|
| Disbursements for January, 1853, .....                          | 22,263   | 9   | 5  |              |
| Ditto for Eleven Months to 31st Dec. ..                         | 3,96,284 | 10  | 5  |              |
| Balance in the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1853, ..... | 29,452   | 4   | 2  |              |
|   |          |     |    | 4,48,000 8 0 |
| Total Company's Rupees, ..                                      | ..       |     |    | 4,48,000 8 0 |

January, 1853.

| RECEIPTS.                              |             | DISBURSEMENTS.                        |             |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| To Amount received by Bills in the     |             | By Commissioners' allowance,..... Rs. | 1,250 0 0   |
| month of January, 1853,..... Rs.       | 24,208 14 0 | " Office Establishment, .....         | 893 0 0     |
| " Ditto ditto by Bills of the Carriage |             | " Collection and Assessment,.....     | 2,955 7 11  |
| Tax,.....                              | 18 0 0      | " Surveyor's Establishment, .....     | 821 0 0     |
|  | 24 226 14 0 | " Road making and repairing, .....    | 3,362 13 10 |
| " Ditto ditto Police Fines,.....       | 296 2 0     | " Expenses of cleansing Streets and   |             |
| " Ditto ditto summons' fees,.....      | 120 6 0     | Drains,.....                          | 8,772 15 1  |
| " Ditto ditto Steam Engine,.....       | 100 0 0     | " Expenses of Lighting, .....         | 1,365 1 9   |
| " Ditto ditto Nimtollah Ghaut,.....    | 290 0 0     | " Ditto of Watering the Streets, .... | 1,338 13 10 |
| " Ditto ditto Refunded by Messrs.      |             | " Ditto of Working the Engine at      |             |
| Grant and Remfrey, .....               | 274 6 3     | " Chandpal Ghaut,.....                | 161 4 6     |
| " Ditto ditto from Contingent Re-      |             | " Repairing Drains and Bridges, ....  | 843 0 6     |
| ceipts, .....                          | 70 8 0      | " Law Expenses,.....                  | 500 0 0     |
|  | 1,131 6 3   |                                       | 22,263 9 5  |
| Total Company's Rupees,.....           | 25,378 4 3  | Total Company's Rupees,.....          | 22,263 9 5  |

E. E. JOHN L. HARRIS, *Accountant.*

## No. 2.

*Statement shewing the amount of cost of the ESTABLISHMENT of  
the Road and Cleansing Departments for the year 1853.*

### ROAD DEPARTMENT.

|   |       |    |    |            |
|---|-------|----|----|------------|
| Divisional Establishment, .....                           | 5,346 | 5  | 5  |            |
| Ditto Extra ditto, ..                                     | 2,190 | 10 | 11 |            |
| Charge for Roller-Bullocks supplied by<br>Contractors, .. | 2,298 | 12 | 10 |            |
|   |       |    |    | <hr/>      |
|   |       |    |    | 9,835 12 2 |

### CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

|  |        |    |   |            |
|--|--------|----|---|------------|
| Divisional Establishment, .....  | 45,875 | 7  | 3 |            |
| Ditto Extra ditto, .....   | 3,064  | 13 | 9 |            |
| Charge for Cart-Bullocks supplied by<br>Contractors, .....             | 11,223 | 13 | 3 |            |
| Northern and Southern Gowkhanas<br>Establishment, .....                | 31,911 | 5  | 2 |            |
| Cleansing Establishment for removing<br>night soil in the River, ..... | 696    | 0  | 0 |            |
|  |        |    |   | <hr/>      |
|  |        |    |   | 92,771 7 5 |

Total Company's Rupees, ..... 1,02,607 4 7

(Signed) J. ROWE,  
Surveyor.



## No. 3.

*Annual Statement shewing the number of Roads repaired from  
1st January, to 31st December, 1853.*

### NEW LAYERS.

#### STONE AND SHINGLE ROADS.

*January, 1853.*

Mullik's Ghat.

*March.*

Koolootola Street.

*May.*

Chowringhee Road.

*June.*

Manik Bose's Ghat,  
Meerblhur Ghat,  
Colvin's Ghat,  
Police Ghat.

*August.*

Wellesley Place,  
Dhurruntola Street.

*November.*

London Street.

*December.*

Sudder Street,  
Park Street.

### NEW LAYERS. KHOA ROADS.

*January, 1853.*

Harecepara Lane,  
Nyogee Pookur E. Lane,  
Goa Bagan Street,  
Elliott's Road.

*February, 1853.*

Taltola Bazar Street,  
Northern Circular Road,  
Babooram Ghose's Lane,  
Lalaostagnur's Lane,  
Shikdar Bagan Street.

*March, 1853.*

Southern Circular Road  
Durzeepara Street.

*April, 1853.*

Muddum Dutt's Lane,  
Southern Circular Road

*May, 1853.*

Northern Circular Road.

*June, 1853.*

Kasecnath Mundul's Lane,  
Northern Circular Road,  
Hogulkooria Gullee.

*August, 1853.*

Dhurruntola Street,  
Northern Circular Road,  
Durponarayun Takoor Street.

*September, 1853.*

Bularam Dey's Street,  
Manicktola Street,  
Bag Bazar Street,  
Southern Circular Road,  
Taltola Lane,  
Molvee Imdad Allee's Lane,  
Moonshee Aleemoolla's Lane,  
Komedan Bagan Lane.

*November, 1853.*

Brindaban Busack's Street,  
Musjedbarce Street,  
Durponarayun Takoor's Street,  
Nowabdee Oostagur's Lane,  
Mirzapore Street,  
Medical College Street,  
Hazeelol Mohamed Lane.

*December, 1853.*

Kasee Mitter's Ghat Street,  
Wellesley Street.

PARTIAL REPAIRS.  
\*STONE AND SHINGLE  
ROADS.

*January, 1853.*

Radha Bazar Street,  
Chitpore Road,  
Khengraputtee Street,  
Anratola Street,  
Old China Bazar Street,  
Jackson's Ghat Street,  
Portuguese Church Street,  
Armenian Street,  
Bonfield's Lane,  
Roo Chand Roy's Street,  
Durmahatta Street,  
Koila Ghat Street,  
Koolootola Street,  
Ruttoo Surkar's Lane,  
Bankshall Street,  
College Street.

*February, 1853.*

Rutton Surkar's Garden Street,  
Chitpore Road,  
China Bazar Street,  
Old China Bazar Street,  
Koolootola Street,  
Strand Road,  
Koila Ghat Street.

*February, 1853.*

Ruttoo Surkar's Lane,  
Wellesley Place,

Mangoe Lane,  
Ial Bazar Road,  
Old Post Office Street,  
Old Court House Street,  
Tank Square,  
Buhoo Bazar Road,  
Cossitulla Road.

*March, 1853.*

Rutton Surkar's Garden Street,  
Anundaram Doss Street,  
Chitpore Road,  
Durmahatta Street,  
Koila Ghat Street,  
Radha Bazar Street,  
Buhoo Bazar Street,  
Jackson's Ghat Street,  
Doomtola Street,  
Hastings' Street,  
Church Lane,  
Cossitulla Street,  
Old Court House Street,  
Government Place.

*April, 1853.*

Chitpore Road,  
Anundaram Doss Street,  
Muchooa Bazar Street,  
College Street,  
Old China Bazar Road,  
Old Court House Corner Lane,  
Bankshall Street,  
Koolootola Street,  
Tara Chand Dutt's Street,  
Moorgechatta Street,  
Clive Street,  
Swallow Lane,  
Doomtola Street,  
Buhoo Bazar Road,  
Tank Square,  
Government Place,  
Waterloo Street.

*May, 1853.*

Chitpore Road,  
Durmahatta Street,

College Street,  
 Monohur Doss Street,  
 Old Court House Street,  
 Lyon's Range,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 Clive Street,  
 New China Bazar Street,  
 Cross Street,  
 Armenian Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 Bankshall Street.  
 Dhurumtola Street,  
 Government Place,  
 Mission Row,  
 Wellesley Place,  
 Lal Bazar Road.

—  
*June, 1853.*

Durmahatta Street,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 Manook's Lane,  
 Amratola Street,  
 Jackson's Ghat Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 Chitpore Road,  
 Moorgechatta Street,  
 Koila Ghat Street,  
 Old Court House Corner Lane,  
 Rada Bazar Street,  
 Doomtola Street,  
 Parsee Church Street,  
 Mission Row,  
 Mangoe Lane,  
 Dhurumtola Road,  
 Buhoo Bazar Road,  
 Tank Square,  
 Larkin's Lane,  
 Hastings' Street.

—  
*July, 1853.*

Durmahatta Street,  
 Banstola Street,  
 Muchooa Bazar Road,  
 Chitpore Road,  
 Parsee Church Lane,  
 Bonfield's Lane.

Moorgechatta Street,  
 Rammohun Ghose's Lane,  
 Chunam Gullee,  
 Swallow Lane,  
 Puggecaputtee Street,  
 Jackson's Ghat Street,  
 Armenian Street,  
 Clive Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 China Bazar Lane,  
 Church Lane,  
 Tank Square,  
 Lal Bazar Road,  
 Old Court House Street,  
 Imambaug Lane,  
 Esplanade Row, East,  
 Government Place, E and W  
 Buhoo Bazar Road,  
 Police Ghat.

—  
*August, 1853.*

Chitpore Road,  
 Nuntula Ghat Street,  
 Durmahatta Street,  
 Jackson's Ghat Street,  
 China Bazar Lane,  
 Pollock Street,  
 Manook's Lane,  
 Parsee Church Lane,  
 Anundaram Doss Street,  
 Moorgechatta Street,  
 Swallow Lane,  
 Khengraputtee Street,  
 Old China Bazar Street,  
 Amratola Street,  
 Cotton Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 Durmahatta Street,  
 Doomtola Street,  
 Portuguese Church Lane,  
 Sukeas' Lane,  
 Ruttoo Surkar's Garden Street,  
 Old Court House Street,  
 Clive Street,  
 Rampersaud Saha's Lane.

*August, 1853.*

Amratola Street,  
 Roop Chand Roy's Street,  
 New China Bazar Street,  
 Radha Bazar Street,  
 Old Court House Corner,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 Ruttou Surkar's Lane,  
 Buhoo Bazar Road,  
 College Street,  
 Bytakhana Road,  
 Mangoe Lane,  
 Waterloo Street.

*September, 1853.*

Cotton Street,  
 Hamaum Gullee,  
 Lyon's Range,  
 Anundaram Doss' Street,  
 Banstola Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 China Bazar Street,  
 Moorgeehatta Street,  
 Durmahatta Street,  
 Pollock Street,  
 Doomtola Street,  
 Clive Street,  
 Jackson's Ghat Street,  
 Amratola Street,  
 Kumul Nyankaber,  
 Cross Street,  
 Meerbuhur Ghat,  
 Chitpore Road,  
 Buhoo Bazar Street,  
 Rammohun Ghose's Lane,  
 Bhowanee Churn Dutt's Lane,  
 Bytakhana Road,  
 College Street,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 Cossitola Street,  
 Dhurumtula Road,  
 Chowringhee Road, North,  
 Strand Road,  
 Waterloo Street,  
 Government Place, East,  
 Koila Ghat Street,

Larkin's Lane,  
 Middleton Street.

*October, 1853.*

Chitpore Road,  
 Durmahatta Street,  
 Sukeas' Lane,  
 Old Court House Street,  
 Hanspookur Lane,  
 Meerbuhur Ghat,  
 Kumul Nyankaber,  
 Lucas's Lane,  
 Banstola Lane,  
 Clive Street,  
 Strand Road,  
 Armenian Street,  
 Moorgeehatta Street,  
 Buhoo Bazar Road,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 Ruttou Surkar's Lane,  
 Bhowanee Churn Dutt's Street,  
 Chowringhee Road,  
 Tank Square, East,  
 Waterloo Street,  
 Government Place, North,  
 Hastings' Street,  
 Lal Bazar Road,  
 Theatre Road,  
 Little Russel Street,  
 Harington Street.

*November, 1853.*

Cross Street,  
 Roop Chand Roy's Street,  
 Clive Row,  
 Fairlie Place,  
 Rutton Surkar's Garden Street,  
 Old China Bazar Street,  
 Koolootola Street,  
 College Street,  
 Chitpore Road,  
 Buhoo Bazar Street,  
 Bhowanee Churn Dutt's Street,  
 Cossitola Street,  
 Hastings' Street,  
 Burtola Street.

*December, 1853.*

Cross Street,  
Cotton Street,  
Moorgeehatta Street,  
Old China Bazar Street,  
Lyon's Range,  
Strand Road,  
Koolootola Street,  
Buhoo Bazar Street,  
Chitpore Road.

---

**PARTIAL REPAIRS.****KHOA ROADS.***February, 1853.*

Sukeas' Street,  
Amherst Street,  
Wellington Street,  
College Street,  
Chowringhee Road.

---

*March, 1853.*

Sukeas' Street,  
Amherst Street,  
Mirzapore Street,  
College Street,  
Neemoo Khansama's Lane,  
Champatola Lane,  
Hida Ram Banoorjya's Lane.

---

*April, 1853.*

Gungadhur Baboo's Lane,  
Mirzapore Street,  
Neemoo Khansama's Lane,  
College Street,  
Hamaum Gullee,  
College Square.

---

*May, 1853.*

Bachoo Chatoorjya's Street,  
Sunkur Ghose's Lane,  
Rughoonath Chatoorjya's  
Street,  
Mirzapore Street,  
Medical College, E. side,  
College Street,  
Puttooa Tola Lane,

Government Place,  
Jan Bazar, 4th Lane,  
Free School Street,  
Theatre Road,  
Mott's Lane,  
Wellesley Street.

---

*June, 1853.*

Sobha Bazar Street,  
Hautkhola Street,  
Sectaram Ghose's Street,  
Champatola, 2nd Lane,  
Carcy's Church Lane,  
Old Bytikhana Bazar Road,  
Anthony Bagan Lane,  
College Square, East side,  
Ruttun Mistree's Lane,  
Mohamed's Crescent Lane,  
College Street,  
Champatola, 1st Lane,  
Hida Ram Banoorjya's Lane,  
Fancy Lane,  
South Colinga Street,  
Jan Bazar, 4th Lane,  
Lower Circular Road,  
Short's Bazar Street,  
Joratulao Street,  
Free School Street,  
Chowringhee Road,  
Sudder Street,  
Mott's Lane,  
Colinga, 1st Lane,  
Colinga Bazar Street.

---

*July, 1853.*

Maniktola Street,  
Brindabun Bysack's Lane,  
Guranhatta Street,  
Raja Gooroo Das's Street,  
Doorga Churn Mitter's Street,  
Nyan Chund Dutt's Street,  
Neelmoney Mitter's Street,  
Hathee Bagan,  
Bula Ram Ghose's Street,  
Hurchunder Mullick's Lane,  
Hautkhola Street,

Bunmallee Surkar's Street,  
 Raja Rajbullub's Street,  
 Shampoker Street,  
 Ballakhana Street,  
 Raja Nuboo Krishun's Street,  
 Bag Bazar Street,  
 Kasee Ghose's Lane,  
 Koomartollee Street,  
 Musjed Baree Street,  
 Cornwallis Square,  
 Cornwallis Street,  
 Mooktoram Baboo's Street,  
 Sunkur Ghose's Lane,  
 Muchooa Bazar Road,  
 Sukcas' Street,  
 Baranusee Ghose's Street,  
 Shibtola Street,  
 Puthurea Ghat Street,  
 Munohur Dos's Street,  
 Old Bytukhana Bazar Road,  
 Boodhoo Ostagur's Lane,  
 Mirzapore Street,  
 Medical College Street,  
 Choona Gullee,  
 Bancatola Lane,  
 Neemoo Khansama's Lane,  
 Champatola Lane,  
 Imambag Lane,  
 Creek Row,  
 Wellington Street,  
 Free School Street,  
 Theatre Road,  
 Loudon Street,  
 Royd Street,  
 Wellesley Street,  
 South Colinga Street,  
 Kureem Bukhsh Khansama's  
 Lane,  
 Jan Bazar, 4th Lane,  
 Lindsay Street,  
 Goristan Street,  
 Elliott's Road,  
 Shurreef Duffree's Lane,  
 European Asylum Lane,  
 Moonsee Deedar Bukhsh's  
 Lane,

Lower Circular Road,  
 Joratulao Street,  
 Colinga Bazar Street,  
 Colinga 1st Lane.

—  
*August, 1853.*

Bachoo Chatoorjya's Street.  
 Raja Gooroodas's Street.  
 Mooktoram Baboo's Street,  
 Muchooa Bazar Street,  
 Cornwallis Street,  
 Neelmunee Mitter's Street,  
 Seedam Moody's Lane,  
 Baranusee Ghose's Street,  
 Durponarayun Takoor's Street,  
 Puthurea Ghat Street,  
 Moorgechata Street,  
 Brijonath Dhur's Lane,  
 Kalakur Street,  
 Juggomohun Mullick's Street,  
 Champatola Lane,  
 Teretta Bazar Street,  
 Roy's Lane,  
 Carey's Church Lane,  
 Mirzapore Street,  
 Holwell's Lane,  
 Okil Mistree's Lane,  
 Panchoo Khansama's Lane,  
 Sutherland's Lane,  
 Buhoo Bazar Street,  
 Champatola, 2nd Lane,  
 Bytukhana Road,  
 College Square,  
 Ramkanth Mistree's Lane,  
 Amherst Street,  
 Creek Row,  
 Wellington Square, North,  
 Shibtola Lane,  
 Nulpooker Lane,  
 Sooterkin's Lane,  
 Dacre's Lane,  
 Crooked Lane,  
 Khyroo Mehter's Lane,  
 Grant's Lane,  
 Wellington Street,  
 Imambag Lane,

Banstola Lane,  
 Baretto's Lane,  
 Neebootola Lane,  
 Buhoo Bazar Lane,  
 Zigzag Lane,  
 Weston's Lane,  
 Jaun Bazar Street,  
 European Asylum Lane,  
 Joratalao Street,  
 Wellesley Street,  
 Jan Bazar, 4th Lane,  
 Colinga Bazar Street,  
 South Colinga Street,  
 Wellesley 1st Lane.

---

*September, 1853.*

Sobha Bazar Street,  
 Musjeed Barec Street,  
 Muthoor Sen's Garden Street,  
 Raja Nuboo Krishun's Street,  
 Ahceritola Street,  
 Beniatola Street,  
 Kalecpersad Dutt's Lane,  
 Neemoo Ghosyn's Lane,  
 Nundoram Sen's Street,  
 Bulram Mozoomdar's Street,  
 Hurloll Mitter's Street,  
 Bunmalce Surkar's Street,  
 Manick Bose's Lane,  
 Koomartolce Street,  
 Cornwallis Street,  
 Hoogul Kooria Lane,  
 Bhrem Ghose's Lane.  
 Puthurea Ghat Street,  
 Moirahata Street,  
 Kalakur Street,  
 Kuburdanga Street,  
 Narayunpursad Baboo's Lane,  
 Sukeas' Lane,  
 David Joseph's Lane,  
 Choona Gullee,  
 Gungadhur Baboo's Lane,  
 Old Bytukhanah Bazar Road,  
 Champatola Lane,  
 Sutherland's Lane,

Puttootola Lane,  
 Harkata Lane,  
 Blackburn's Lane,  
 Punchoo Khansamah's Lane,  
 Dhurumtola Lane,  
 Tiretta Bazar Street,  
 Necinoo Khansamah's Lane,  
 College Street,  
 Rajmohun Bose's Lane,  
 Hurinbarec Lane,  
 Sobharam Bysack's Lane,  
 Hospital Lane,  
 Crooked Lane,  
 Rany Moody Gullee,  
 Gooriamas Lane,  
 Kinderdine's Lane,  
 Neebootola Lane,  
 St. James' Square,  
 Grant's Lane,  
 Chowringhee Road,  
 Creek Row,  
 Sakharcetola Lane,  
 Wellington Street,  
 Wellesley Street,  
 Lower Circular Road,  
 Joratulao Street,  
 Theatre Road,  
 London Street,  
 Colinga Bazar Street,  
 Royd Street,  
 Sudder Street,  
 Chowringhee Lane.

---

*October, 1853.*

Raja Nuboo Krishun's Street,  
 Chitpore Road,  
 Sobha Bazar Street,  
 Nather Bagan Street,  
 Santceram Ghose's Street,  
 Sona Ghazee Lane,  
 Neemoo Ghosyn's Lane,  
 Sukeas' Street,  
 Hurec Pal's Lane,  
 Puthurea Ghat Street,

Juggumohun Mullick's Lane,  
 Hanspooker Lane,  
 Blackburn's Lane,  
 Puttootola Lane,  
 College Street,  
 Old Bytukhana Bazar Road,  
 Tiretta Bazar Street,  
 Choona Gullee,  
 Tarachund Dutt's 2nd Lane,  
 Bytukhana Road,  
 Champatola Lane,  
 College Square,  
 Necmoo Khansamah's Lane,  
 Sobharam Bysack's Lane,  
 Wellington Square, North,  
 Wellington Street,  
 Koila Ghat Street,  
 Government Place, North,  
 Joratulao South Lane,  
 Free School Street,  
 South Colinga Street,  
 Cockburn's Lane,  
 Khallascetola Lane,  
 Theatre Road.

---

*November, 1853.*

Shibtola Street,  
 Puthurca Ghat Street,  
 College Street,  
 Old Bytukhana Bazar Road,  
 Sobharam Bysack's Street,  
 Choona Gullee,  
 Blackburn's Lane,  
 Wellington Square, West,  
 St. James' Street,  
 Creek Row,  
 Imaumbaree Lane,  
 Ramsunker Roy's Lane.

---

*December, 1853.*

Juggumohun Mullick's Lane,  
 Kalakur Street,  
 Amratola Street,  
 Sibtola Street,  
 Blackburn's Lane,  
 College Street,  
 Old Bytukhana Bazar Road,  
 Champatola Lane,  
 Jan Bazar, 5th Lane.  
 (Sd.) J. ROWE, *Surveyor.*



# No. 4.

*Annual Abstract shewing the quantity of work done in the Repairs of Roads from 1st January, 1853, to 31st December, 1853.*

|   | Miles. | Furlongs. | Poles. | Yards. | Miles. | Furlongs. | Poles. | Yards. |
|---|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Stone and Shingle Roads, Partial Repairs, 9,77,514 superficial feet, if taken at an average width of 20 feet will be equal to ..... | 9      | 2         | 2      | 0      |        |           |        |        |
| Khoa Roads, Partial Repairs, 3,83,198 superficial feet, if taken at an average width of 20 feet will be equal to .....              | 3      | 5         | 1      | 0      |        |           |        |        |
| Stone and Shingle Roads, New Layers, actual length 14,996 feet of the average width of 34 feet, is equal to .....                   | 2      | 6         | 29     | 0      | 12     | 7         | 3      | 0      |
| Khoa Roads, New Layers, actual length 61,041 feet of the average width of 20.6 feet is equal to .....                               | 11     | 4         | 19     | 5      | 14     | 3         | 8      | 5      |
| Total, ..   |        |           |        |        | 27     | 2         | 11     | 5      |
| Deduct work done in January 1853, included in last yearly Report, .....   |        |           |        |        | 2      | 3         | 26     | 1      |
| Total, ..   |        |           |        |        | 24     | 6         | 25     | 4      |

(Sd.) J. Rowe,  
Surveyor.

## No. 5.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of Works done in the Conservancy Department by the Surveyor's Establishment, during the last year 1853.

|  |       |    |    |             |
|--|-------|----|----|-------------|
| Retaining walls of Drains made and repaired, .....   | 6,327 | 11 | 10 |             |
| Arched Bridges, ditto ditto, ..  | 1,194 | 9  | 3  |             |
| Arching over drains ditto ditto, .....   | 1,344 | 10 | 8  |             |
| Covered drains ditto ditto, .....  | 456   | 1  | 4  |             |
| Wooden Bridges ditto ditto, .....  | 611   | 2  | 8  |             |
| Tunnel repairing, .....  | 1,009 | 5  | 0  |             |
| New Tunnels made, .....  | 6,053 | 7  | 10 |             |
| Surface drains, repairing, .....   | 447   | 11 | 11 |             |
| Ditto ditto new, .....   | 161   | 5  | 5  |             |
| Arched Bridges new, .....  | 191   | 11 | 3  |             |
| New Iron Gratings, &c. raising and refixing,   |       |    |    |             |
| Old ditto ditto, .....   | 1,370 | 15 | 11 |             |
|  |       |    |    | 19,168 13 1 |
| Tanks' repairing railings, &c.   |       |    |    | 2,258 5 8   |
| Gowkhana—Cleaning Tank and constructing aqueduct for conveying water, &c. ....   |       |    |    | 1,081 4 0   |
| Watering—Repairing aqueduct and fixing a pipe to a reservoir, .....  |       |    |    | 211 12 6    |
| Lighting—Fixing lamp-posts and Brackets, .....   |       |    |    | 25 13 5     |
| Improvements, removing steps and breaking Verandahs, walls, &c. for widening different streets and fixing Indicating Boards, ..... |       |    |    | 525 7 5     |
| Cleansing—Building shed for Militurs at Golab Ghat, ..   |       |    |    | 23 2 3      |
| Road Department—Repairing Strand Bank railings, ....   |       |    |    | 55 15 7     |
| Contingent—Constructing urinal for the Office Establishment, .....   |       |    |    | 38 6 6      |
| Total Co.'s Rs. ....   |       |    |    | 23,389 0 5  |

(Signed) J. ROWE,  
Surveyor.

# No. 6.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the Extent and Expenditure of Watering Streets in the Town for the years 1852 and 1853.

|                      | No. of Streets | Superficial feet. | Amount.                 |                       | No. of Streets | Superficial feet. | Amount.                 |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| January 1852, .....  | 32             | 37,45,307.6       | Rs. As. P.<br>1087 10 3 | January 1853, .....   | 31             | 37,82,787.6       | Rs. As. P.<br>1261 15 2 |
| February 1852, ..... | 32             | 37,45,307.6       | 1134 8 0                | February 1853, .....  | 32             | 37,91,560.6       | 1300 10 9               |
| March 1852, .....    | 32             | 37,45,307.6       | 1153 5 7                | March 1853, .....     | 38             | 41,66,973.6       | 1522 10 1               |
| April 1852, .....    | 30             | 33,38,297.6       | 1104 6 1                | April 1853, .....     | 38             | 41,66,973.6       | 1565 2 0                |
| May 1852, .....      | 33             | 37,91,787.6       | 1257 6 3                | May 1853, .....       | 38             | 41,66,973.6       | 1510 9 4                |
| June 1852, .....     | 33             | 37,91,787.6       | 312 11 4                | June 1853, .....      | 38             | 41,66,973.6       | 923 4 1                 |
| November 1852, ..... | 30             | 37,36,307.6       | 586 13 11               | October 1853, .....   | 32             | 36,02,309.6       | 345 1 10                |
| December 1852, ..... | 31             | 37,82,787.6       | 1259 12 7               | November, 1853, ..... | 35             | 48,15,494.6       | 1287 9 9                |
| Total, .....         |                | 2,96,76,890       | 7896 10 0               | December 1853, .....  | 35             | 48,15,494.6       | 1331 9 0                |
|                      |                |                   |                         | Total, .....          |                | 3,74,75,540.6     | 11,048 8 0              |

(Sd.) J. ROWE,  
Surveyor.

**SOME INSTANCES**  
**OF THE**  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE**  
**IN**  
**SOUTHERN INDIA.**

---

**Madras:**

**ORIENTAL PRESS—S. BOWIE, PRINTER.**

**1853.**



## CONTENTS.

- 1.—Revised Decree by the Civil Judge of Rajahmundry, dated 19th July 1847—in the Case of **GODAY VENCATA JUGGAROW.**
- 2.—Appeal Decree of the Sudr Udalut, dated 17th November 1851, in the above Number.
- 3.—Petition by **J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.,** Pleader to the Sudr Udalut, for review of their Judgment.
- 4.—Order of Sudr Udalut for do.
- 5.—Sudr Udalut's Revised Decree, dated 14th April 1853.
- 6.—Civil and Session Judge's return to the S. U. in the Case of the Guardianship of the Sister of the **Pittapoor Zemindar,** dated 26th May 1852.
- 7.—Finding in Criminal Case, No. 52 of 1851,



## TO THE READER.

1.—In the Year 1852, a case of some interest and importance was tried at the Session Court of Rajahmundry. Mr. J. B. Norton was Counsel for the Prosecution and Mr. E. Salmon for the Defence. The trial commenced on 21st July 1852. It was commented on, and the event of it foretold in the Public Newspapers.

2.—Mr. J. B. Norton left Rajahmundry when the Case for the Prosecution closed i. e. on the 11th of August 1852. Thirty-nine witnesses were produced for the Prosecution and the Court examined 16 more, total 55—and on the 1st of November 1852 the Sentence was finally promulgated. In it I as Judge found the Case for the Prosecution to be false. Late in December 1852, Mr. J. B. Norton wrote, and early in 1853 published his Book denouncing all the Judges of Madras as incompetent. His book has been widely read and believing that the public would be better able to judge of the competency of the Judges if the whole of the Decrees and Sentences which could only be given partially by Mr. J. B. Norton were put before them, I have obtained the permission of authority to print and distribute the following cases which concern me.

- 1.—The Sentence in Atchia's case alluded to in p. 54-56 of Mr. J. B. Norton's Book and omitted from want of space.
- 2.—The £5,000 Fine Case alluded to p. 10-11 of Mr. J. B. Norton's Book. This was decided originally by a Decree (omitted) dated 31st March 1842 in favor of Plaintiff. Defendant appealed and the Suit was remanded for Review of Judgment by Proceedings Sudr Udalut, dated 31st March



1845 (omitted). It was again tried by me and decided on the 19th July 1847 by the Decree at page 1 to page 16. Plaintiff appealed and the Court of Sudr Udalut in a Decree dated 17th November 1851, vide page 17 to page 29 reversing my Decree. Defendant applied for Review of Judgment by a Petition dated 5th April 1852 at page 30 to page 45 which the Court of Sudr Udalut Ordered by Proceedings dated 30th April 1852 at page 46. At this stage of the case Mr. J. B. Norton's Book was published, but these particulars were omitted from want of memory, or of space possibly. Finally the Court of Sudr Udalut confirmed their first Decree by a 2d dated 14th April 1853, vide page 47 to page 50.

- 3.—The Proceedings of this Court dated 26th May 1852, about the Guardianship of the younger Children of the late Zemindar of Pittapoor alluded to in pages 75 and 76 of Mr. J. B. Norton's Book.

RAJAHMUNDRY, }  
September 28th 1853 }

T. A. ANSTRUTHER.

# RAJAHMUNDRY CIVIL COURT.

ORIGINAL SUIT REVIEW, No. 349 OF 1845, CIVIL COURT'S FILE.

*Plaintiff.*

GODAY VENCATA JUGGAROW, *versus*

*Defendants.*

{ 1 SREE RAJAH VUTCHAVOY SOOREA NARAIN  
JAGAPATYRAUZE.  
2 Do. TIMMA JAGAPATYRAUZE.

L. S.

1. This Suit is brought by Goday Vencata Juggarow against Vutchavoy Soorea Narain Jagapatyrauze and his brother Timma Jagapatyrauze for 55,270 Rs.

2. The Plaintiff's family has long had dealings with and power over Defendant's family. It appears from the Printed List of the Decrees of the Court of Sudr Udalut No. 5 of 1824, that Rajah Jagapatyrauze Zemindar of Peddapoor died in 1804, whereon Vutchavoy Jagganaudharauze (father of Defendant's) took possession of the estate, but was ousted by Lutchmeenursiah the 1st of 3 widows of the late Zemindar, who was declared by the Zillah Court and by the Provincial Court, to be legally entitled as a widow to succeed her husband. She died in 1814; and Vutchavoy Jagganaudharauze (father of Defendant's) again got possession, but was again ousted by Booshee Seetia the 2nd widow who in a pauper Suit established her right—this pauper Suit was finally filed on 24th May 1817, and it may safely be asserted that her intention to sue must have been known long before her application to sue as pauper was presented, and that that was presented very long before, (the preliminary enquiries as to poverty and competency of security having been gone thro') the Suit was filed. Certainly the Suit was brought before December 1816. On 30th December 1816, Plaintiff's uncle lent to Vutchavoy Jagganaudharauze some money and received from

him a Bond for Rs. 10,000 but as the Decree in favour of the first widow made the right of succession of the 2nd widow a matter of course, the lender must have seen how slender was his chance of payment, as the debtor would so soon be ousted from the estate—the borrower would give a Bond to any amount however large for any sum however small the sum actually advanced would of course be less than 10,000 Rs. the amount of the Bond—the lender got however a Decree for the whole amounting with interest to 19,150 Rupees and costs—in that Bond *Pauningipully* Atchootaramdoo and Vunkayalapauty Camarauze, &c. were security. This Jugganaudharauze in his management of an Estate he felt he had no right to enjoy while the widows lived, sold by private sale Beemanapully and Vadesalair, and mortgaged Velgoobunda, besides getting Juggempetta and Kirlumpoody sold for arrears of Revenue in all 5 out of the 12 Mootahs of which the estate was composed, and all this in less than 4 years. It is therefore clear he did not care much about the estate.

3. The three widows successively held the Estate—the Manager of the first Anoopindy Ammanah a highly respected man managed the estate so ably, that with great credit to himself he got some of the estate sold, he himself being the purchaser. The manager of the 2nd widow Vamoola Vencana was too rapacious and exclusive and he was shot. His successor Avasarala Narsanna from his position almost necessarily corrupt, but warned by Vencannah's murder managed so as to be only dismissed. The doings of the managers of the 3rd widow under whom the estate gradually sunk until it has lately been sold without reservation appear in the Suits now under trial.

4. On 30th August 1838, Plaintiff filed O. S. No. 26 of 1838 late Northern Provincial Court's file for 43,000 Rupees Principal and Interest due on a Bond executed by Vutchavoy Chena Bungaria the 3rd of the widows abovenamed on 11th January 1833 for 40,000 Rupees then received by her from him to be repaid in 6 months with interest on a mortgage of 2 Mootahs of the estate, viz. Bickavole yielding 75,000 Rs. and Velgoobunda, yielding Rupees 50,000 per annum.

5. On 5th of November 1838, Chena Bungariah died, which Plaintiff reported on 14th January 1839 when he repeated his demand, as he did again on 27th March 1839 naming the heirs who should be made Defendants.

6. On 1st May 1839, 1st Defendant distinctly and totally denied the claim asserting it to be false, and got up by aid of several servants of the Zemindary who had peculated largely—and begging that 2nd Defendant might not be sued as he 1st Defendant alone was responsible, and Plaintiff might induce 2nd Defendant to col-lude with him.

7. On 15th June 1839 Plaintiff answered the last, declaring it to be notorious that the money really was lent.

8. On 26th October 1839 a motion was filed (having been first filed in the Auxiliary Court at Vizagapatam by Plaintiff) stating that as Defendants had satisfied him he withdrew the Suit and prayed it might be struck off the file and it was so.

9. On 15th June 1839 the very day that Plaintiff answered Defendant's denial by re-asserting the loan of 40,000 Rupees to be notoriously true, his son the present Plaintiff filed No. 16 of 1839, for 55,270 Rupees due on a Bond for 50,800 Rupees executed to him by Chena Bungariah on 20th September 1838, on the mortgage of the entire estate. The Bond is on plain paper and is as follows—"I sent my Manager" Paunungipully Vencanah to Vizagapatam and got from you 50,800 Rupees including 10,000 Rupees Government Bond, on 15th August 1838. This sum I will repay with interest in 4 months." Dated 20th September 1838 written by Vuc-kalunka Dutsanamooty Plaintiff's 21st Witness, attested by Gun-japoo Veerauze 12th Witness, Vissa Ramana 10th Witness, Gopisetty Nursimloo 13th Witness, and Sohum Seetaramadoo 11th Witness, the heirs and the Managers of the writer being answerable.

10. On 8th November 1839 (13 days after Plaintiff's father declared that Defendants in Original Suit No. 29 of 1838 had satisfied him) 1st Defendant filed an answer declaring "the two suits to be " quite false, and that he was determined to continue the exposure of " the falsehood of the 1st when Plaintiff's father being afraid withdrew

“ it. Defendants never satisfied Plaintiff—the Vakeels and Managers used to receive blank papers signed by Chena Bungariah which “ they may have fraudulently turned into bonds” (it is a notorious custom Vide Appeal Suit Sudder Udalut No. 16 of 1812) “ noticing “ the unusual facts that the negotiation of so large a loan was done “ by message between parties who never had any dealings before, “ without the lodging of any Title Deeds and the whole estate being “ mortgaged while 2 Mootahs were already said to be mortgaged in “ an equally false bond held by Plaintiff’s father and that Plaintiff “ should lend so much money while the debtor had left the previous “ loan of Plaintiff’s father unpaid.”

11. The reply states that Plaintiff sent the 50,800 Rs. of which 10,000 Rupees was in Government paper *by some of his own people* that as Chena Bungariah agreed to satisfy Plaintiff’s father in the matter of the 40,000 Rupees sued on in No. 29 of 1838 Plaintiff lent her this sum, that the managers were made answerable as Chena Bungariah had no issue nor heirs apparent—that Chena Bungariah was not in the habit of giving blank papers signed.

12. The rejoinder asserts that Goday Soorea Narain Row was *security* only to the extent of 10,000 Rupees for which he pledged paper which Chena Bungariah redeemed with her own money.

13. Plaintiff filed the Bond which was on plain paper.

14. Plaintiff brought 19 Witnesses and the Court examined 9 more—he filed several letters.

15. Defendants brought in all 9 witnesses and the Collector sent several official papers connected with Chena Bungariah and the estate.

16. The late Provincial Court Northern Division tried the Suit and decreed for Plaintiff whereon Defendants appealed to the Court of Sudr Udawlut shewing various strong points of objection to the story of the Plaint, on which the Court of Sudr Udawlut referred that Appeal Petition with some Proceedings of their own to the lower Court, again that more complete enquiry should be made.

17. On 1st December 1845 Plaintiff filed extra petition No. 605

of 1845 stating that the 1st Suit No. 29 of 1838 was entirely fictitious and got up by Chena Bungariah herself who wanted to borrow money from Plaintiff's father who was willing to lend but was so wary that he would not lend money upon any Bond however carefully drawn up having experience of the ease with which they were denied and set aside, insisting upon a Rauzeenamah first to be filed in a suit, after which he would advance the sum required, but Plaintiff's father knew little or nothing of the Suit, that the Collector being very urgent in demanding revenue, Chena Bungariah asked a loan of 50,000 Rs. which Plaintiff's father lent, 40,000 Rs. of it being in coin and 10,000 Rupees in Government paper, the loan being dated 15th August 1838 the money being sent to Peddapoor on 26th and arriving on 30th August and the payment made into the Collector's Treasury on the 18th and the bond dated 20th September 1838, adding that his own and his father's name were indiscriminately used throughout this suit.

18. On minutely examining the evidence already given and the statements of the extra petition No 605 of 1845 numerous questions arose for answer which has not been satisfactorily afforded, these and their answers can scarcely be abstracted or condensed and for the thorough understanding of this Decree they must be looked through.

19. The Suit No. 29 of 1838 is clear and positive in its statements that 40,000 Rupees had been lent to Vutchavoy Chena Bungariah who signed and sealed and *sent* to Plaintiff's father a Bond for that amount. No answer was given by Chena Bungariah, and on her death her successor 1st Defendant declared the claim to be totally false to which Plaintiff's father answered that the loan to Chena Bungariah was notoriously true. Plaintiff by petition to the Court of Vizagapatam withdrew the Suit saying Defendants had satisfied him. It is to be observed that the borrower is the person in a hurry and when the suit No 29 of 1838 was filed, Chena Bungariah the borrower and Defendant would instantly admit its truth by filing a Rauzeenamah, but Chena Bungariah tho' summoned 4 times made no answer. If she had really and truly the intention to file a Rauzeenamah how is it possible that she should guard against the chance of her own denial of the suit by preparing a Bond. If the suit were really an amicable fiction

solely instituted to be admitted, why should a copy of the Bond, be sent to Plaintiff at Vizagapatam by Paunungipully Ramana in a letter posted Masulipatam 24th August 1838 No 101, Plaintiff admits that Chena Bungariah never had any dealings with Goday Soorea Naraina Row, before this—it is impossible then that she should write an agreement on 5th August 1838 No 97. C. to Goday Soorea Naraina Row saying all my *former* and future debts I will duly liquidate. If it were true that the 40,000 Rupees Suit was fictitious, how could Plaintiff's father prosecute it after Chena Bungariah died? If the Suit had been brought in fact by Chena Bungariah *she* and not Plaintiff's father should pay the institution fees but from Paunungipully Ramana's letter from Masulipatam to Plaintiff's father posted on 31st August 1838, it is clear that Paunungipully Ramana Chena Bungariah's Manager paid those fees out of Chena Bungariah's money and then sends Plaintiff's father an account of the payments and asks him to repay the amount to the Cousin of the Writer Paunungipully Vencana, Paunungipully Ramana declared he did take 1700 Rupees from Chena Bungariah for the purpose of paying the fees, and after deducting all payments made and the amount of his own expenses he repaid the balance to his Mistress Chena Bungaria. But if this had been the case when Plaintiff's father withdrew the case falsely saying Defendants had satisfied him, he ought not to have recovered  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the fees which he did do, his Pleader made application for the refund which the Court (late Northern Provincial Court) ordered, and the Pleader sent the money and obtained Plaintiff's father's receipt which he has produced. To escape from the mess which these complicated lies have brought him into Plaintiff declares that neither his father nor Chena Bungariah paid the fees but that the Pleader himself advanced the money (Chena Bungariah paying the  $\frac{1}{4}$  only and the Pleader advancing the  $\frac{3}{4}$  quarters) this is denied by the Pleader and to overthrow him letters are desperately forged and joined by a thread to the real letters which passed at the time, the enclosure being marked private and declaring that the Pleader really did advance the  $\frac{3}{4}$  fees which were to be recovered on the Rauzeenamah being filed but that for form's sake both he and his client wrote as if Plaintiff's father had advanced and recovered and acknowledged by written receipt the repayment of the  $\frac{3}{4}$  fees all of which was fictitious. If Chena Bungariah advanced the fees as at one time argued after it had been avowed that she insti-

tuted the suit against herself in No. 29 of 1838 Paunungipully Ramana would never have written that he had paid the requisite fees and begging *Plaintiff* to repay them according to the statement sent, to his kinsman Paunungipully Vencanah, still less if the Pleader advanced the fees would Paunungipully Ramanah write the details to Plaintiff. When the agent of Plaintiff was well able to advance the fees for the suit it is contrary to reason to expect the Vakeel Vunkamamdy Rajagopaliah would uselessly advance his own money, lose interest thereon and incur risk of dismissal while Paunungipully Ramana had actually brought the money from Peddapoor for the purpose of such advance. Had he done so and written letters with his own hand and seal recording that he had done so he would not dare now to deny it. If the Suit were really fictitious as lastly stated the idea of preparing a Bond could not by any possibility exist. Chena Bungariah knew that Bonds are to be filed in proof of claims *denied* when lists of witnesses are given for the same purpose, but as she made the Suit against herself and had the sole view of filing an admission it was impossible that she could entertain the idea of the necessity of a Bond being prepared or that she could prepare one. One was prepared however and Plaintiff sued on it. The impossibility of a Bond existing if the Suit were made by consent of Chena Bungariah and of Chena Bungariah's alluding in her agreement above quoted to former debts which as Plaintiff admits—did not exist from a strong presumptive proof that they (the Bond and Agreement) were forged for the purpose of being brought up in evidence against Chena Bungariah on her denying the claim.

20. It is stated on Plaintiff's side that he at Chena Bungariah's urgent request lent her 40,000 Rupees in coin and 10,000 Rupees in Government paper taking a Bond for 50,800 Rupees (the odd 800 being bonus) the loan dating from 15th August 1838 and the Bond being dated 20th September 1838. The money was carried it is stated in evidence by men sent by Chena Bungariah from Peddapoor for the purpose contrary to Plaintiff's statement in the reply most urgent speed being required as the Collector was about to sell the estate. The money borrowed bore Interest at 12 per cent. and it is natural to expect that the borrower would pay it to the Collector without delay seeing that double Interest was going on, 12 per cent. to the



Collector, 12 per cent. to the Creditor besides the expenses of attachment. The money arrived on the 30th August but was not paid till the 16th September, the keeping of the money being utterly useless in every way and the cause of pure and easily avoidable loss of 358 Rupees, thus 12 per cent. on 50,800 Rupees is per day Rs. 18-12-0 the Interest at 5 per cent. on Government Bond for 10,000 Rupees (which if Chena Bungariah paid the lender 12 per cent., should be drawn by *her* and not by him) is per day Rs. 1-8-0 and the cost of the Attachment assumed at 100 Rupees a month is Rs. 3-5-4 per day in all Rs. 23-9-0 per day or for 16 days 358 Rupees. It is impossible to account for this. The Manager Paunungipully Ramana accounts for it by his own absence at Masulipatam on the matter of the suit which Chena Bungariah sent him to file against herself, but this is contradicted by himself on oath for he says his own cousin Paunungipully Vencana and Chena Bungariah's brother and Moonagala Vencanah were Managers and who ever was present conducted matters so that his presence was not necessary for this payment to be made. In fact his name does not appear in connection with the payment, but that of Aukella Ammana who accompanied the money being named in Chena Bungariah's Uzee of 15th September 1838, who is also the person who redeemed the 10,000 Rupees Government Bond as proved by the Collector's Order dated 26th September 1838. The 50,000 Rupees sent to the Collector consisted of 38,500 Rupees in coin, 1500 in 2 Bills and 10,000 Rupees in paper, to be redeemed by coin, and the explanation of the conversion of the money viz. the 1500 Rs. into paper is as unsatisfactory as it can be. Paunungipully Ramana says the 40,000 Rupees was not sent in coin at first with him but that he alone went to negotiate and being asked to cash 2 Bills for 1000 and 500 Rs. returned from Cocanada to Peddapoor where he wrote an Irsalnama or remittance list as if to accompany 38,500 Rs. in coin and 1500 Rupees in Bills, and then taking the 40,000 Rs. in coin with no Bills, he on his second visit that day to Cocanada paid away 1500 Rs. according to the promise he had made in the morning and thereby got that amount in Bills, and made the remittance and the list correspond, all this is to the last degree improbable if not physically impossible.

21. If Plaintiff were so cautious as to decline to lend money on

any Bond or without a Rauzeenamah first filed, it is contrary to reason that he should lend the money after all without any Rauzeenamah or Bond or voucher at all! And even when he did get a Bond after 5 weeks that that Bond should be on plain paper. It is equally contrary to reason that when the parties had agreed to file a Suit—and Rauzeenamah as the only way of effecting a loan, a Suit should have been filed *after* the money was lent and a Bond had been agreed on—the sole necessity for the Suit having in fact been superseded, the cost of the Suit being for stamp Rs. 750, fees Rs. 780 total 1,530 Rupees this useless loss of Rs. 1,530 added to the double Interest &c. raises the loss uselessly incurred to 1898 Rupees which no one would submit to.

22. The letter of Plaintiff's father to the Collector dated 26th August 1838, states that Chena Bungariah had prevailed on him to become security for her to the extent of 10,000 Rs. for which he forwarded a Government Promissory Note—it is admitted by Plaintiff that Chena Bungariah meant at the time to redeem that Paper with money of the Revenue Collections of the next month, October and that after sometime finding she could not raise the money she asked a fresh loan of 10,000 Rs. to redeem that Company's paper which accordingly Plaintiff's father lent her. But if this be true it is impossible that Plaintiff's father in his letter to the Collector of 26th August 1838 *could* mean to redeem the paper with his own money as Plaintiff has argued or that in the Draft of the Bond (Vide 2nd Witness's deposition) prepared by Plaintiff on 15th or 26th August should be entered that 10,000 Rupees as lent when by his own admission he had no idea of the loan till long after that date. The Plaintiff was well able to lend 10,000 Rs. in coin and it is an absurdity and impossibility that Chena Bungariah should take the paper when the coin could have been had for the asking, and when the amount for which the paper was surety bore Interest at 12 per cent. in the Government demand against her Estate—which a loan in coin would have stopped. By Plaintiff's own admission the 10,000 Rs. was advanced in coin only 2 months or so after the 40,000 Rs. was lent—for that time then Plaintiff drew the 5 per cent. Interest which the paper bore 12 per cent. from Chena Bungariah and 12 per cent. from the parties it was really with, Chena Bungariah all this time paying

12 per cent. to the Collector and 12 per cent. to the Plaintiff and losing the 5 per cent. the paper bore.

23. The rate at which the money was said to be carried was more rapid than is to be believed. One set of men are said to have carried it out of Vizagapatam on the evening of the 26th August 1838 and going probably not far that night they went to Pittapoor at 6 P. M. of the 29th upwards of 90 miles with loads. The carrying so very large a sum of money through so long a tract of country the fact of its being coin being ostentatiously proclaimed is not probable altogether—the fact of so large a sum being carried without a guard of Sepoys struck Mr. Hudson one of the few credible of Plaintiff's Witnesses and thro' the really dangerous parts where robbers might waylay the party in the Jungle no fears seem to have been felt, and only after their arrival at Pittapoor close to Peddapoor was any additional guard asked for, the 19th Witness gave 4 Peons as escort, at the part of the whole road where escort was least needed, the whole journey so far having been performed without any. The object of this seems to have been to secure Witnesses for the future Suit. The haste was also unreasonable because it was followed by 17 days of ruinous idleness, the money being idle, but bearing 24 per cent. Interest besides the cost of management (which it was the object of this loan to stop) and the 5 per cent. of Government Bond Interest. Those who know the need of haste would not allow the loss of so much time and money, and those who foresaw that such delay might occur would not exact such unusual speed. The speed and the delay are irreconcilable.

24. At one and the same time by Plaintiff's admission he held the Bond for 50,800 Rs. and was also pressing the claim of 40,000 Rs. the Suit on the 40,000 Rupees Bond (since declared fictitious) and the present being actually both pressed forming with Interest a total demand of 98,270 Rs. at the same time and for 3 months and 11 days against Defendants. The complicated falsehood the Plaintiff resorts to, to explain away this is, that he filed the 40,000 Rs. Suit and then to terrify Defendants into admitting the truth of it he filed this 50,800 Rs. Suit intending to withdraw it on their paying him 10,800 Rs. and filing a Rauzeenamah for 40,000 Rs. in the first Suit. There is no proof of this, no counter protective Documents, which,

had this scheme been true, would of course have been executed, and it is in direct contradiction to the assertion that the first Suit was in fact got up by Chena Bungariah herself against herself. Supposing a Rauzeenamah to have been filed in the 40,000 Rs. Suit there is no obligation on Plaintiff to withdraw the 55,000 Rs. Suit on receiving 10,800 Rs.—Nothing but the word and honor of Plaintiff. Should the Defendants file Rauzeenamah for 40,000 Rupees and deny the 10,800 Rupees there is nothing to prevent the whole 50,800 Rupees Bond being sued for.

25. As Plaintiff's father in league with Paunungipully Ramana forged letters as if written by Chena Bungariah to Plaintiff's father admitting debts which Plaintiff himself now admits did not exist, but which his father was then falsely suing for, similar letters would exist beyond question alluding to the proposed Rauzeenamah if Chena Bungariah ever really intended to take such a step, or they would doubtless have been forged if Plaintiff's father had *then* had it in contemplation to assert Chena Bungariah wished to file a Rauzeenamah. He did not at that time foresee that he would get into such a scrape, as that his son should openly avow in 1845 what some witnesses had commenced to say in 1841 that the Suit was got up by Chena Bungariah. His original design seems to have been a simple false Suit for a pretended loan of 40,000 Rupees—but having by good management really obtained an application from Chena Bungariah to stand security for her for a time to the extent of 10,000 Rupees—he altered the 40,000 Rupees claim to 50,800 Rupees withdrawing the former as his forgeries of letters in Chena Bungariah's name support the claim for 43,000 Rupees made against her if she denied it, as he *then* knew she would if she ever heard of it the want of forgeries to support the assertion of Plaintiff's father that Chena Bungariah meant to file a Rauzeenamah proves that the idea of the Rauzeenamah is new and has arisen after Chena Bungariah's death. The proof of this forgery is that the letters exist—that they could not possibly be written by Chena Bungariah—that they could easily be forged by plaintiff's friend Paunungipully Ramana who was Chena Bungariah's Manager that they tend to ruin Chena Bungariah and to benefit Plaintiff.

26. The Plaintiff made a faint claim to some money before the Collector Mr. G. A. Smith who almost expressly declared the trans-

action to be false—Plaintiff if he really had had such overwhelming evidence as he has since with ample time hired and taught it is most astonishing that he did not boldly declare the same to Mr. Smith and if every body knew of the real lending of the money at the time, how could Mr. G. A. Smith remain in ignorance of it ! He *could* not publicly question and throw discredit on that which was perfectly notorious.

27. Paunungipully Ramana himself admits that when Summonses &c. came from Courts for Chena Bungariah she never received them direct but they were taken to her managers (Paunungipully Ramana and the like) and by them to her. Vuckalunka Dutsanamoorthy (related to and a friend of Paunungipully Ramanah) says Paunungipully Ramanah and Nallaparaz Srihurriraz opened all letters sent to Chena Bungariah with such facilities for forging documents and possessed of skill and respectability and the support of Plaintiff as a matter of course these men and others about them would forge any number or amount of letters and Bonds. The Civil Judge himself with ease copied Chena Bungariah's short sign manual—Plaintiff's father and Paunungipully Ramana being firmly leagued together could forge letters in Chena Bungariah's name and send them by post and answers could be prepared and written by Plaintiff's father thro' the post and received by Paunungipully Ramana unknown to Chena Bungariah. Many facts prove this. One letter purports to be from Chena Bungariah to Goday Soorea Narraina Row dated 24th September 1838—wherein she says Paunungipully Ramanah told the Collector Mr. G. A. Smith of Plaintiff's loan of 50,000 Rs. If Paunungipully Ramana really told the Collector of the loan, the Collector would never express so marked an opinion against its being true as he did in the endorsement dated 7th February 1839 in these terms, "Plaintiff visited the Collector in June 1838 when the trans-  
" action *if a bona fide one* must have been under consideration and  
" would have asked his opinion before taking in mortgage a portion  
" of a Zemindary then attached for arrears due on the whole. The  
" Collector's opinion was not however asked" &c. In the Petition to the Board on which that endorsement was written the Plaintiff asserts the Collector knew and admitted the fact of the loan—if so, why did he discredit it so greatly by his endorsement ? And why was Plaintiff quiet ? The Collector's endorsement proves that he then

suspected the transaction of a loan on mortgage of 2 Mootahs to be false tho' then seriously pursued by Plaintiff.

28. In the same Petition dated 6th December 1838 Plaintiff's father says Defendants have admitted the debt and promised to pay it. This must be false because if Defendants admitted the debt before December 1838 how could they deny the 43,000 Rupees Suit which was *then* said by Plaintiff to be true tho' now he admits it to be fictitious. Why did not Plaintiff (when Defendants were named as Chena Bungariah's heirs Defendants in Original Suit No. 29 of 1838) argue that *they had* agreed to pay the debt? The Petition to the Board of Revenue would not be seen by Defendants, therefore Plaintiff hesitated not to state they *had* admitted the debt; in his pleadings in Court which Defendants must see in March and April of 1839 both before and after Defendants denied the claim as wholly false, why did he not assert they had admitted it? On the contrary he declared himself able by evidence and general notoriety to bear down their denial. If they always had the intention to deny how could they ever admit the truth of the debt? • One of Defendant's witnesses says he has always heard and believes the Plaintiff's claim is true—now he certainly was not called by Defendants to say *that* but the reverse. Had they not been satisfied that he would support their statements they need not and would not have called him. His subsequent turning to Plaintiff's side shows he must have been tampered with, and that must have been done, by Plaintiff who thereby exposes his conscious weakness. It is proved that Plaintiff has been sending money to some of the witnesses viz. 20th and 21st witnesses Paunungipully Ramana and Vuckalunka Dutsanamoorthy and it is also proved that he wrote beforehand to some of the witnesses who attested the Bond to induce them to attest it viz. 10th witness and others.

29. The Plaintiff has endeavoured to get convincing evidence in his favour and solicited a Gentleman of the Civil Service Mr. Dowdeswell to give him a letter to the Collector and to depose in his favour, but that Gentleman said all he knew was from hearsay. The 14th witness Mahomed Ali Saib then District Moonsiff of Peddapoor, and now Moofy of this Court, Mr. Holland and Mr. Hudson are meant to be witnesses of this kind, but there is nothing conclusive in

the evidence of any one of them. No doubt they heard a rumour and a general talk which it would of course be the Plaintiff's interest to set widely about.

30. Paunungipully Ramana the 20th witness the Manager of Chena Bungariah is a very clever man—he and even the most obtuse man must have seen perfectly clearly that if Chena Bungariah did file a Rauzeenamah for 43,000 Rs. there was nothing to prevent the whole 50,800 Rupees Bond being sued for also, and it is impossible that if the scheme were honest he would not have taken care to have written Agreements to ensure Chena Bungariah from such danger—and if the scheme were honest Plaintiff would have been ready to offer such. The absence of any intent to cheat Chena Bungariah would not save her from having to pay the 50,800 Rupees besides the 43,000 Rupees in case any thing happened to Plaintiff or to his father or to both. If they one or both either died or got into difficulties their creditors would certainly exact the full terms of the 50,800 Rupees Bond altho' the Rauzeenama for 43,000 Rupees should have been filed and the statement of Plaintiff or his father that the 50,800 Rupees Bond comprised the 10,000 Rs. of Government Paper and the 40,000 Rupees sued for in the other Suit and was not independent of the other transactions would not be listened to by the Creditors or Executors for an instant. Should the father and the son even quarrel or pretend to quarrel the son might insist on his own Bond for 50,800 Rs. or with Interest 53,270 independent of the 43,000 Rupees gained by his father. It is impossible that if this scheme had been honest they would not have given and Paunungipully Ramana and others exacted from them ample protective agreements to save Chena Bungariah.

31. It is impossible that a person sincerely desirous of making a bona fide transaction quite safe should studiously omit every unquestionable act any one of which would have secured the object. Stamps were easily procurable, but an application for stamps would have made matters public and safe, therefore none was made. A positive transfer (the method of which is perfectly familiar to Plaintiff) of Government Paper to the extent of 50,000 Rupees or any sum would have been obvious, simple and safe and Chena Bungariah could have publicly on stamped paper given a Bond to repay the value that Government

Paper then bore in the market, but that would have made the matter public therefore it was not done. Accountant General's Bills on the Collector payable to Chena Bungariah and bought by Plaintiff, would have answered but that would have made the matter public. Nothing has been omitted which could make the subject secret at the time yet should be capable of supporting the truth of the transaction in the Suit then being prepared for.

32. The whole case abounds with accumulated proofs of fraud, forgery, perjury and subornation of it, and the skill and boldness with which the evidence has been brought forward shew Plaintiff's father to be a practised hand at false Suits which his wealth and respectability enable him to carry on successfully and shew his opinion of the Courts. To stop and to undo the ruin to the morals and property of the Community which the Plaintiff has effected thro' the Courts it is not enough to pronounce whether a Case is proved true or not, but in very gross cases as this the Court to protect itself from being made a tool any longer must pronounce its opinion of falsehood loudly as well as take care to prevent the like again. It would be excellent justice to award in all cases to the Defendant falsely sued the exact sum—his adversary would have falsely wrung from him by the false Suit, but then the false Suitor to recover the power of making false Suits which so complete a detection would impair would offer any thing to induce the Defendant to come forward to admit the Suit as true further inducing him to consent by representing the chance of an Appeal Decree diminishing or totally annihilating such award if not reversing the Decree the opposite way. To permit the possibility of Defendant's being seduced by Plaintiff to admit the truth of the plaint while such can be guarded against would be to connive at the dreadful abuses the Judicial Institutions of this country are forced by deep villains like Plaintiff unconsciously to commit. To shield Defendants from this seduction, and to force Plaintiff to appeal whereby the injustice if any of this Decree will certainly be redressed, and if no injustice be proved then the unexampled falseness of Plaintiff will be fully exposed—the Court resolve to impose under Section IX Regulation II of 1802 a fine equal in amount to the sum falsely sued for viz. Rupees 55,270, and further to direct that Plaintiff pay all costs of Suit. Under the power vested in District Moonsiffs by Section XXXVII Regulation VI of 1816 and inferentially in Judges under



the general Regulations of awarding out of the fines levied from false Suitors compensation to the parties falsely sued, the Civil Judge will consider, (provided Defendants do not yield to Plaintiff's solicitations and offers and admit as true the Suit they have so boldly denied as false) the expediency of awarding a large portion of the fine to them, but will not now state the amount as that would be a guide to Plaintiff in his offer.

33. The Plaintiff's Pleader in the Northern Provincial Court gained the Suit for his client and the Pleader in this Court has had the very great trouble of maintaining a bad cause which he has done most ably for his client—it is lost in spite of his pleading. The sum of 585 Rupees has been collected by the Judge of Masulipatam to be kept for distribution among the Pleaders having 291 Rs. 5 As. 8 P. still in the first Pleader's hands. Those two sums appear to the Civil Judge proportioned to the work the two Pleaders have had, and this Court's Pleader is directed accordingly to receive 585 Rs. and the other Pleader Rs. 291-5 As.-8 P. and the Defendant's Pleaders will receive in the same proportion. The Plaintiff's Pleader appears to have acted well in refusing to become a party to the new inventions of Plaintiff about the fees in Original Suit No. 29 of 1838.

Given under my hand, &c.,

This 19th July 1847.

(Signed) T. A. ANSTRUTHER,  
Civil Judge.

# DECREE OF THE COURT OF SUDDER UDALUT.

BEFORE THE CIVIL COURT OF RAJAHMUNDRY—ORIGINAL SUIT  
No. 349 of 1845.

COURT OF SUDDER UDALUT—APPEAL SUIT No. 7 of 1848.

*Appellant.*

GODAY VENCATA JUGGAROW, *versus*

*Respondents.*

{ 1st SREE RAJAH VUTCHAVOYA SOOREA NAR-  
RAJNA JAGAPATYRAUZE, and 2d his Bro-  
ther TIMMA JAGAPATYRAUZE.

*Vakeel.*

T. APPIAH.

*1st Respondent's Vakeel.*

T. RAMACHENDRIAN,  
Ex parte as regards the 2d Respondent.

(Signed) E. P. THOMPSON,

„ T. L. STRANGE.

L. S.

## OPINION OF THE OFFICIATING JUDGE.

1. The Appellant sued for recovery of Rupees 55,270, as principal and interest due on a Bond for Rupees 50,800 executed to him by Vutsavoy Chena Bungariah, deceased, on the 20th September 1838, upon the mortgage of her estate in Peddapoor, the Respondents being proceeded against as her heirs and successors to the said property.

2. The 1st Respondent alone answered denying the claim, and further pleading that neither himself, nor the 2d Respondent could be made personally liable for it.

3. The Civil Judge of Rajahmundry considered the Suit to be a false and fraudulent one and dismissed it, fining the Appellant in a sum equivalent to that sued for, namely Rupees 55,270.

4. The Appellant appeals, and is answered by the 1st Respondent.

5. I feel quite unable to concur in the Judgment arrived at by the Civil Judge, and am of opinion that the Appellant has satisfactorily established his claim.

6. The loan upon which the Bond sued on is founded, is described to have consisted of Rupees 40,000 advanced in cash and bills and Rupees 10,000 in a Government Bond, Rupees 800 being added on as a bonus. It is admitted on both sides that the debtor Chena Bungariah's Zemindary was under pressure of urgent demands by the Collector, who had attached it, and that from this she was relieved at the period mentioned in the Bond, by just such a payment as the sum for which it purports to have been given, namely, by the production to the Collector of cash and bills to the extent of Rupees 40,000, and of a Government Bond for Rupees 10,000. The Appellant states that his father advanced these funds in consideration of the Bond. The 1st Respondent acknowledges that the Government Bond was obtained from the Appellant's father, but asserts that it was redeemed by Chena Bungariah, and maintains that the Rupees 40,000 were made good by Chena Bungariah out of her own resources, and by money borrowed from others than the Appellant's father. The question then has to be solved, by which of the two parties it was that the said assets were supplied.

7. I would first notice the evidence adduced by the Respondent, for if that should fail, ground of presumption is afforded in favor of that offered by the opposite party, the Appellant from whom alone, in such case, the assets in question received by the Collector in behalf of Chena Bungariah, could have come.

8. The suit was first instituted before the late Provincial Court for the Northern Division, who passed a Decree therein in favor of the Appellant. On appeal therefrom to this Court, the case was remanded for further hearing, and was thus brought upon the file of the Civil Court of Rajahmundry. At the first stage of the inquiry which took place in 1841, the Respondent adduced but three witnesses, who were to prove that the reputed debtor, Chena Bungariah was in the habit of signing blank papers, one of which might have been made use of, fraudulently, for the Bond sued on, and that she was not at Peddapoor, where the document was said to have been exe-

cuted, at the date entered therein. No evidence to show that Chena Bungariah herself raised the assets made over to the Collector, without need for borrowing from Appellant's father, was then produced. Such evidence was only brought upon the record at the period of the second enquiry, in 1846; no one it is to be observed, having an honest case to defend could possibly have withheld such material evidence thus long and its eventual production can but be viewed with the greatest suspicion. The said evidence in truth is quite of the character which the circumstances under which it has been brought forward might lead one to anticipate. It seems to me stamped with falsehood.

9. It is asserted under it that, of the sum of Rupees 40,000 made good to the Collector on the occasion in question, Rupees 20,000 was money which Chena Bungariah had had by her and that Rupees 10,000 was raised by her from the Respondent's 2nd Witness and a like sum from his 3rd Witness's brother, in both instances on the pledge of gold mohurs, and that the Rupees 10,000 paid to the Collector, in redemption of the Government Bond to that amount deposited with him on the part of Appellant's father, was obtained on loan from the Respondent's 5th\* Witness's father on the pledge of Jewels.

10. The estate of Chena Bungariah was under attachment by the Collector, as before observed. She was incurring charges for this, besides undergoing the discredit of the thing, and was furthermore being taxed with 12 per cent. interest for her outstanding debt to the Government, which had led to the attachment. It is not to be believed that with Rupees 20,000 by her in hard Cash, she would hold this sum dormant and unproductive, and have failed to have paid it over at once to the Collector to redeem herself, so far as this could go, from her debt, and to stave off the attachment.

11. For none of the three alleged loans of Rupees 10,000 each, said to have been raised by Chena Bungariah, was any Bond taken. The circumstance of so material an omission occurring would be remarkable in respect of any such serious transaction, but it becomes altogether incredible that it should have appeared in three such in-

---

\* So numbered as the 2nd series.

26. In a transaction, furthermore, of the nature of the present one, an interchange of correspondence was to be looked for ; and such has been filed. Some of the letters purport to have been delivered by hand, and some were despatched by post and these bear the corroboration of the post marks. Oral evidence, to establish the occurrence of such correspondence, was not to be expected, but there is nothing to call in question the genuineness of these letters.

27. I would proceed to notice some of the main objections advanced by the Civil Judge to the case of the Appellant.

28. The Appellant's father had sued Chena Bungariah in Original Suit No. 29 of 1838 on the file of the late Northern Provincial Court for recovery on a Bond for Rupees 40,000, attributed to her—Chena Bungariah demised while this suit was pending. The Appellant afterwards lodged this present suit on a Bond for Rupees 50,800 against the Respondents as her heirs. He subsequently withdrew his first suit, as having been satisfied in the sum thereof. He now represents that the said first suit was an amicable one, got up for the purpose of eliciting a Razeenamah with the view of rendering safe a contemplated loan of Rupees 40,000 and that this Rupees 40,000 forms actually a part of the value of the Bond now sued upon, the parties having had but one transaction not two.

29. The Civil Judge appears from the outset to have had his mind imbued with a belief of the falsity of the Appellant's claim, because of the above dubious and fluctuating proceedings and to have Judged him guilty of having made a double attempt upon the estate of Chena Bungariah by two false demands, one by the first suit on Bond for Rupees 40,000 and the other by the present suit on Bond for Rupees 50,800.

30. It is to be lamented that the Appellant should have resorted to fictitious proceedings in the case of the first suit, but I can by no means see the force of the Civil Judges' conclusions, that herein, in these two instances, a design to prosecute fraudulent claims has been evinced. To me it appears that quite an opposite opinion may be arrived at out of the Appellant's present position, and that we have evidence therein of his integrity, and not any of falsity on his part. Supposing him as the Civil Judge has thought to

be the case, to have had the hardihood to advance two purely fabricated claims upon the same estate, in such rapid succession, to what can be possibly ascribed his having withdrawn one of them, and then alleged it to have been included in the other ? Why should he have had hardihood to advance such claims and then have shrunk from prosecuting one of them ? Why should his courage or resources have failed him as to proceeding with the 1st of these claims, and yet have abided with him as to going on with the second ? And why embarrass himself with retractions and admission of misstatements in the giving up such first claim, when, he had no respect for truth, he might so easily have adhered to his original representations.

31. The Appellant's own account of the matter is this. He says that the loan contemplated to be made to Chena Bungariah was for the sum of Rupees 40,000, that the idea of having the transaction assured by being embodied in a Razeenamah, and thus made a record of Court, was to guard against the possible resistance of discharge of the debt, on the part of Chena Bungariah's heirs ; that in the meanwhile ere the Suft could be brought to a close, Chena Bungariah's necessities made her require a further accommodation, to the extent of Rupees 10,000 and that the loan should be made to her promptly ; that under these circumstances Rupees 40,000 was advanced to her to be assured under the contemplated Razeenamah, and the additional Rupees 10,000 provided for by a Government Bond to that amount, which the Collector had agreed to receive in deposit, under the promise of its redemption by cash, which redemption Chena Bungariah was to effect ; and that by way of security for the whole debt, the Bond now sued on was taken temporarily, pending the adjustment of the transaction, as above, by entry of the Razeenamah for the loan of Rupees 40,000, and the redemption and return to Appellant's father of the Government Bond for Rupees 10,000. Chena Bungariah's inability to redeem the Government Bond, which Appellant's father had consequently himself to effect, her early death, and the failure of her heirs, the present Respondents, to meet her obligations, it is further explained, led to the institution of the present Suit, and the abandonment of the other, which was in the nature of a fictitious one, and without means existing for prosecuting it. These explanations seem to me most lucid and credible, and in no other way does it appear to me can the occurrence of the first Suit, and its subsequent

abandonment be accounted for. The matter arising out of this first Suit, hence in my opinion, so far from tending to weaken the Appellant's position as to the present Suit, only strengthens it.

32. The Civil Judge has laboured much to show that the first Suit was not instituted amicably, as now represented by the Appellant, but fraudulently. In the facts however adverted to by the Civil Judge in the 19th para of his Decree, that a copy of the Bond the imputed cause of action in the first Suit, was sent to Appellant's father on the part of Chena Bungariah, and that the institution fees were provided out of Chena Bungariah's funds, there is, I think, much to corroborate the Appellant's account of the matter, for herein we see that the Bond to be ostensibly sued on was not in his hands, as it would have been, had he been a real litigant, but in those of the other party, and that she it was, though holding the place of Defendant, who advanced the money for the prosecution of the Suit, which could not have occurred, unless the Suit had been an amicable one and entered upon on her account.

33. The Civil Judge has attempted to trace out what became of the proportion of fees returned on the withdrawal of the Suit, and as to who advanced this proportion. The enquiry appears to me a needless one, for the force of the fact that the real costs of the Suit were in the first instance supplied out of Chena Bungariah's Funds, can never be neutralized by any thing arising out of the matter of these nominal costs, nor, it may be added, by any subsequent transactions which may have occurred, in relation to the real costs. The Appellant states that the Vakeel employed himself advanced the above nominal costs, but this the Vakeel denies, and says that the Appellant advanced them. Considering the interest that the Vakeel had in suppressing anything like irregularity in his Official conduct, I am not prepared to give that credit to his statements which has been accorded to them by the Civil Judge.

34. The Civil Judge observes that according to Appellant's reply, the sum of the loan was sent to Chena Bungariah by Appellant's people, whereas the evidence was that Chena Bungariah's people transported the money. Herein there has been a misconception of the reply, which is only to the effect that some of Appellant's people

were also in company, and such the evidence shows to have been the case.

35. The Civil Judge further speaks of the money having been carried for 90 miles of dangerous country without a guard of sepoys, after which an escort of four persons was obtained. The evidence shows that there was a guard of Peons with the money all along, though certainly no Sepoys.

36. The Civil Judge also lays stress on the Collector's ignorance of the transaction, the estate being under sequestration by him and the Appellant's father having visited him at this period, and argues from this that the transaction could have had no existence. It does not appear to me that any such conclusion should be drawn, for a man is not necessarily bound to make known his concerns to another, and may also choose his own time for doing so, if the communication has really to be made.

37. The Civil Judge, moreover, observes upon the fact, that the Bond sued on is on plain paper, and there is the further circumstance, that the Title Deeds of the estate mortgaged under it were not deposited with the Appellant. These blemishes might have told heavily against the Appellant, had there been other grounds for calling his claim in question, but, as his case stands they admit of satisfactory explanation. The transaction of the loan, it was thought would be speedily in part assured upon the Razeenamali contemplated, and in rest cleared by the redemption of the Government Bond. The Bond sued on was thus only for temporary security, and the expence of a heavy stamp might thus be well avoided, and as to the Title Deeds of the estate, the parties appear to have been on an amicable footing, and both were persons of consideration, not likely to distrust one another, while the fact pleaded that the management of the estate itself was to devolve upon Appellant's father, under the written agreement C, would show that the fullest security for recovering his money out of the estate was designed to be given to him. There was also the assurance of the contemplated Razeenamali.

38. I consider the Appellant's claim thus to stand free of exception and to be fully made out.

39. The 1st Respondent, beyond denying the truth of this claim,



contents that he cannot be made responsible for it, as Chena Bungariah's Zemindary came encumbered into his hands, and has since, in 1847, been sold, and has passed out of them, owing to further embarrassments.

40. To this it is to be remarked, that the only question to be considered is, whether the Respondent became possessed of the property in clearance of the liabilities of which the loan sued on was incurred. What may have befallen the property, since it has been in his hands, can in no way affect his prior responsibilities. Such responsibilities I believe to have existed on the part of both the Respondents, as the heirs and successors of Chena Bungariah, and would, therefore, in reversal of the Civil Judge's decision, decree, that they do pay the Appellant the sum sued for, together with further interest and costs.

41. The Civil Judge has heavily fined the Appellant, as guilty of urging a false claim. This sentence must of course now be cancelled, the claim being considered a true one.

42. The Civil Judge has furthermore grievously erred in the standard adopted by him for determining the sum of the fine he was prepared to exact. He has made the amount of the fine to depend upon that of the claim for the prosecution, of which it was adjudged, the one being fixed by him exactly at the sum of, the other, and thereby has quitted his position of administrator of the law, which prescribed other considerations under which the amount of the fine should have been regulated, to take up that of a maker of law, and to propound a new standard for fining of his own.

43. It has also to be deeply regretted that the Civil Judge should have vilified the character of the Appellant and his father, as also that of the late Chena Bungariah's manager Paunungipully Ramanah, in the manner he has done upon grounds altogether unwarrantable, imputing to them forgery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, without other reason, it may be said, than that of his own suppositions. This was the more reprehensible, as the position of these parties should have served to prevent their being lightly subjected to such imputations, while their circumstances made any such stigma all the more grievously to affect them. I must add that the characters of these individuals, so far as to be judged of by the matter of this Suit,

stand in my mind wholly free of the opprobrium cast upon them by the Civil Judge, and that I view the transactions with the late Chena Bungariah, which form the subject of this Suit, to have been conducted with all fairness and honor, and with every consideration for the party dealt with.

44. I have to point out finally that the decree of the Civil Judge is defective in not commencing with a clear statement of the matter of the demand, and of the opposition raised to it, as also in not containing lists of the witnesses examined, and of the documents filed.

(Signed) T. L. STRANGE, Officiating 3rd Judge.

#### OPINION OF THE 2d JUDGE.

I entirely concur with the 3d Judge in his view of this case, and in reversing the decision of the Civil Judge, and decreeing to the Appellant the sum sued for and costs.

(Signed) E. P. THOMPSON, 2d Judge.

With reference to the foregoing opinions, the Court of Sudder Udalt resolve to reverse the decree of the Civil Judge of Rajahnundry, and to adjudge that the Respondents do pay all costs.

Given &c., this 17th day of November 1851.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUCHAMP,  
*Register.*

To

THE JUDGES OF THE SUDR UDALUT COURT.

The respectful Petition of STREE RAJAH  
VATSAVOY SOOREA NARRAINA JAGAPATY-  
RAUZE, Respondent in A. S. No. 7 of 1848,  
by his Pleader JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

SHEWETH,

1. That your Petitioner humbly moves the Court to review its judgment in and admit a rehearing of the above Appeal Suit No. 7 of 1848, on the following grounds.

2. First—Because your Petitioner is therein adjudged to pay a sum of money, for which, supposing it even to rest upon a bona fide transaction, he is not legally answerable.

3. In the 30th and 40th paras of its decree the Court treats of this part of the subject, observing that your Petitioner had contended that he could “not be made responsible for” the debt “as Chena Bungariah’s Zemindary came encumbered into his hands and has since in 1847 been sold,” and that “the only question was, whether he had become possessed of the property, in clearance of the liabilities of which the loan sued on was incurred.” It is then further laid down “that any subsequent fate of the property could not affect prior responsibilities,” and such responsibilities the Court considered to attach to your Petitioner (and his brother) as heirs and successors of Chena Bungariah.

4. But your Petitioner respectfully submits that the Court has most imperfectly recited what he *did* contend for; and that he is therefore left to conclude, that his leading objection did not at all engage its consideration. By his extra Petition to the Civil Court of the 27th March 1847 (No. 190) your Petitioner put forward distinctly this plea, inasmuch as he succeeded to the Estate in right of kinsmanship to Chena Bungariah’s late *husband*, and that Chena Bungariah as his widow had only a life interest in the property, which

property she could not dispose of, divide, or in any way alienate, he, your Petitioner, was not answerable for any debt that she might have personally incurred. This plea he now begs formally to renew.

5. That your Petitioner inherited the Estate of Peddapoor as the nearest male kinsman of the former Zemindar, he conceives to admit of no dispute. As such he could alone be entitled to it; and such was the plea under which his father, had endeavoured to maintain possession against that former Zemindar's widows, when these were ordered by the Courts to be the first heirs, tho', in the nature of Hindoo Law, such was for a life interest only. The widows then, who generally speaking are enjoined by the same law to use even this life interest *frugally*, could certainly take nothing from the estate *beyond it*; surplus income over rent and charges was all that they could legally enjoy, and it follows as a consequence that any debt personally incurred by them must belong *to themselves* to repay, or to those who, by gaining possession of their personal property after their death, would become answerable *to its extent* for such outstanding obligations.

6. As an exception to such a doctrine as the above, it may perhaps be contended that when a tenant for life receives a loan of money expressly to pay off arrears of rent due upon the estate, a mortgage of this to cover the loan should hold good, and the next heir be bound to take the property, with a responsibility to the extent of the relief that had been thus afforded. But even such an amount of liability as this could never legally or on any general principle of equity be devolved. To entail a new burden upon a property, where a life interest in it, is alone possessed is indeed preposterous. The holder has no title to aught beyond its surplus income, and it is questionable whether he could even entail responsibility for what might be expended upon *improvement*, unless he held some special power for the purpose. While however the life tenant is thus fettered, there exists at the same time a legal means at hand for effecting any beneficial object, whether it be in respect of discharging arrears of rent for improvements to the estate, and this is, to obtain the concurrence and co-operation of the next heir. By this course, security is (and it is the only security that can be) taken against otherwise unrestrainable fraud. For, if able to act of himself, apart from the necessity under any circumstances of shewing that the balance sheet of his tenure of

the property was against him. A life tenant might either waste the property in extravagant living, or lay by from it an illegal fund for any purpose, simply by borrowing money to meet the expenses of the estate, and appropriating to himself all its receipts. On the other hand, the consent and joint engagement of the next heir, would both serve to prevent this, and also ensure a ready means of accomplishing what was really beneficial to the estate, since he would naturally be ready to concur in that of which he was ultimately to reap the benefit himself.

7. But in the ordinary course of operations in this country, there is another mode by which a lender of money for the purposes of an estate, in paying off arrears of kist, may secure himself in the transaction (altho' in law and equity the title gained can scarcely be considered a valid one, where it springs from the act of a life tenant only) —and that is, by engaging in the transaction with the privity of the Collector, and taking a mortgage of the land with his concurrence.

8. Now in the case involved in the A. S. No. 7 of 1848, neither of the above modes of securing the alleged loan to the widow Chena Bungariah was adopted by the Appellant. There was no participation had, or sought, of your Petitioner, who was the next heir; there was no mention even of the subject of the loan to the Collector; and there was no valid mortgage of the estate to the Appellant. Nothing was done, or has been pretended to have been done, that the law acknowledges as a necessary form to fetter property; and the alleged Bond of Chena Bungariah can therefore be viewed in no other light than as her personal engagement. As such her *personal estate* would be doubtless answerable for it, but in such case the judgment for any proved claim would be against *that estate*, and the first step to be pursued be, to ascertain the amount of it that had fallen into any representatives' possession.

9. Your Petitioner next moves for a review of the Court's decree, because, as he submits, the judgment proceeds upon legally defective grounds in the following instances :—1st, in that there are errors in statements of fact—2d, in that weight is given to evidence which is legally inadmissible—3d, that material grounds of its decision by the lower Court have been overlooked, without due notice being taken of the reasons assigned by the lower Court—4th, that palpable con-

traditions tending to discredit witnesses and that papers militating against the Plaintiff's case, have been overlooked ; and 5th, generally, that the judgment is not supported by the evidence.

10. These several points will be developed in the remarks which your Petitioner proceeds now to submit to the Court upon the whole case.

11. In this Suit the Respondent alleged certain very large payments by his father Goday Soorea Narraina Row to the late Zemin-dar Chena Bungariah, being on one occasion of 40,000 Rs. in silver and a Government Promissory Note of 10,000 Rs. and on the other occasion of 10,000 Rs. to redeem the aforesaid Note which was pledged with the Collector as security on behalf of Chena Bungariah. Your Petitioner denied all the advances of money, but admitted the loan for a time of the Government Promissory Note.

12. Nothing is more clear in law, or more consistent with perfect equity, than that a man should bring forward the *best* evidence in his power to prove his case,\* and that an unexplained failure to do this justly begets suspicion. In ordinary life transactions such as these alleged loans of Narrain Row, admit of a simple proof, so far as regards a payment at a Merchant or Sowcar's place of business. The witnesses called, shewed that Narrain Row, kept a large force of Accountants and Shroffs and that his accounts were moreover kept in English. The production of his regular commercial books, shewing entries of the several payments made, the oral evidence of the Accountants who made the entries and of the Shroffs who paid the money, and the acknowledgments by Chena Bungariah's people of the same having been handed over to them, formed therefore the easy, natural, and regular course of proof of the transactions alleged. How then was this exemplified ?

13. Not a book of account was produced, the oral evidence of Accountants and Shroffs was imperfect ; and no acknowledgment of the monies having been paid into the hands of Chena Bungariah's people was filed !

14. The first omission here was, it is contended, more than suspicious. No Merchant, if may be safely asserted, having made a

bona fide payment of money, would fail to support his claim for it by the evidence of *his books*. And in the present case it was, more than in another, essentially necessary ; for the cost payments were of very large amount; 40,000 Rupees and 10,000 Rupees, and, as it is to the last degree unlikely that, in a comparatively small place like Vizagapatam, people would keep even the smaller amount lying closely by them, the production of Narrain Row's books would have formed the strongest support he could give to a genuine case, by shewing that he was really in possession at the moment of the means of making these advances and that he displaced so much from the actual cash balance in his chest in doing it.

15. It may here be remarked that the Court throughout its judgment (paras. 6 and 17) speaks of the advance by Narrain Row of 40,000 Rupees, as being in cash and bills ; and although it may be said that this only adverts to the mode in which the alleged advance was eventually paid into the Collector's Treasury, your Petitioner submits that the wording conveys a different view, and does him the injury of causing to be overlooked the clumsy, and imperfect manner in which the discrepancy between the 40,000 Rupees in *cash* as paid by Narrain Row at Vizagapatam and the 40,000 Rupees as paid by Chena Bungariah in *cash and bills* at Coconada, was explained. P. Ramunnah a person who as a voluntary evidence against his late employer, must necessarily have all he says received with great caution—gives an explanation, so little likely of the way in which at the last moment, 1,500 Rupees of specie were exchanged for “ Bills ” that the tale obviously required confirmation—and this confirmation was open to the Plaintiff and what it was his duty to have brought forward—Ramunnah gave the name of the man at the Collector's Cutcherry who handed over the Bills to him—but this man was never called.

16. Your Petitioner will now advert to the evidence of the Accountants and Shroffs as to the actual delivery of the money at Vizagapatam.

17. In para 18 of the Court's decree it is observed that the 1st Witness, the Accountant and Cash keeper, the 3d, the head Shroff, the 25th, Mr. Hefland, “ an opulent merchant ” and the 26th the head

Accountant, speak to the delivery at Vizagapatam of Rupees 40,000 and the Government Bond to Chena Bungariah's people for transmission to her at Peddapoor. With the greatest deference your Petitioner submits that the Witness Hosland said nothing of the kind ; he did not speak to the DELIVERY of the money, but only pretended that he knew of it *because* he was *told* by Narrain Row, and that Narrain Row borrowed 12,000 Rupees of him professedly to make up the 40,000 Rupees for Chena Bungariah. Your Petitioner desires to call the particular attention of the Court to the evidence of this Witness, because the Court (para 23) has attached so much value to it as to call it "above all suspicion," and whether mere hearsay or direct evidence to a fact, has allowed it considerable weight in determining its judgment. Mr. Hosland is described by the Court as being "an opulent *merchant*," which may be the case : his testimony is said to be "above all suspicion," and this your Petitioner craves leave to doubt under the specimen afforded in this case.

18. Any thing more bold than Mr. Hosland's evidence in regard to the 40,000 Rupees payment cannot well be conceived. He first says that in 1838 Narrain Row lent Chena Bungariah 50,000 Rupees, that he borrowed 12,000 of himself, and having made up the 50,000, sent it to C. Bungariah. There he makes a halt, and then, to a *direct leading question*, he gives the usual story of the 40,000 in cash and 10,000 in a Government Promissory Note adding *that* Narrain Row told that *he* would *receive it back* at a future period *by sending* 10,000 Rupees, and that "two months after" he did send this. Now it may first be remarked that, if the Court ACCEPT all that Mr Hosland states as *being indisputably true*, and which includes the above assertion that Narrain Row told him, *at the time of granting* the loan of 50,000 Rupees, that *he* was to *redeem the Government Promissory Note by sending the 10,000 Rupees for it*, then it cannot do other than *reject*, as unequivocally *false*, the tale of the Appellant (and also of the 20th Witness P. Ramunnah) that the distinct understanding, at the time of the said loan of 50,000 Rupees was, that *Chena Bungariah was to redeem the Government Promissory Note out of her own means* and yet the Court (para 31) has *also* received this latter as a "lucid and *credible*" explanation.

19. Returning to Mr. Hosland's evidence the startling feature in



this is, that while he comes forward to support the payment of 40,000 Rupees by Narrain Row, by the indirect testimony of his having himself advanced 12,000 Rupees to Narrain Row to make up the sum, he a merchant produces no books to support the assertion, nor does he explain by whom or how the payment was made, and what is more material, he a *merchant*, who must be concluded to have regular books of account of his transactions, and who must therefore by a reference to these, have had the opportunity before coming into Court, an opportunity which no merchant in the world would neglect, of fixing the exact date of the loan of 12,000 Rupees actually declares his *entire ignorance* not merely of the *day* but also of the *month* in which the transaction was accomplished ! He only remembers that it was in the year 1838, but he recollects that the 10,000 Rupees was sent to redeem the Government Bond two months later, and he enters into minutiae regarding the transmission of this money, which, looking at his remarkable ignorance in the other matter would be ludicrous if it were not painful. But your Petitioner hopes he has advanced enough to shew that Mr. Hosland's evidence is of consequence only as it exposes the contradictions of the Appellant's case.

20. Your Petitioner will now advert to the evidence of the 1st 3d and 26th witnesses as bearing upon the first advance of 40,000 Rupees. These are all employés of Narrain Row, discharging the functions of Accountants and Shroffs.

21. The 1st witness is the Accountant and Shroff of Narrain Row, he says he paid the money to Chena Bungariah's people—*thinks* it was in August 1838—does not remember the number of cavadies or their contents—then says, the loan was given in August. The 3rd witness, the head Shroff, deposes (on 12th August 1840) that *about 2 years ago* certain people of Chena Bungariah came and received the 40,000 Rupees—*he* gave the money to them. The 26th witness is the Head Accountant of Narrain Row, he says that *in* 1838 Narrain Row lent the 40,000 Rupees in cash to Chena Bungariah—knows it because he saw it sent.

22. Now this is literally all the evidence that bears upon the actual delivery of this very large sum of money. That the parties

would have presented good evidence under other circumstances is not to be disputed, they are the very people to support a bona fide transaction, but how? not by simply swearing to the payment away at some undefined period of 40,000 Rupees in specie, just as if they were the most ordinary matter in the daily routine of their master's commercial life, but by the clear evidence, that *must be* within their reach, of the actual fact, and this would be their *accounts* : or if these were not produced, then by specifying the *exact date* of the transaction, which a natural reference to those accounts *must* have made patent to them. Yet what do we find here, but that, of two of these employés, giving evidence only two years after the pretended transaction and when their master had already been for above a year engaged in litigation about it (indeed taking into account the sham suit in the Bunder Court, it may be said from the very date of the loan), the one only *thinks* it was in a certain month, and the other can only say that it was "*about two years ago*" while the remaining witnesses so little informed that he will not venture to name more than the year of the event. Evidence presenting such an outrageous anomaly as this,\* can surely never be received as trustworthy or credible.

23. The next good and natural evidence to have been produced was, an acknowledgment of Chena Bungariah's people that the money had been delivered over to them. No acknowledgment was filed, and for the sufficient reason, according to the 1st witness the Accountant and Shroff, that no such document was taken. Now how is such an omission to be accounted for ! It cannot be so under the plea that has been urged for the loan of the 50,000 Rupees against a Bond on mere unstamped paper, that such occurred under the confidence resting between Narrain Row and Chena Bungariah ; for this was a matter of simple and ordinary precaution between the former and C. Bungariah's people. To them he handed over a large amount of money for Bungariah, at least such is the evidence of his own Accountant, though the Shroff, V. Seerwajee, stated to have been sent with it, deposes that it was put under his charge. There was always a risk of some accident in the road, it was *into the hands* of Chena Bungariah's men that the money was given, and it was transported entirely by them—no man of ordinary prudence therefore would have omitted to take some kind of voucher from them of what

they thus held in possession, and the absence of this is so unaccountable as to cover the whole transaction with suspicion.

24. The question of the delivery of the 40,000 Rupees remains then thus—that the evidence adduced in support of the fact, in place of being, as it *might* and *ought* to have been, the *best*, is to the last degree imperfect, and that although the suit in its respect was instituted but a short time after the alleged transaction, the united testimony of the whole fails to assign any precise date for it.

25. In respect of the alleged later payment of 10,000 Rupees, to redeem the Government Promissory Note, your Petitioner submits that the testimony, is equally or more unsatisfactory, a grave contradiction appearing on the part of those, who, if giving evidence of a real transaction, could not have fallen into error. The 1st, 3d, 15th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th witnesses speak to this transaction. These excepting the 26th (the value of whose evidence has been shewn above) are all in the employ of Narrain Row, Mootasuddies, Carpenters, Agents, &c. As with the affairs of the 40,000 Rupees no precise date can be either fixed for the after payment of this 10,000; but there is a glaring discrepancy in the attempts to approximate it. The 1st witness the *Accountant*, says the 10,000 Rupees was sent *five or six months* after the first loan, and he repeats this in the course of his examination—the third says, it was *two months* after—the 15th that it was *8 or 10 days* after the 50,000 Rupees had been paid into the Collector's Treasury—22d and 23d *two or three months* after loan of 40,000—25th, *two months* after—26th in October 1838—27th and 28th in *Ausveja* of Veelumbee. No books are produced or referred to in support of the transactions, and the fact of its having occurred rests upon evidence offering the above palpable contradictions. Nor is this all. C. Bungariah's Shroff Shashia comes to Narrain Row for this money, and it is absolutely handed over to him; not a man of Narrain Row accompanies him with it, as was pretended to have been done on the former occasion, and yet not the least *receipt or acknowledgment of any kind* taken from this Shroff for the large sum thus placed under his charge (see evidence of 27th and 28th Witnesses.) Is it possible to conceive that any man of business would have been thus reckless of the most ordinary security.

26. But the Court has considered (para 16) these 10,000 Rupees paid, because the Collector, in his letter of the 25th October 1838 to Narrain Row acknowledges such to him. But in a view of this part of the subject, your Petitioner apprehends that the strongest presumption will be found to be afforded of the want of foundation for the Appellant's whole case and of the truth of the account given by your Petitioner, that Narraina Row did no more in the transaction with C. Bungariah than lend the Government Promissory Note for Rupees 10,000 as security to be deposited in the Collector's Treasury and that even this was redeemed by the money of the Zemindar.

27. The Appellant's representation is, that it was on 26th August 1838 (such date, though it ought to have been easily susceptible of, yet not having been in any degree brought to proof) that he delivered to C. Bungariah's people the 40,000 Rupees and the Government Promissory Note, sending his own Shroff V. Surwajee with them to obtain the Plaint Bond in return. We learn, by the Collector's letter of the 26th September 1838, that Narraina Row had written him a letter on the above date, transmitting the Government Promissory Note and informing him that having been requested to give security for 10,000 Rupees &c. he had done so by the Bond and that he would pay the sum and receive back the Bond by the end of October following. This letter of the Collector was written after the payment in of the Government Promissory Note by C. Bungariah, and that to which it was a reply must therefore have accompanied the Note. Narrain Row then evidently was *so particular*, that in lending this single Bond to C. Bungariah he deemed it necessary that there should be a direct *communication from him to the Collector* on the subject. For what object was this?

28. By being given over to C. Bungariah for deposit *on her account* with the Collector, the Government Promissory Note was as effectually placed beyond his reach as were the 40,000 Rupees handed over, as he alleges, in specie. If the major part was entrusted to C. Bungariah *in the confidence reposed in her*, the whole must have been the same. If she was to redeem the Bond with the realizations of her estate, the placing it in *his* name with the Collector was worse than useless—it was an impediment—and therefore quite inconsistent with the “confidence” spoken of. What then was the object of the Proceed-

ings? Your Petitioner submits that this is to be found in but one interpretation viz. that Narrain Row in advancing this Bond for the Circar dues, wished to secure *the Collector's privity* to the transaction, and so gain what is commonly considered the best guarantee for an after recognition of a claim in respect of it. This seems the only reasonable hypothesis, on which to account for his proceedings any other would involve the grievous inconsistency, that at one and the same time he trusted C. Bungariah for 40,000 Rupees and concealed the operation, while he mistrusted her in respect of and published a transaction of 10,000. And the inevitable inference remains that while an admitted bona fide advance was thus carefully secured, all probability of its actual occurrence is removed from another of more serious import, when it is pretended that not a single step of precaution was taken.

29. But in direct evidence to support this view is by no means absent from the record. The chief witness in support of the delivery of the 40,000 Rupees and the 10,000 Government Note to C. Bungariah is Narrain Row's Shroff the 4th witness. This man is examined at great length. To him must of course have been entrusted the letter, for the Collector, if the whole transaction were a true one, but not only does he make no mention of any such letter, but he recites two (obviously meaning the only two) letters entrusted to him by Narrain Row, the one being for C. Bungariah, and the other for *Moultee Saib*, the Moonsiff of Peddapooram! and it will further be found that not one single witness however particular they may be in other matters, makes the slightest allusion to this letter, until one come to the 26th witness who was only examined in 1846, and *subsequent* to the filing of the Collector's letter of the 26th September 1838, when it apparently became necessary to correct the former oversight.

30. In regard to the assumption that the fact of the reply of the Collector of the 25th October to Narrain Row shews that *he* paid the money to redeem the Bond, your petitioner would only submit that both the said letter and the evidence establish that the *cash* was paid in by a servant of C. Bungariah's, and that the lapse of days between the dates of Narrain Row's and the Collector's letter shew that there must have been a delay in the matter of the payment which could not have occurred had the funds been sent from Vizagapatam for the one express purpose of redeeming the Bond.

31. The next feature of evidence adduced is to the money (the 40,000) having been seen while in transit. The Court observes (para 19) that this is supported by the evidence of the 2d, 5th, 8th, 9th, 19th and 29th witnesses—the last being Mr. Hudson whose testimony the Court (para 23) views as above all suspicion. But this evidence, of Mr. Hudson, your petitioner prays the Court to dismiss altogether from its consideration, as being legally wholly inadmissible. It is in fact not only vague and indefinite, but it is pure hearsay. One evening in 1837 or 1838, he does not recollect which year!—he was driving to the Beach at Vizagapatam—he saw a line of people attended by peons carrying money out of the town—it was unusual to see money without a guard of Sepoys, so he *sent his horsekeeper* to enquire about it—he the horsekeeper *brought word* that it was money going from Narrain Row to the Zemindar of Peddapoor &c. ! Afterwards Mr. Hudson says that he knew it was money, because it appeared to be something heavy packed up in bags and his horsekeeper *told* him it was money. Now Mr. Hudson had first explained that he sent to enquire because it was money that ~~was~~ being carried, and now he only knew it by the result of such enquiry!—then at the sun set and at 100 yards distance he saw the Coolies were carrying something packed in bags (he here hastily corrects himself saying that he does not recollect the mode of packing) though all other witnesses say the bags were stowed away in baskets!—next though he had said the cavadies were coming out of the town, he now declares that he does not know whether the Coolies were going in the direction of Peddapoor or Vizagapatam!—and lastly recollection fails in all other details also, though he can tell of reports of transactions, that were no doubt very sedulously set afloat. Your petitioner confidently appeals to the Court to discard utterly such evidence as this.

32. In the very nature of the evidence of the remaining witnesses to this part of the case assuming it to be untrue—your petitioner must necessarily be at the greatest difficulty to confute the tales they utter, and can only discredit by exposing contradictions or improbabilities in what they recite. Thus it may be observed of most of them that their details are improbable from their particularity, that there is the same vagueness as in all other part of this case as to dates,—the 5th, 8th, and 9th witnesses deposing to minute cir-

cumstances in an event of whose date they neither remember day, month, nor year, and the 19th loosely saying that it was "one day three years ago!" Again the 5th directly falsifies the Appellant's case by saying that *a few days* after the money had passed his house, V. Survajee, Narrain Row's Shroff, came there, and on being asked, said he *had got the Bond from C. Bungariah*. The 8th, who is employed by Narrain Row over-does his part by making the money carriers humbly ask for permission to keep the treasure in his chowkey, when he, as Narrain Row's Aminah, would have done so as a matter of course. The 9th is a mere echo of the 8th witness; and the 19th, who sends 4 peons with the money cavadies for the obvious purpose of introducing that they returned and said these cavadies had been placed before C. Bungariah, flounders so, when he is asked to explain how these 4 extra peons were required at a stage of the journey when all jungle was already passed, that he declares it was *because it was night*, and the men wished to reach Peddapoor by *day-break at least*, forgetting that he had just before said that the people with the money came and asked to halt in his chavedy, and that he gave them the 4 peons the *next morning*.

33. The Court (para 24) attaches importance to no *effort* being made to establish the fact of the money having reached the hands of Chena Bungariah, considering that the eye of a fabricator of evidence would assuredly have been prominently directed to this, but your petitioner subinits that the Appellant has done his best towards this end, first by the direct testimony of his Shroff V. Survajee and the indirect of the 4 Peons sent by the 19th witness and next by making C. Bungariah acknowledge the receipt of the money and give an account of her transactions to every body who comes near her. But even here the defects of the evidence are apparent.

34. The repeated story of his peons by the 19th witness is inadmissible as evidence and may be dismissed at once. The leading one of the four is conveniently out of the way. But the Shroff V. Survajee's evidence requires to be very closely to be looked at. From the whole tenor of it, it would seem that he took the money straight from Vizagapatam to Peddapoor, and handed over it and the Bond to C. Bungariah with no more delay than was required for the communication with the Moonsiff, Moulyee Saib. Yet to an early question

he says, that the money *was given* to C. Bungariah and the Bond taken from her on the 21st and 20th September 1838, or many days after the time of his arrival ! He next speaks of the execution of the Bond, as if it had occurred immediately after the delivery of the money and Government Note, and at last declares that the Bond was completed *two days* after this.

35. Your petitioner will now proceed to what may be regarded as the next stage of the evidence in the case, the proceedings in reference to Moulvee Saib, the Moonsiff of Peddapooram. The Court has dwelt upon this, as strongly sustaining the case of the Appellant and as in the Moonsiff himself, presenting another evidence "above all suspicion." The Court (para 21 and 25) recites that the Moonsiff having been applied to by the *Appellant's father* to recommend persons for attestation of the Bond to be executed by C. Bungariah, deputed certain parties (witnesses) connected with his own Court for the purpose and that such a proceeding was quite above suspicion. Your petitioner respectfully submits that the Court has here quite erred as to fact, that the Moonsiff did not depose to such effect, and that as will presently be shewn, the whole evidence on this point presents a maze of contradictions.

36. The *allusions* to the Moonsiff taking an active part in this matter on the motion of Narrain Row himself are found in the following. The 1st witness, Accountant of Narrain Row, says C. Bungariah's Bond was received either through Shroff Survajee *or the Moonsiff*. The 3d witness, Head Shroff says the money sent for C. Bungariah was *paid through the Moonsiff* and the Bond obtained with his knowledge. The 4th V. Survajee the deputed Shroff, says Narrain Row gave him a letter for *the Moonsiff*, which asked him to send confidential persons to attest a Bond that C. Bungariah was to execute ; that the Moonsiff acted as he was desired and sent the four men who attested the Bond as witnesses.

37. But the Moonsiff himself tells a different story. He acknowledges no communication from Narrain Row. He says that about 3 years ago a Shroff, name unknown, *came to him and said* that a Bond was about to be executed, and that the *Zemindar's men*, if there were any on the spot, should be caused to attest it that he observed that



he was also a stranger and could not know who were Zemindar's men ; that he should *ask the people then present* and cause them to attest, if they consented. This is the Moonsiff's own version of what occurred. Your petitioner may now turn to the evidence of the attesting witnesses to the Bond, who are the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th in the case.

38. The 10th witness deposes that he and the other three who attested the execution of the Bond, went together to the Palace *for the purpose* and left it at the same time. *He* did so because *he* knew *Narrain Row*, who *sent word to him from Vizagapatam* to attest it. V. Survajee, said to be a Shroff of his, accompanied by P. Venkunnah called him. The 11th witness states that he is in the habit of going to the Fort, and so he happened to be there on that particular day—he went along with the other attesting witnesses but *cannot recollect what they went for*. The 12th deposes, that the Shroff Survajee and P. Venkunnah came to the Moonsiff one day, and asked him to send any man to attest a Bond—that the Moonsiff replied he was not a resident of the place and had no confidence in any body, and that they should therefore take whom they choose among those present—that they then called him and the other three attesting witnesses, and they four went. The 13th says much the same as the 12th but makes the Shroff and Venkunnah leave them and then that they were fetched to the Fort at 2 or 3 Indian hours of the night by *some persons unknown*. Thus the whole of these witnesses differ from each other in all but two things—the one of these being, that not one of them (including the Moonsiff) supports the statement that Narrain Row applied to the Moonsiff and the Moonsiff *deputed* the witnesses and the other that except a general and vague allusion to “three years ago” not one of them recollects date, month or year of the transaction he refers to.

39. Your Petitioner craves leave to reserve for his oral argument the other particulars in which he assumes to find reason for appealing for a review of the Court's Judgment, but he would briefly name the great contradictions involved in the explanations regarding the Rupees 800 added to the alleged Bond of C. Bungariah ;—the dubious character which Narrain Row wears under the evidence of the Sudr Ameen Mr. Hudson, coupled with the fact of the fictitious suit

brought and for a while persisted in against C. Bungariah in the Bunder Court;—the recital of the proceedings in the said Suit by the Civil Judge, as justifying his belief that fraud characterized the whole, and which recital is not examined in its detail by this Court ; and lastly he may bring prominently under notice the following startling discrepancy of dates.

40. It is sworn in the case that the 40,000 Rupees and the Government Note for 10,000 were entrusted to Narrain Row's Shroff, V. Survajee, to deliver to C. Bungariah. Survajee swears that he paid the money and took a Bond on the 21st and 20th September 1838, and afterwards that the Bond was taken two days after the payment. So the 18th September may be set down as the earliest date for the delivery of the money. V. Ramunnah swears that he managed the payment to the Collector's Treasury ; that he came over one day when the Treasury Shroff asked him to take the Bills of 1,500 Rupees, giving him cash and paying these in—that he returned to Peddapoor and on C. Bungariah assenting to this, he drew out the Eroosalnamah returned *the same day* to Coconada and paid Cash Bills and Government Note into the Treasury. These are the statements of the Appellant's own witnesses ; it is the way in which his own is made out. The Eroosalnamah in question bears date the 15th September 1838 so that it makes the money alleged to have been received from Narrain Row, he paid in to the Collector's Cutcherry at least three days before it was received ?

Praying that your Honorable Court will review its Judgment and re-hear this case.

Your Petitioner, &c.

April 5th 1852.

SUDR UDALUT, }  
 30th April 1852. }

Read Miscellaneous Petition presented on the 5th April 1852 by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., Vakeel on behalf of Sree Rajah Vutchavoy Sooreya Narrain Jagapaty Rauz Respondent, praying for a review of the Judgment of the Court of Sudder Udalut in A. S. No. 7 of 1848 on the file of the Sudr Udalut.

(Here enter M. P. No. 188 of 1852.)

The Court of Sudr Udalut are of opinion that a review of Judgment must be granted on this case, because in the first place there would appear to have been a misconstruction of the evidence on some important points. Secondly because some material contradictions and inconsistencies in the testimony of the Plaintiff's witnesses appear to have been overlooked by this Court in pronouncing an opinion as to its value—thirdly that the best evidence and that which with reference to the nature and magnitude of the alleged transaction between the parties and the Plaintiff's position in life as a *merchant* ought as a matter of course to have been produced in support of his claim—viz. his *Books* with oral proof as to the entries therein was tendered—and lastly, because even supposing the Suit to be a true one and all the alleged facts to be satisfactorily established by the evidence adduced, it is very doubtful whether the Respondent as legally responsible for the debt as his signature as Heir at Law to the deceased husband of “Chena Bungariah” who as a childless widow had only a life interest in the Estate, and therefore had no power to alienate or encumber it, was not obtained to the Bond in question jointly with that of the said “Chena Bungariah,” or, admitting that whether he is answerable to a greater extent than he may be found on due enquiry to have actually inherited from the deceased Zemindar.

On the foregoing grounds the Court of Sudr Udalut accordingly resolve to admit the review solicited and to direct that A. S. No. 7 of 1848 be replaced on the file.

Ordered that Extract from the Proceedings be furnished to the Petitioner's Vakeel on his application.

# REVISED DECREE OF THE COURT OF SUDDER UDALUT.

BEFORE THE CIVIL COURT OF RAJAHMUNDRY—ORIGINAL SUIT  
No. 349 of 1845.

COURT OF SUDDER UDALUT—APPEAL SUIT No. 7 of 1848.

*Appellant.*

GODAY VENCATA JUGGAROW, *versus*

*Vakeel.*

S. TEROOMALLACHARRY.

*Respondents.*

{ 1st SREE RAJAH VUTCHAVOYA SOOREA NAR-  
RAINA JAGAPATYRAUZE, and 2d his Bro-  
ther TIMMA JAGAPATYRAUZE.

*1st Respondent's Vakeel.*

JAMES OUCHTERLONY, Esq.

(Signed) G. S. HOOPER,

„ T. L. STRANGE.

L. S.

1. The Plaintiff (Appellant) sued for the recovery of Rupees 55,270 as principal and interest due on a Bond for Rupees 50,800 executed to him by Vutsavoy Chena Bungariah (deceased) on the 20th September 1838 upon the mortgage of her estate in Peddapoor—the Defendants being proceeded against as her heirs and successors to the said property.

2. The 1st Defendant alone answered denying the claim and further pleading that neither himself nor the 2nd Defendant could be made personally liable for it.

3. The Civil Judge considered the Suit to be a false and fraudulent one, and dismissed it finding the Appellant in a sum equivalent to that sued for viz. Rupees 55,270.

4. The Plaintiff (Appellant) appealed against the above decision and was answered by the 1st Defendant (Respondent.)

5. The Court of Sudr Udalut for reasons stated at length in their Decree were quite unable to concur with the Civil Judge in the view

he took of the case, and being of opinion that the Appellant had satisfactorily established his claim, they reversed the Original decision, and decreed to him the amount sued for, with further Interest and costs, cancelling at the same time the heavy fine imposed on him by the Civil Judge.

6. On the application of the 1st Respondent for a review of judgment in the case, the Court of Sudr Udalut readmitted the Suit on their file, because in the first place there would appear to have been a misconstruction of the evidence on some important points.

2ndly because some material contradictions and inconsistencies in the testimony of the Plaintiff's witnesses appear to have been overlooked by the Court of Sudr Udalut in pronouncing an opinoin as to its value.

3rdly that the best evidence and that which with reference to the nature and magnitude of the alleged transactions between the parties, and to the Plaintiff's position in life as a *Merchant*, ought as a matter of course to have been produced, viz. his Books, with oral proof as to the entries therein was not tendered, and lastly because even supposing the Suit to be a true one, and the alleged facts to be satisfactorily proved, it is very doubtful whether the Respondent is legally responsible for the debt, his signature as Heir at law to the deceased husband of "Chena Bungariah" not having been obtained to the Bond in question jointly with that of the said "Chena Bungariah" who as a childless widow had only a life interest in the estate, and consequently had no power to alienate or encumber it, on admitting that, whether the Respondent is answerable to a greater extent than he may be found on due enquiry to have actually inherited from the deceased Zemindar.

7. After a careful and deliberate consideration of the entire Record of the Suit, the Court of Sudr Udalut observe that in the exceptions taken by the Respondent to the evidence on which the Decree of this Court is founded, they can perceive nothing to induce them to alter their opinion as to the broad fact declared in the Decree, viz., that the Bond sued upon is a true one, and the claim raised thereon just. The Witnesses may vary in certain respects, their memories may not hold as to dates, and there may be some seeming inconsistencies in their statements but yet the main facts of their tes-

timony may be based upon truths. Such the Court of Sudder Udalut consider to be the case, the blemishes in question when the whole of the evidence is fully and fairly weighed not appearing to them of a material nature, nor incapable of explanation, while some of them it is observed are of a description which could not have had place, had the evidence been concerted. All this evidence was duly weighed when the cause was decided, and having been accepted, no contrary Judgment based upon the simple consideration of its merits, can, in the opinion of the Court of Sudr Udalut be legally given but by an Appellate Court.

8. Neither does it seem to the Court that the non-production of the Appellant's accounts is a matter that can suffice for disturbance of the said Judgment. The Appellant was never challenged on this head throughout the progress of the Suit, and his claim resting upon a Bond this species of evidence was not called for.

9. The question of the Respondent's non-liability for the debt because Chena Bungariah had only a life interest in the property was not raised in any of the legitimate Pleadings in the Suit. It occurs merely in what is called an Extra Petition the reception of which for the mere end of multiplying the Pleadings was an irregularity. The real fact is that the estate was in risk of passing away altogether unless this debt had been incurred to redeem it from the Collector's hands. Whosoever succeeded thereto was, the Court of Sudder Udalut conceive, justly liable for an obligation so incurred.

10. As to the value of the estate at the time it was taken possession of by Respondent, being less than would cover this demand, no evidence has been offered. Viewing the claim as a true one, and the transaction as openly conducted as the evidence would show to have been the case, it is to be presumed that the 1st Respondent the next heir, was well aware thereof. The Suit in the Masulipatam Court which preceded this Suit would of itself have indicated it to him. With this knowledge of the claim the said Respondent took possession of the property, and it can but be concluded, in the opinion of the Court of Sudr Udalut that he did so in view that it more than covered in value the sum of the present demand.

11. With reference to the opinions above expressed the Court of Sudr Udalut see no grounds for interfering with their Decree in this case, and accordingly resolve to uphold in all respects the previous award made by them therein.

Given under my hand, &c.

this 14th day of April 1853.

(Signed) G. HARRIS,

*Acting Register.*

To

THE ACTING REGISTER,

SUDR UDALUT,

*MADRAS.*

1. The Civil Judge has the honor to acknowledge the Proceedings of the Court of Sudr Udalut under date the 13th Instant directing him to suspend all Orders in the matter of Row Chena Baviummah and desist from interference with the affairs of the Zemindary of Pittapoor until further Orders, also furnish the Court with a full explanation of all the circumstances of the Case, and his reasons for adopting the measures alluded to in the Proceedings under acknowledgment and for refusing to make a reference to the Court on the subject, as requested by the Collector.

2. The Orders of the Court of Sudr Udalut are obeyed and all Orders connected with the subject issued by this Court are placed in abeyance.

3. With reference to Para 6 of the Proceedings under acknowledgment, the Civil Judge begs to state that the Pleader of the Petitioner's Chalikany Atchiah, Row Bhaviah, Vullunky Lutchmee Venkia and Row Chena Bhaviumma applied to the Civil and Session Court because the Orders they appealed from were passed some by the Collector, some by the Magistrate, and in order to meet all, the orders were studiously passed by the Civil and Session Judge, which would not have been done if the Orders had been passed by the Magistrate alone, or the Collector alone. The Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udalut frequently adopt this practise in miscellaneous matters as for instance in the matter of Gaudicherla Nursimharoydoo, &c.

4. As the Court of Sudr Udalut declare it was under no circumstances competent to the Civil and Session Judge to appoint a guardian to the Zemindar's sister without referring the matter for the sanction of the Court of Sudr Udalut—the Civil Judge can only regret his error in thinking such a course was competent to him, which opinion is supported as follows.

5. The Pleader for Petitioners having applied to the Court demanding that the girl should be allowed to remain unmolested by any



authority under the Guardianship of her Aunt, and stating that Regulation V. of 1804 under which the Collector had acted, applied to the minor Zemindar only, and not to his Sister, which for the reasons adduced by the Pleader and after a careful perusal of the Regulation appeared very clear, the Judge considered himself bound to act—and as the Regulation declared *the* case in which the Zillah Court could not act but must merely refer to the Court of Sudr Udalt which case the present *was not* the reference did not appear necessary and unnecessary references are to be avoided.

6. On a former occasion when a certain Suit No. 194 of 1848 was pending which was brought by the wife of the late Zemindar on behalf of her younger sons apart from her husband and eldest son, she died while it was pending, and at the approach of death, she entreated that some person other than her husband should be appointed guardian to her children as he would re-marry and would be estranged from the first wife's family—this Application was made to the Court and the father fully acquiesced. Vullunky Lutchmee Venkia was proposed, and agreed to by all the family but was objected to by the *Defendants* and the Judge consulted the Collector, who considered the father the best person. Whereon the Court appointed him, but with the express reservation, that if the event contemplated in the dying wife's application i. e. her husband's re-marriage occurred, a different arrangement might be necessary. That event did occur, and moreover the Zemindar himself died and the young girl demanded to be permitted to stay with her Grandmother with whom she had been all her life and to be protected from the step-mother and her party. Had that Suit gone on long after the father had become estranged from his first wife's family, it would probably have been necessary to have nominated a separate guardian, and if this could be done and was called for while the father lived much more should it be done when he was removed, and the interests of the younger children not only in one Suit or matter but of all kinds were at stake. Vullunky Lutchmee Venkia is certainly Chalikany Atchia's niece, but she was uterine sister to the late Zemindar, and the Zemindar, his wife, his mother and all were satisfied that she was the person most unquestionably, sincerely and unalterably devoted to the interests of her brother's Children that could be found.

7. It is respectfully submitted that the course adopted was supported 1st by the Regulation, 2d by the precedent in the very closely parallel case of the Grand daughter of Chintaputla Vencatrow which was disposed of by the Court of Circuit on the criminal side, and in which instructions were issued by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut on 22nd April 1833, which instructions ordered that the right course was not to enquire and submit a Report for the Orders of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut but to enquire and act. 3d by the case of Yesuntarow Vencajee cited by the Magistrate as parallel which was disposed of by the Session Judge, and in which no exception was taken by the Court of Foujdaree Udalut to the mode of procedure, but only to the decision arrived at. With these precedents and Orders on the Records of the Court so very clearly prescribing the course proper to adopt, a reference seemed highly objectionable, because utterly unnecessary. Had the new rule now issued by the Court of Sudr Udalut then existed, it would of course have been followed, but the Civil and Session Judge trusts he has shown that Regulation, precedent, sanction and practice, bound him to act as he did.

8. Adverting to the supposed interference in the affairs of the Zemindary, by the Court, the Civil and Session Judge begs to observe that on an occasion when the younger sons of the late Zemindar gave a Petition to the Court alleging certain quarrels and injustice on the part of the elder minor they were referred to the Magistrate. When Chalikany Atchia on 2 occasions petitioned the Session Judge to relieve him from the severe necessity of personal attendance in a degrading position, the Session Judge twice refused, and it was only under the orders of the Court of Foujdaree Udalut that he was finally relieved, there was also assistance to a very unusual extent afforded to the Collector and Magistrate by the Session Court in denying to the Prisoner's in case No 20 of 1851 on the Calendar closely connected with the Pittapoor Zemindary the privilege of bail until the completion of the Prosecution. Hence it will be seen that there has been the reverse of interference with the Collector and Magistrate's Proceedings connected with the Zemindary.

9. When one of the family petitioned the Court to pass an Order sanctioned as above shewn by Regulation, precedent, practice and authority, and entirely consonant as is notorious with the wishes of the

deceased parents of the family the Court must act, and to call such action interference in the affairs of the Zemindary seems questionable.

10. As the charge against Chalikany Atchia is very soon to undergo trial nothing can be said about it, but generally speaking the actual state of things is such as to raise in the controlling authorities the most serious doubts, if the course pursued be the right one—the trusted and beloved friends and kin of the late Zemindar, his respected Sister and venerable mother have their houses invaded and ransacked by the Police and themselves are branded as thieves, swindlers, receivers of stolen goods and would be murderers—thieves of the property of their own heirs and would be murderers of their own flesh and blood in whom their affections are centered. A charge of secreting an armed man under the bed of the young Zemindar was got up—virtually and avowedly against the respected Grandmother the Magistrate fully believed it and does so probably still, but the Subordinate Judge pronounced it a vile conspiracy and a contempt of the intellect of our tribunals—such are the acts of one party against the other, such the penetration of the Officer from whose Reports alone the Commissioner of the Northern Division and the Government derive their information in this matter.

L. S.

Given under my hand, &c.,

this 26th day of May 1852.

(Signed) T. A. ANSTRUTHER,

*Civil Judge.*

## FINDING IN CASE No. 52 OF 1851 ON THE CALENDAR.

*Prosecutor.**Prisoner.*

GOVERNMENT

*Versus*

CHALIKANY ATCHIA.

1. The Prisoner is charged under Act XIII of 1850 with embezzlement and breach of trust in having received in trust from the late Zemindar of Pittapoor in trust for the Minors and for delivery to the Collector property consisting of cash, chattels and Bonds and having embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the same and made up false accounts and false statements.

2. This case was first committed to this Court on 21st December 1851 and owing to certain admissions contained in certain proceedings and in the Calendar the case was dismissed without trial. Under orders from the Court of the Foujdaree Udalut it has now been fully tried, Barristers of the Supreme Court officiating as counsel on each side, J. B. Norton, Esq. for Prosecutor, and E. Salmon, Esq. for Prisoner.

3. The primary point to be established is the creation and acceptance of the trust—the secondary points are the breach of the trust and instances of it.

4. On 27th November 1850 the Zemindar died. The 59th and 61st witnesses say that he was senseless during the whole of the 27th November 1850, the 63d says he faintly spoke to the prisoner while *another*, viz 10th witness say he ate his breakfast that day.

5. It is stated that he said to Atchia “you are my nearest kin and most trusty friend therefore do you accept the trust.” Had he had sense enough to say that he would have done or made some signs of a desire to do something in conformity with that intention such as giving up the key at his girdle, or making others of the family know that Atchia was to have sole custody of the property—but he did nothing of the kind. Had he hinted to Prisoner a desire that Prisoner should accept the trust and had Prisoner seen that he

true, but the opposite. Row Rama Row well aware of the consequences of silence refrained from rebutting the responsibility and from exposing the gross theft now said to have been perpetrated by Chalikany Atchia 3 days before. This could not be.

9. The amount at first discovered was Rupees 18,168, annas 12 in jewels and Rupees 6,270 13 3 in cash. On 23d December 1850, the Collector again went in person to Pittapoor and got in the Zannana and by forcibly breaking open doors 32,174 in jewels and 13,680 11 6 in cash. The last of these sets of jewels was delivered from places and parts of the house to which Chalikany Atchia could not have access—that to which Row Rama Row and his party had at their pleasure.

10. The particular acts of breach of trust are stated to be the collection by prisoner of two sums 50 and 60 Rupees due on Bonds executed to the Zemindar by 28th and 34th witnesses. The evidence of these persons is open to much distrust—the grant of the loans and execution of the Bonds being in some parts very improbable the writer and attesting witnesses being it is said never before or since employed to write or attest Bonds taken by the Zemindar and not a word of either of these Bonds being heard of until 10th July 1852—after the case had been replaced on the file and 19 months after the Zemindar died. The Bonds are on plain paper being under 64 Rupees one was written by the giver of it tho' if the loan were true as the Zemindar was said to have been in his Cutcherry surrounded by writers with pen and paper his people would naturally have written it—in the other also the parties were not those who would be employed if the Zemindar had effected the loan—the Bonds no endorsement of payment is made are allowed to be in existence which if the recovery of the amount had been fraudulent they would not be, the complete destruction of them being equally safe for the debtor and necessary for the safety of prisoner the fraudulent receiver. The debtors state that they paid the amount on prisoner's urgent demand as they considered he had authority to collect such—their coming forward without any need, to give nothing but to incur the risk of having to make good the Interest which was stipulated for in the Bonds but which Chalikany Atchia excused them is not probable—not one word or fact stated or paper filed

by the 28th witness who gave the Bond B. for Rupees 60 by 29th and 30th witnesses who attested it by 31st and 32d witnesses who saw the money paid by the Debtor to Prisoner, or by 34th witness who gave 35th witness who wrote 36th and 37th witnesses who attested the Bond C. for 50 Rupees or 38th and 39th witnesses who demanded and witnessed the payment of the money by the debtor to Prisoner is proved true—there is no reason to suppose them true but much and strong to believe them false. It has been very studiously set forth that the Zemindar was the most particular man about his accounts entering the smallest items of fractions of an anna most precisely—the amount of these two Bonds should therefore be entered in some account, but none such forthcoming having been made away with the prosecuting party say by Prisoner and his people. This may be one inference or it might be inferred that the reverse was the case that the Zemindar was most enormously plundered and that these Bonds are forgeries and were never entered in any account whatever. The embezzlement of other Bonds is assumed to have been effected by Prisoner but the Session Judge can find no evidence to prove this nor any circumstances facts or proceedings of Prisoner to warrant the inference of his guilt in this particular.

11. The 2d Act of embezzlement was the removal in open day and without any attempt or hope of concealment of 12 boxes of the deceased Zemindar's property. Prisoner superintending the conveyance of them to his own house just at the entry to which Row Bhaviah sent orders to have the boxes conveyed to her house which they were—this was done on 28th November 1850 the very day after the Zemindar died—on the 30th the Collector arrived and when Prisoner being asked to deliver up the property denied that it was in his charge or that he knew anything about it meaning as ought to have been seen by the Magistrate that Row Rama Row had the charge of it all whereby Row Rama Row became answerable for the 12 boxes said to have been removed by Chalekany Atchia Row Rama Row did not rebut and expose the whole embezzlement. If those 12 boxes had been removed by Chalikany Atchia and taken possession of by Row Bhaviah the latter ought certainly to have been committed as a party—the Session Judge contemplated the necessity of directing this step to be taken but abstained from it at the right of the venerable widow of Neladry Row mother of the late Zemindar and grandmother of the

Minors accused in a Criminal Court of stealing her Grand children's property would have been too bad.

12. The evidence in support of the conveyance is abundant strong and positive but how it ever come to be believed for an instant the circumstances of the case and parties being known is a wonder. The 4 bearers of whom not a word appears to have been heard from 28th November 1850 up to 20th July 1852 depose very fully to the carrying away of 12 boxes in 3 trips by Prisoner's orders from the Jamderkhana to Chalikany Atchia's house but the 2 messengers sent by Row Bhaviah as is said to fetch the boxes to her house deny all knowledge of the matter and another witness employed in a place where he must have seen all the passing and repassing of the bearers with the boxes says nothing of the kind occurred. These are very important contradictions moreover as to the persons who were present at this occurrence. It is in evidence that Row Rama Row had stationed guards at the places where valuables were.

13. A certain portion of the Jewels which Chalikany Atchia is charged with embezzling were forwarded to the Collector by the Minor and the evidence for the Prosecution shows that the Minor called for a certain witness the 62d and said "Chalikany Atchia has certain of my jewels but will not restore them unless I write that they are in my possession—therefore I have resolved to write to that effect"—a box was accordingly opened in a cow and cooking house the Jewels taken out one by one and *put in again* 62d wrote a list the 11th witness cockfighter was asked to sign it but refused until assured that it was the Minor's wish and then he gave way and signed. After the writer of the list had deposed very clearly and strongly the Magistrate raised the physical objection that a silver plate which the witness swore he saw taken out and put back inside the box was too big to go into the box, whereon the witness with the required facility declared it had not been put inside the box but was kept outside it. The 11th witness Cockfighter says Chalikany Atchia's man Muntrepragada Jogerauze guided his hand when signing, but another witness the 59th declares Muntrepragada Jogerauze was not there. The despatch of the jewels by the minor and his people is true the implication of Chalikany Atchia seems utterly unfounded.

14. Any league between prisoner and prisoners in Case No. 20 of 1851 is in no way supported by any thing that appears in this case but very much the reverse—prisoner freely assents to the rumoured falsification of accounts by Head Sheristadar to conceal the bribes given by deceased to the Government servants and he adds that he concludes that the chittas which were found in the tank were put there in case No. 20 of 1851 by 2d and 3d prisoners by order of the Head Sheristadar. He afterwards said that every body told him in Case No. 20 of 1851, 2d and 3d prisoners were responsible for the missing chittas. All prisoner's statements either as depositions before the Collector or Urzees to him are consistent with his unvarying statement that he had no charge no knowledge of the extent of property, no alliance with any one and no desire or power to conceal or embezzle any thing. He alludes to his natural affection for the minors and to the confidence in his honor reposed in him by the late Zemindar evinced in buying and paying for the Estate of Vellumpalem prisoner being the ostensible purchaser and no document existing to shew that the purchase was really made for the Zemindar. This transaction speaks very highly for prisoner's sense of honor—he admits openly now that the Estate belongs not to him but to the heirs of the Zemindar. Yet the transaction is adduced in para 9 of the Calendar as a proof of his guilt in pretending there were no protective Bonds in favour of the minors.

15. The astounding grossness of the devices resorted to by the conspirators who ever they may be in putting records, where they succeeded in making it to be believed they were bona fide found and the shameful and unnatural falsehood of the charge of attempt at the murder of the minor brought against the Grandmother all of which were believed are strong points to show the power or daring of the party who would benefit by the ruin of Atchia and by the deficiency of the estate being fixed on him or others—and all evidence in favour of that party against the accused is of course much weakened by each detection.

16. It must be remembered that all evidence given for Prisoner is valuable as given rather against the interest of the giver while the Prosecutor's evidence is rendered worthless by the actual power and hopes of the party. The Magistrate has stated that it would be ex-



pedient to shew to the world that it is NOT his wish that Witnesses should swear falsely in support of cases he is trying to prove and he prosecuted accordingly a certain person who had made the mistake and was detected.

18. On a review of the whole Proceedings and Record the Session Judge arrives at the conclusion on the grounds detailed above that not one word about the trust or any breach of it is proved true but that on the contrary the whole is proved in part by strong presumption and in part by positive proof to be false.

19. The Law Officer reviewing the evidence and noting minutely the inconsistencies and contradictions therein some of which are comparatively trifling but many are very grave declares the charge not proved and the Prisoner entitled to acquittal.

20. In this finding and in all the remarks concerning the credibility of the evidence and the inferences therefrom recorded by the Law Officer the Session Judge concurs and accordingly acquits the Prisoner. The property is to be made over to those in whose possession it was found and any portions of the property found in the houses of Prisoner and of Row Bhaviah as were made over to the prosecuting party or have been retained by the Magistrate must be and restored to the owners, Prisoner and Row Bhaviah.

21. The magnitude of the case, the exalted position of Prisoner and of his Sister the venerable Grandmother of the minors and the long series of hardships and indignities inflicted on Prisoner from which this Court declined at the outset to relieve him make it incumbent on the Session Judge to declare and record his belief of the entire innocence and untarnished honor of the accused and of his relative Row Bhaviah.

RAJAHMUNDRY,  
Session Court,  
3rd November 1852.

(Signed) T. A. ANSTRUTHER,  
Session Judge.

THE  
NEW EQUITY PRACTICE  
OF THE  
SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE  
AT  
FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL,

COMPRISING  
ACT NO. VI. OF 1854, THE NEW EQUITY RULES OF 1<sup>ST</sup> MAY, 1854,  
AND AN APPENDIX OF FORMS ; WITH AN INDEX.

AN ATTORNEY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

CALCUTTA :  
SANDERS, CONES AND CO., LAW PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,  
No. 65, COSSITOLLAH.

1854.



THE  
NEW EQUITY PRACTICE  
OF THE  
SUPREME COURT.

ACT NO. VI. OF 1854.

PASSED 10TH FEBRUARY, 1854.

ANALYSIS.

*I. Bills of complaint to contain a concise narrative of material facts, divided into paragraphs, and numbered; each containing a distinct statement, also prayer for specific and general relief: but no interrogatories.*

*II. Plaintiff may file interrogatories and deliver copy to defendant, and without this he shall not be required to answer.*

*III. Any defendant may without leave file plea answer or demurrer within a certain time: but after that, one not required to answer cannot without leave. Powers of Court for granting time, &c., to remain in full force.*

*IV. Answer may contain not only answer to interrogatories but statements material to defendant's case, divided into numbered paragraphs.*

*V. Plaintiff may on expiration of the time for answering but before replication, move for a decree or decretal order. Plaintiff and defendant may file affidavits in support and opposition and if answer filed it may be treated as an affidavit.*

*VI. Court may refuse to grant such motion, or make order for further prosecution, &c.*

*VII. Practice of excepting to bills, answers, &c., for scandal or impertinence abolished, and Court may order such matter to be expunged, and the costs with costs of application to be paid by party introducing the same.*

*VIII. Court may order defendant to produce documents, &c., on oath.*

*IX. Defendant may in certain cases without cross bill file interrogatories for the examination of plaintiff, to which is to be prefixed a statement of the subjects on which discovery is sought, and deliver a copy to plaintiff who shall answer them. The practice of exceptions to be applicable to such answers. But defendant may with leave file a cross bill.*

*X. Court may order plaintiff to produce documents, &c., on oath.*

*XI. Pleas, answers, &c., may be sworn and filed without any further formality than affidavits.*

*XII. Issue may be joined by replication as formerly.*

*XIII. Defendant not having been required to answer, and not answering may move to dismiss bill for want of prosecution.*

*XIV. All affidavits to be expressed in the first person, and divided into numbered paragraphs. But Court may allow one not in accordance with this section to be used.*

*XV. When suit at issue Court may grant parties liberty to verify their cases by affidavit, notwithstanding that a party who has not sufficient interest requires the evidence to be oral.*

*XVI. If no such order is made, evidence when issue joined to be oral before the Court. Court may order witnesses to be examined under a commission, and use affidavits at the hearing in certain cases.*

*XVII. Court may require oral examination of the parties, and the production by them of documents; with full discretion as to costs.*

*XVIII. Any party may by order of the court issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses, and the production by them of documents before the Court or Commissioners.*

*XIX. Persons making affidavits may be subjected to oral cross and re-examination, and may be subpoenaed as other witnesses, but Court to have discretion of acting on such evidence.*

*XX. Costs of attendance for such purposes, and of cross and re-examination to be paid as if the person were the witness of the party cross examining, and to be costs in the cause unless otherwise directed.*

*XXI. Defendant not to object for want of parties in cases to which the following rules extend :—*

- 1.—Any one residuary legatee, or next of kin, without serving others, may have a decree for administration.*
- 2.—A person interested in a legacy charged on real estate, or in proceeds of real estate directed to be sold, may without serving others have a like decree.*
- 3.—A residuary devisee or heir, without serving others, may have a like decree.*

- 4.—*A cestui que trust under a deed, &c., without serving others may have a decree for execution of the trusts.*
- 5.—*In all suits for protection of property pending litigation and in the nature of waste, one person may sue for himself and others of same interest.*
- 6.—*An Executor, Administrator or Trustee may obtain a decree for administration, or execution of the trusts against one legatee, next of kin or cestui que trust.*
- 7.—*In the above cases Court may require other persons to be parties, or give the conduct to such as it may deem proper, and make orders regarding costs for joinder.*
- 8.—*In the above cases persons who under the present practice would be necessary parties, shall be served with a copy of the decree, and be bound thereby, and may by order have liberty to attend proceedings and add to the decree.*
- 9.—*Trustees shall represent the cestuis que trust in the same manner as executors the legatees, in suits concerning trust property. It shall not be necessary but Court can order them to be made parties if it see fit on hearing.*

**XXII.** *Setting down cause merely for objection for want of parties abolished.*

**XXIII.** *Court may proceed in any suit without representative of deceased person, or appoint one.*

**XXIV.** *A creditor, legatee or next of kin may obtain, as of course from a Judge without other proceedings, a summons to the Executor or Administrator to shew cause why an order for administration should not be granted: and the judge may grant such order thereon as he shall deem fit: such order to be of the same effect as a decree in a suit.*

**XXV.** *Duplicate of such summons to be filed in Court before service, and service copy countersigned by the officer of Court.*

**XXVI.** *A person claiming to be a creditor of a deceased person or interested under his will may obtain as provided in section xxiv. an order for administration of immoveable estate of such deceased person if a Hindoo, Mahomedan or Parsee: or for the administration of the real estate of any other person where the same is devised to trustees to sell, and receive the rents and proceeds of sale.*

**XXVII.** *In suits for fore-closure Court may direct a sale instead, upon terms. But may in certain cases require a deposit.*

**XXVIII.** *No suit shall be dismissed for misjoinder of plaintiffs: but Court may grant relief between them, modify decree for that purpose, direct amendments, and treat one plaintiff as a defendant.*

**XXIX.** *No suit to be objected to because declaratory order only is sought.*

**XXX.** *Court may decide between some of the parties without*

*making others interested parties to the suit; but has discretion to refuse.*

*XXXI. In case of abatement, &c. of suit an order may be made which shall have same effect as a Bill of Revivor; but such order to have no force if party served be under disability.*

*XXXII. New facts, &c. after commencement of suit to be introduced as amendments to bill; or the plaintiff to be at liberty to state them as the Court may direct.*

*XXXIII. Where account required to be taken, Court may give special directions as to the mode of taking same.*

*XXXIV. Court may order real estate to be sold if required at any stage after institution of suit as effectually as by decree on hearing.*

*XXXV. Where real or personal property is the subject of proceedings. Court may allow to parties whole or part of annual income.*

*XXXVI. Answer of defendant, on motion for injunction or receiver, regarded as an affidavit. And affidavits may be read in opposition.*

*XXXVII. In case directions as to practice be not followed, Court may make orders, and award costs.*

*XXXVIII. Court of Equity not to decline granting equitable relief until legal title be established: but to decide the same themselves.*

*XXXIX. Court may refer to a judge matters usually referred to Master, and may itself hear in court or chambers such matters with powers of Master.*

*XL. Not necessary to confirm the report of a Judge or Master unless exceptions filed in 14 days.*

*XLI. If exceptions allowed, not necessary to refer back, but Court may decide itself.*

*XLII. Certain matters enumerated may be disposed of by a Judge in chambers: but an order of a Judge may be altered by the Court.*

*XLIII. Act to extend only to Equity Side of Supreme Courts.—“Bill” shall include “information,” and “affidavit,” “information.”*

*XLIV. Act to take effect from 1st May, 1854.*

**AN Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding on the Equity Side of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.**

**WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the practice and course of proceeding on the Equity Side of Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of**

Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Madras and Bombay respectively, It is enacted as follows :—

I. Every Bill of Complaint to be filed in any of the said Courts after the time hereinafter appointed for the commencement of this Act, shall contain, as concisely as may be, a narrative of the material facts, matters and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specifically for the relief which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled to, and also for general relief, but such Bill of Complaint shall not contain any interrogatories for the examination of the defendant.

II. Within a time, to be limited by the Rules or Orders to be made by the Judges of the said Courts respectively in that behalf, the plaintiff, in any suit in any of the said Courts commenced by Bill may, if he requires an answer from any defendant thereto, file in the Sworn Clerk's, or other proper office of the said Court, interrogatories for the examination of the defendant or defendants, or such of them from whom he shall require an answer, and deliver to the defendant or defendants so required to answer, or to his or their solicitor, a copy of such interrogatories, or of such of them as shall be applicable to the particular defendant or defendants; and no defendant shall be called upon or required to put in any answer to a Bill, unless interrogatories shall have been so filed, and a copy thereof delivered to him or his solicitor, within the time so to be limited, or within such further time as the Court shall think fit to direct.

III. Whether the plaintiff in any suit, in any of the said Courts, shall or shall not require any answer from the defendant, or any one or more of the defendants to the Bill, such defendant or defendants may, without leave of the Court, put in a plea, answer, or demurrer to the plaintiff's Bill within the time now allowed to the defendant for demurring alone to a Bill, or within such other time as shall be fixed by any Rules or Orders to be framed by the Judges of the said Courts respectively in that behalf; but after that time a defendant or defendants not required to answer the plaintiff's Bill, shall not be at liberty to put in a plea, answer, or demurrer to the Bill, without leave of the Court; provided that the power of the Court to grant further time for pleading, answering, or demurring to any Bill, upon the application of any defendant or defendants thereto, whether required to answer the Bill or not, shall remain in full force, and shall not be in any wise prejudiced or affected; provided also that if the Court shall grant any further time to any defendant for pleading, answering, or demurring to the Bill, the plaintiff's right to move for a decree under the provisions hereinafter contained shall in the mean time be suspended.



IV. The answer of the defendant to any Bill of Complaint in any of the said Courts may contain not only the answer of the defendant to the interrogatories so filed as aforesaid, but such statements material to the case as the defendant may think it necessary or advisable to set forth therein, and such answer shall also be divided into paragraphs, numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation.

V. The plaintiff in any suit commenced by Bill shall be at liberty, at any time after the time allowed to the defendant for answering the same shall have expired (but before replication), to move the Court, upon such notice as shall in that behalf be prescribed by any Rule or Order to be made by the Judges of the said Courts respectively, for such decree or decretal Order as he may think himself entitled to, and the plaintiff and defendant respectively shall be at liberty to file affidavits in support of, and in opposition to the motion so to be made, and to use the same on the hearing of such motion; and if such motion shall be made after an answer filed in the cause, the answer shall, for the purposes of the motion, be treated as an affidavit.

VI. Upon any such motion for a decree or decretal Order, it shall be discretionary with the Court to grant or refuse the motion, or to make an order giving such directions for or with respect to the further prosecution of the suit, as the circumstances of the case may require, and to make such order as to costs as it may think right.

VII. The practice of excepting to Bills, answers and other proceedings in the said Courts for scandal or impertinence, shall be, and the same is hereby abolished; provided that it shall be lawful for any of the said Courts, or for a Judge thereof, to order any scandalous or impertinent matter introduced into any proceeding in the Court to be expunged, and any costs occasioned thereby, together with the costs of any application for the purpose to be paid by the party introducing the same.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the plaintiff in any suit in any of the said Courts, whether commenced by Bill or by Claim, and as to a suit commenced by Bill, whether the defendant may or may not have been required to answer the Bill, or may or may not have been interrogated as to the possession of documents, to make an order for the production by any defendant, upon oath, of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to matters in question in the suit as the Court shall think right, and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as shall appear just.

IX. It shall be lawful for any defendant in any suit, whether commenced by Bill or by Claim, but in suits commenced by Bill which

the defendant is required to answer, not until after he shall have put in a sufficient answer to the Bill, and without filing any cross Bill of discovery, to file in the Sworn Clerk's or other proper office of the Court wherein such suit is pending, interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, to which shall be prefixed a concise statement of the subjects on which a discovery is sought, and to deliver a copy of such interrogatories to the plaintiff or his solicitor, and such plaintiff shall be bound to answer such interrogatories, in like manner as if the same had been contained in a Bill of Discovery filed by the defendant against him on the day when such interrogatories shall have been filed, and as if the defendant to such Bill of Discovery had on the same day duly appeared; and the practice of the Court with reference to excepting to answers for insufficiency, or for scandal, shall extend and be applicable to answers put in to such interrogatories; provided that in determining the materiality or relevancy of any such answer, or of any exception thereto, the Court is to have regard, in suits commenced by Bill, to the statement contained in the original Bill, and in the answer which may have been put in thereto by the defendant exhibiting such interrogatories for the examination of the plaintiff, and in suits commenced by claim, to the statements therein, and in any affidavits which may have been filed either in support thereof or in opposition thereto; provided also that a defendant, if he shall think fit so to do, may by leave of the Court or of a Judge thereof exhibit a cross bill of discovery against the plaintiff, instead of filing interrogatories for his examination.

X. It shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of any defendant in any suit, whether commenced by Bill or by Claim, but as to suits commenced by Bill where the defendant is required to answer the plaintiff's Bill not until after he has put in a full and sufficient answer to the Bill, unless the Court shall make any order to the contrary, to make an order for the production by the plaintiff in such suit, on oath, of such of the documents in his possession or power relating to the matters in question in the suit as the Court shall think right, and the Court may deal with such documents when produced in such manner as shall appear just.

XI. Every plea, answer, disclaimer, or examination may be sworn and filed without any further or other formality than is required in the swearing and filing of an affidavit.

XII. In suits commenced in any of the said Courts by Bill, where notice of motion for a decree or decretal order shall not have been given, or, having been given, where a decree or decretal order shall not have been made thereon, issue shall be joined by filing a replication, in the form or to the effect of the replication now in use in the said Courts respectively, and where a defendant shall not have been

required to answer and shall not have answered the plaintiff's Bill he shall be considered to have traversed the case made by the Bill.

XIII. Where a defendant to a suit in any of the said Courts commenced by Bill shall not have been required to answer the Bill, and shall not have answered the same, such defendant shall be at liberty to move to dismiss the Bill for want of prosecution, at such times and under such circumstances, and subject to such restrictions, as shall be in that behalf prescribed by any rules or orders to be made by the Judges of the said Courts respectively in that behalf.

XIV. Every affidavit to be used in any of the said Courts shall be expressed in the first person and shall be divided into paragraphs, and every paragraph shall be numbered consecutively, and as nearly as may be, shall be confined to a distinct portion of the subject. Provided that nothing herein contained shall preclude the Court or any Judge thereof in any case in which such Court or Judge may think fit so to do from allowing any affidavit to be used, notwithstanding the same may not be made according to the provisions of this Section.

XV. When any suit commenced in any of the said Courts by Bill shall be at issue, the Court or a Judge thereof may, upon the application of any of the parties to the suit, and by consent of all the other parties thereto make an order that the parties shall be at liberty to verify their respective cases by affidavit, and such cases may thereupon be verified accordingly. If any one or more of the parties, who shall not have a sufficient interest in the matters in question to require the evidence to be oral, shall not consent to the making of such order, the Court or a judge thereof may make the same without the consent of such party or parties.

XVI. If no such order shall be made, the evidence to be adduced in the cause after issue joined therein shall be taken orally before the Court, and the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents may be enforced in the manner for the time being in use on the Common Law side of the said Courts respectively; provided that the Court may order any particular witness or witnesses within the jurisdiction of the Court, or any witness or witnesses out of the jurisdiction of the Court, to be examined, upon interrogatories or otherwise, under a commission, and to make such order relating to such examination as the Court may think fit; and provided also that affidavits of particular witnesses, or affidavits as to particular facts or circumstances, may by consent of the parties, or by leave of the Court obtained upon notice, be used on the hearing of any cause; such consent, and also the consent required by the Section XV. of this Act, may, with the approbation of the Court, be given

by or on the part of any married woman, infant or other persons under disability.

XVII. Upon the hearing of any suit depending in any of the said Courts, whether commenced by Bill or Claim, and also upon the hearing of any motion, petition or other proceeding in any of the said Courts, the Court may, upon the application of any of the parties thereto, or of its own accord, require and enforce the attendance and oral examination before itself of any witness, or of any party to the suit, and may also require and enforce the production of any document or documents, and may direct the costs of the attendance and examination of such witness or party and of the production of such document or documents to be paid by such of the parties to the suit, or in such manner as it may think fit.

XVIII. Any party in any suit or matter may, by order of the Court or of a Judge thereof, issue a writ of subpoena ad testificandum or duces tecum, for the purpose of compelling the attendance of any person before the said Courts, or before a Commissioner or Commissioners at a time and place to be specified in such subpoena, to give evidence and produce documents in support of or in opposition to any claim, motion, petition, or other proceeding before the Court; and every person served with such subpoena shall be bound to attend in pursuance thereof, and to produce documents, and to give evidence, in like manner and subject to the same rules as a witness subpoenaed to attend or produce documents upon the trial of any cause in the said Court.

XIX. Any person who shall make an affidavit which shall be used or filed by any party to a suit in any of the said Courts, may, by the order of the Court or of a Judge thereof, be subjected to oral cross-examination by or before the Court, or by or before a Commissioner or Commissioners, and may be subpoenaed to attend for that purpose, and to produce any document or documents, at a time and place to be specified in the subpoena; and any person so subpoenaed shall be bound to attend and produce such document or documents in pursuance of such subpoena, in the same manner and subject to the same rules, as a witness subpoenaed to attend and give evidence or produce documents on the trial of a cause, and such person may be cross-examined and re-examined orally; provided that the Court shall always have a discretionary power of acting upon such evidence as may be before it at the time, and of making such interim orders as may appear necessary to meet the justice of the case.

XX. The costs of the attendance of any person, for the purpose

of cross-examination as aforesaid, and of the said cross-examination, and re-examination, shall be paid by the parties respectively, in like manner as if the person so attending to be cross-examined were the witness of the party cross-examining, and shall be deemed costs in the cause of such parties respectively, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

**XXI.** It shall not be competent to any defendant in any suit in any of the said Courts to take any objection for want of parties to such suit, in any case to which the rules hereinafter set forth extend, and such rules shall be deemed and taken as part of the law and practice of the said Courts respectively and any law or practice of any of the said Courts inconsistent therewith shall be and is hereby abrogated and annulled.

*Rule 1st.*—Any residuary legatee or next of kin may, without serving the remaining residuary legatees or next of kin, have a decree for the administration of the personal estate of a deceased person.

*Rule 2nd.*—Any legatee interested in a legacy charged upon real estate and any person interested in the proceeds of real estate directed to be sold, may, without serving any other legatee or person interested in the proceeds of the estate, have a decree for the administration of the estate of a deceased person.

*Rule 3rd.*—Any residuary, devisee or heir, may, without serving any co-residuary devisee or co-heir, have the like decree.

*Rule 4th.*—Any one of several cestuis que trust under any deed or instrument may, without serving any other of such cestuis que trust, have a decree for the execution of the trusts of the deed or instrument.

*Rule 5th.*—In all cases of suits for the protection of property pending litigation, and in all cases in the nature of waste, one person may sue on behalf of himself and of all persons having the same interest.

*Rule 6th.*—Any executor, administrator or trustee may obtain a decree against any one legatee, next of kin, or cestui que trust, for the administration of the estate or the execution of the trusts.

*Rule 7th.*—In all the above cases the Court, if it shall see fit, may require any other person or persons to be made a party or parties to the suit, and may, if it shall see fit, give the conduct of the suit to such person as it may deem proper, and may make such order in any particular case as it may deem just for placing the defendant on the record on the same footing in regard to costs as other parties having a common interest with him in the matters in question.

*Rule 8th.*—In all the above cases the persons who, according to

the present practice of the Court, would be necessary parties to the suit shall be served with notice of the decree, and after such notice they shall be bound by the proceedings in the same manner as if they had been originally made parties to the suit, and they may, by an order of Court, have liberty to attend the proceedings under the decree : and any party so served may, within such time as shall in that behalf be prescribed by any general rule or order to be made by the said Courts respectively in that behalf, apply to the Court to add to the decree.

*Rule 9th.*—In all suits concerning real or personal estate which is vested in trustees under a will, settlement, or otherwise, such trustees shall represent the persons beneficially interested under the trust, in the same manner and to the same extent as the executors or administrators in suits concerning personal estate, represent the persons beneficially interested in such personal estate, and in such cases it shall not be necessary to make the persons beneficially interested under the trust parties to the suit, but the Court may upon consideration of the matter on the hearing, if it shall so think fit, order such persons or any of them to be made parties.

XXII. The practice of setting down a cause merely on an objection for want of parties to the suit shall be abolished.

XXIII. If in any suit or other proceeding before any of the said Courts, it shall appear to the Court that any deceased person who was interested in the matters in question has no legal personal representative, it shall be lawful for the Court either to proceed in the absence of any person representing the estate of such deceased person, or to appoint some person to represent such estate for all the purposes of the suit or other proceeding, on such notice to such person or persons, if any, as the Court shall think fit, either specially or generally by public advertisements ; and the order so made by the Court, and any orders consequent thereon, shall bind the estate of such deceased person, in the same manner in every respect as if there had been a duly-constituted legal personal representative of such deceased person and such legal personal representative had been a party to the suit or proceeding, and had duly appeared and submitted his rights and interests to the protection of the Court.

XXIV. It shall be lawful for any person claiming to be a creditor, or a specific pecuniary or residuary legatee, or the next of kin, or some or one of the next of kin of a deceased person, to apply for and obtain as of course without bill or claim filed, or any other preliminary proceedings, a summons from a Judge of any of the said Courts, requiring the executor or administrator, as the case may be,

of such deceased person, to attend before him at chambers for the purpose of showing cause why an order for the administration of the personal estate of the deceased should not be granted, and upon proof by affidavit of the due service of such summons, or on the appearance in person, or by solicitor or counsel, of such executor or administrator, and upon proof by affidavit of such other matters, if any, as such Judge shall require, it shall be lawful for such Judge, if in his discretion he shall think fit so to do, to make the usual order for the administration of the estate of the deceased with such variations, if any, as the circumstances of the case may require, and the order so made shall have the force and effect of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause or claim between the same parties provided that such Judge shall have full discretionary power to grant or refuse such order, or to give any special directions touching the carriage or execution of such order, and in the case of applications for any such order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants, or of the classes of claimants, as he may think fit; and if the Judge shall think proper, the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such party interested, and upon such terms as the Judge may direct.

XXV. A duplicate or copy of such summons shall, previously to the service thereof, be filed in the office of the Registrar or other proper officer of the Court, and no service thereof upon any executor or administrator shall be of any validity unless the copy so served shall be countersigned by such Registrar or other officer as an indication of the filing thereof, and the filing of such summons shall have the same effect with respect to *lis pendens* as the filing of a bill or claim.

XXVI. It shall be lawful for any person claiming to be a creditor of a deceased person, or interested under his will, to apply for and obtain in a summary way, in the manner herein-before provided with respect to the personal estate of a deceased person, an order for the administration of the immovable estate of such deceased person, if a Hindoo or a Mahomedan, or a Parsee; or for the administration of the real estate of any deceased person, not being a Hindoo, or a Mahomedan, or a Parsee, where the whole of such real estate is by devise vested in trustees who are by the will empowered to sell such real estate, and authorized to give receipts for the rents and profits thereof, and for the produce of the sale of such real estate; and all the provisions herein-before contained with respect to the application for such order, in relation to the personal estate of a deceased person and consequent thereon, shall extend and be applicable to applications for such orders as herein-before-mentioned with respect to immovable or real estate.

XXVII. It shall be lawful for the Court, in any suit for the foreclosure of the equity of redemption in any mortgaged property, upon the request of the mortgagee or of any subsequent incumbrancer or of the mortgagor, or any person claiming under them respectively to direct a sale of such property instead of a foreclosure of such equity of redemption on such terms as the Court may think fit to direct, and if the Court shall so think fit without previously determining the priorities of incumbrances, or giving the usual or any time to redeem ; provided that if such request shall be made by any subsequent incumbrancer, or by the mortgagor, or by any person claiming under them respectively, the Court shall not direct any such sale without the consent of the mortgagee, or the persons claiming under him, unless the party making such request shall deposit in Court a reasonable sum of money, to be fixed by the Court, for the purpose of securing the performance of such terms as the Court may think fit to impose on the party making such request.

XXVIII. No suit in any of the said Courts shall be dismissed by reason only of the misjoinder of persons as plaintiffs therein, but wherever it shall appear to the Court that notwithstanding the conflict of interest in the co-plaintiffs or the want of interest in some of the plaintiffs, or the existence of some ground of defence affecting some or one of the plaintiffs, the plaintiffs or some or one of them are or is entitled to relief, the Court shall have power to grant such relief and to modify the decree according to the special circumstances of the case, and for that purpose to direct such amendments, if any, as may be necessary, and at the hearing, before such amendments are made, to treat any one or more of the plaintiffs as if he or they was or were a defendant or defendants in the suit, and the remaining or other plaintiff or plaintiffs was or were the only plaintiff or plaintiffs on the record ; and where there is a misjoinder of plaintiffs and the plaintiff having an interest shall have died, leaving a plaintiff on the record without an interest, the Court may, at the hearing of the cause, order the cause to stand revived, as may appear just, and proceed to a decision of the cause if it shall see fit, and to give such directions as to costs or otherwise as may appear just and expedient.

- XXIX. No suit in any of the said Courts shall be open to objection on the ground that a merely declaratory Decree or Order is sought thereby, and it shall be lawful for the Court to make binding declarations of right without granting consequential relief.

XXX. It shall be lawful for the Court to adjudicate on questions arising between parties notwithstanding that they may be some only of the parties interested in the property respecting which the question may have arisen, or that the property in question is comprised with



other property in the same settlement, will, or other instrument, without making the other parties interested in the property respecting which the question may have arisen, or interested under the same settlement, will, or other instrument, parties to the suit, and without requiring the whole trusts and purposes of the settlement, will, or other instrument to be executed under the direction of the Court, and without taking the accounts of the trustees or other accounting parties or ascertaining the particulars or amount of the property touching which the question or questions may have arisen ; provided always, that if the Court shall be of opinion that the application is fraudulent or collusive, or for some other reason ought not to be entertained, it shall have power to refuse to make the order prayed.

XXXI. Upon any suit in any of the said Courts becoming abated by death, marriage or otherwise, or defective by reason of some change or transmission of interest or liability, it shall not be necessary to exhibit any Bill of revivor or supplemental Bill in order to obtain the usual Order to revive such suit or the usual or necessary Decree or Order to carry on the proceedings ; but an order to the effect of the usual Order to revive or of the usual supplemental Decree may be obtained as of course, upon a suggestion of the abatement of such suit or of the same having become defective, and of the change or transmission of interest or liability ; and an order so obtained when served upon the party or parties who according to the present practice of the Court, would be defendant or defendants to the Bill of revivor or supplemental Bill, shall from the time of such service be binding on such party or parties in the same manner in every respect as if such Order had been regularly obtained according to the existing practice of the Court, and such party or parties shall thenceforth become a party or parties to the suit and shall be bound to enter an appearance thereto in the office of the Registrar or other officer of the Court within such time and in like manner as if he or they had been duly served with process to appear to a Bill of revivor or supplemental Bill filed against him or them ; provided that it shall be open to the party or parties so served, within such time after service as shall be in that behalf prescribed by any rule or order to be made by the Judges of the said Courts respectively to apply to the Court by motion or petition to discharge such Order on any ground which would have been open to him or them on a Bill of revivor or supplemental Bill, stating the previous proceedings in the suit and the alleged change or transmission of interest or liability, and praying the usual relief consequent thereto, provided also, that if any party so served shall be under any disability, other than coverture, such order shall be of no force or effect as against such party, until a guardian or guardians *ad litem* shall have been duly appointed for such party, and such time shall have elapsed

thereafter as shall be prescribed by any rule or order to be made by the Judges of the said Courts respectively in that behalf.

XXXII. It shall not be necessary to exhibit any supplemental Bill in any of the said Courts for the purpose only of stating or putting in issue, facts or circumstances which may have occurred after the institution of any suit ; but such facts or circumstances may be introduced by way of amendment into the original Bill of Complaint in the suit, if the cause is otherwise in such a state as to allow of an amendment being made in the Bill, and if not, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to state such facts or circumstances on the record, in such manner and subject to such rules and regulations, with respect to the proof thereof and the affording to the defendant leave and opportunity of answering and meeting the same, as shall in that behalf be prescribed, by any rule or order to be made by the Judge of the said Courts respectively.

XXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Court in any case where any account is required to be taken, to give such special directions, if any, as it may think fit, with respect to the mode in which the account should be taken or vouched, and such special directions may be given either by the Decree or Order directing such account, or by any subsequent Order or Orders, upon its appearing to the Court that the circumstances of the case are such as to require such special directions, and particularly it shall be lawful for the Court, in cases where it shall think fit so to do to direct that in taking the account, the books of account in which the accounts required to be taken have been kept, or any of them, shall be taken as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of matters therein contained, with liberty to the parties interested to take such objections thereto as they may be advised.

XXXIV. If after a suit shall have been instituted in any of the said Courts in relation to any real estate, it shall appear to the Court that it will be necessary or expedient that the said real estate, or any part thereof, should be sold for the purposes of such suit, it shall be lawful for the said Court to direct the same to be sold at any time after the institution thereof, and such sale shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if directed to be made by a Decree or Decretal Order on the hearing of such cause ; and any party to the suit in possession of such estate, or in receipt of the rents and profits thereof, shall be compelled to deliver up such possession or receipt to the purchaser or such other person as the Court shall direct.

XXXV. Where any real or immoveable or any personal property shall form the subject of any proceedings in any of the said Courts, and the Court shall be satisfied that the same will be more than suffi-

cient to answer all the claims thereon, which ought to be provided for in such suit, it shall be lawful for the said Court, at any time after the commencement of such proceedings, to allow to the parties interested therein, or any one or more of them, the whole or part of the annual income of such real or immoveable property, or a part of such personal property, or a part or the whole of the income thereof, up to such time as the said Court shall direct, and for that purpose to make such Orders as may appear to the said Court necessary or expedient, and from time to time to alter the same.

XXXVI. Upon application, by motion or petition to any of the said Courts, in any suit depending therein for an injunction or for a receiver, or to dissolve an injunction or discharge an Order appointing a receiver, the answer of the defendant shall, for the purpose of evidence on such motion or petition, be regarded merely as an affidavit of the defendant, and affidavits may be received and read in opposition thereto.

XXXVII. In case any of the directions herein contained with respect to the practice and course of proceedings in any of the said Courts shall, by mistake of parties, fail to be followed in any suit or proceeding in any of the said Courts, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall think fit upon payment of such costs as such Court shall direct, to make such order giving effect to and rectifying such proceedings as may be justified by the merits of the case.

XXXVIII. In cases where, according to the present practice of the said Courts, they decline to grant equitable relief until the legal title or right of the party or parties seeking such relief shall have been established in a proceeding at law, any of the said Courts, sitting as a Court of Equity, may itself determine such title or right, without requiring the parties to proceed at law to establish the same.

XXXIX. It shall be lawful for any of the said Courts in any case in which it shall think fit so to do, to refer to a judge of the Court any matters now usually referred to the Master; and also for any of the said Courts to hear and investigate either in Court or in Chambers any such matters, and to decide any case without a reference either to a Judge or to a Master; and all the powers, authority and jurisdiction given to or vested in the Masters of the said Courts respectively by any act, law, or practice, shall be deemed to have been given to or vested in any of the Judges of the said Courts respectively as well as to or in the said Masters.

XL. If exceptions to the report of a Judge or Master of any of the said Courts be not filed within fourteen days after the date of the

report, it shall not be necessary to obtain any Order of the Court for the confirmation of such report ; but such reports shall be deemed to be confirmed from and after the expiration of such fourteen days.

**XLI.** If any exception to the report or certificate of a Judge or Master be allowed by the Court, it shall not be necessary to refer the case back to the Judge or Master ; but the Court may, if it think fit so to do, hear and investigate in Court or in Chambers any matter which it may be necessary to decide in consequence of the allowance of such exception, and to decide the case without any further reference to a Judge or to the Master.

**XLII.** Any of the following matters may be disposed of by a Judge of any of the said Courts respectively while sitting in Chambers, videlicet, applications for time to plead, answer or demur, for leave to amend Bills or Claims, for the production of documents, also applications relating to the conduct of suits or matters, and as to the guardianship and maintenance of infants, matters connected with the management of property, and such other matters as any Judge shall from time to time see fit, or as the Court shall by any general Rule or Order direct. Provided that any Order of a Judge sitting in Chambers may be set aside or altered by the Court upon such terms as the Court shall think fit.

**XLIII.** The Judges of the said Courts respectively may, from time to time, make General Rules and Orders for carrying the purposes of this Act into effect, for regulating the times and form and mode of proceeding in Court and Chambers, and in the offices of the Masters of the said Courts respectively, for abolishing common injunctions in any case where the practice exists, and generally for regulating the practice of the said Courts in respect of the matters to which this Act relates ; for fixing and regulating the fees and allowances to all officers of the said Court and Solicitors thereof, and, so far as may be found expedient, for altering the course of proceeding herein-before prescribed in respect to the matters to which this Act relates or any of them ; and such Rules and Orders may, from time to time, be rescinded or altered by the like authority, and all such Rules and Orders shall be subject to be confirmed or disallowed by the Governor-General of India in Council, and to be altered or rescinded by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors in Council, in the same manner as the like Rules and Orders would have been, if made by the said Courts respectively, under their general or statutory power of making Rules.

**XLIV.** This Act shall extend to suits and proceedings on the Equity side only of the said Supreme Courts ; and in the construction of this Act the words "Bill of Complaint" shall mean and include

**"Information," and the word "Affidavit" shall mean and include "Affirmation" in cases where affirmation is allowed.**

**XLV. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after the 1st day of May, 1854. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Judges of the said Courts respectively to make and issue any such Rules or Orders as aforesaid, at any time after the passing of this Act, but the same shall not take effect before the time appointed for the commencement of this Act.** \*

---

# NEW EQUITY RULES.

1ST MAY, 1854.

IN pursuance of Act No. VI. of 1854, and for regulating the practice of the Court in respect of the matters to which the said Act relates, and also in respect of decrees upon Bills taken *pro-confesso* and the proceedings thereunder, it is ordered that the following Orders be now read and passed as the Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of May, 1854.

## BILLS AND CLAIMS—PRINTING, FILING, SERVICE AND AMENDMENT THEREOF RESPECTIVELY.

1. Every Bill of Complaint and Claim to be filed with the Sworn Clerk shall, from and after the first day of May, 1854, be printed on writing royal paper, quarto, in pica type, leaded; and the copy to be filed is to be interleaved with paper of the same description. Every Bill of Complaint and Claim to be printed.

2. The Writ of Subpcena to appear to and answer a Bill of Complaint, and the Writ of Summons upon a Claim, shall, except as provided by the 20th of these Orders, respectively, be abolished. Subpcena and Summons abolished.

3. In lieu of serving a defendant to a Bill of Complaint with a Writ of Subpcena, and in lieu of serving a defendant to a Claim with a Writ of Summons, according to the former practice of the Court, the defendant shall be served with a printed copy of the Bill or Claim, with an indorsement thereon in the form or to the effect set out in Schedule A. to Printed copy of Bill and Claim to be served in lieu.

these Orders, with such variations as occasion may require.

Indorsements  
upon copy of  
Bill or Claim.

4. The indorsement to be made upon the copy of the Bill or Claim intended to be served upon a defendant, shall be counter-signed by the Registrar, who shall also state upon the back of such Bill or Claim, the date of the filing thereof; and no such indorsement shall be counter-signed by the Registrar, except under the order of a Judge to be obtained upon the Sworn Clerk's Certificate of the filing of such Bill or Claim and the usual Affidavit of Jurisdiction.

Translation  
of indorsement  
to be served on  
a native.

5. If the defendant, upon whom the copy of a Bill or Claim is intended to be served, shall be a native of India, a translation of the indorsement in the Bengali language shall also be written on the back of the copy to be served upon him.

Indorsements  
to be sealed.

6. The indorsement on every copy of a Bill or Claim to be served upon a defendant, shall be sealed with the Seal of the Court; and the Sealer shall not affix the Seal to any such indorsement, until the same has been duly counter-signed by the Registrar.

Effect of fil-  
ing printed co-  
py of Bill or  
Claim and of  
service.

7. The filing of a printed Bill of Complaint or Claim with the Sworn Clerk, shall have the same effect as the filing of a Bill of Complaint or Claim and the issuing of a Subpcena or Writ of Summons thereon respectively now have; and the service on the defendant of a printed copy of the Bill of Complaint or Claim so filed, with such sealed indorsement thereon, as in the four last preceding Orders mentioned, shall have the same effect as the service on him of Writ of Subpcena or Writ of Summons respectively now has.

Service how  
effected.

8. The service upon a defendant of a printed copy of a Bill of Complaint or of a Claim shall be effected in the same manner as the service of a Writ of Subpcena to appear to and answer a Bill of Complaint is now effected, save only that it shall not be

necessary to produce the original Bill or Claim which will be on the files of the Court ; and the Court shall be at liberty to direct substituted service of such printed Bill or Claim in such manner and in such cases as it shall think fit.

9. Notwithstanding the provisions contained in the foregoing Orders, the Sworn Clerk may receive and file a written copy of any Bill of Complaint, praying a Writ of Injunction or a Writ of Ne Exeat Regno or filed for the purpose either solely or among other things of making an infant a ward of Court, or a written copy of any other Bill, or of any Claim, of which, upon being satisfied that a defendant thereto is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, for the purpose of evading process, a Judge may order a written copy to be received or filed ; but no written copy of any Bill or Claim shall, in any of the above cases, be received or filed, except upon the personal undertaking of the plaintiff or his solicitor to file a printed copy of such Bill within three weeks ; and every Bill of Complaint so filed, shall be deemed and taken to have been filed at the time of filing the written copy thereof : and a written copy of any such Bill of Complaint to be sealed and endorsed as in the preceding Orders mentioned, may be served on any defendant, and such service shall have the same effect as the service of a printed copy.

When written copy of Bill or Claim may be received or filed

But printed copy to be filed in three weeks.

10. No costs are to be allowed either as between party and party, or as between solicitor and client, for any written copy of a Bill filed or served upon any defendant thereto under the preceding Order, or for any written Brief of such Bill, unless the Court shall, in disposing of the costs of the cause, direct the allowance thereof.

Costs.

11. The Sworn Clerk shall, at the expiration of three weeks from the filing of any written copy of a Bill, take off the files of the Court the Bill so filed, unless a printed copy thereof shall, in the meantime, have been filed ; and the plaintiff in the

Unless printed copy be filed in 3 weeks, Bill to be taken off the file.



Costs.

suit, or his Solicitor, who shall personally have undertaken to file such printed copy, shall pay to the defendant all the costs incurred by him in the suit; such costs to be taxed by the Taxing Officer, without further order, upon production to him of the Sworn Clerk's Certificate, that a printed copy of the Bill has not been filed pursuant to such undertaking, and to be recoverable in like manner as costs ordered to be paid by a party in a suit to another party in a suit are now recoverable.

Solicitors' fees for Bills, &amp;c.

12. In lieu of the fees now payable to Solicitors for engrossing Bills and Claims, for copies of Bills and Claims, for abstracting Bills and making a Brief thereof, Solicitors shall be entitled to charge and be allowed, in suits commenced after these Orders come into operation, the fees specified in Schedule B. to these Orders.

Payment for printed copies at 6 pie per folio

13. The payment to be made by the defendant to the plaintiff for printed copies of the Bill or Claim, shall be at the rate of 6 pie per folio.

No defendant can demand more than 10 copies.

14. No defendant shall be at liberty to demand from the plaintiff more than 10 printed copies of his Bill or Claim.

Amendments.

15. When, according to the present practice of the Court, an amendment of a Bill or Claim may be made without a new engrossment thereof, a Bill or Claim may be amended by written alterations in the printed Bill or Claim so to be filed, and by additions on the paper to be interleaved therewith according to the direction of Order 1.

Amendment of defendant's copy Bill abolished.

16. The practice of amending a defendant's copy of the Bill shall, with respect to the amendment of Bills filed after these Orders come into operation, be abolished.

Copy of amended Bill or Claim to be served.

17. A copy of an amended Bill or Claim, whether upon amendment by re-print, or by such alterations and additions as mentioned in

Order 15, is to be served upon the defendant or his Solicitor; and such copy may be partly printed and partly written, if the amendment is not made by a re-print; but in every case the copy to be served is to have endorsed thereon a memorandum, to be signed by the Sworn Clerk, indicating the filing of such amended Bill or Claim, and the date of the filing thereof, and that the same is a true copy. .

Sworn Clerk's  
memorandum.

18. When a defendant has appeared in person to any Bill, service at the address for service of such defendant of a copy of an amended Bill, whether wholly printed, or partly printed, and partly written, shall be good service on the defendant.

Service on  
defendants who  
have appeared.

19. None of the preceding Orders shall apply to Bills or Claims filed before these Orders come into operation, though afterwards amended; and the existing practice of the Court is to continue in force with respect to amendment of such Bills or Claims.

None of these  
orders to apply  
to Bills or  
Claims filed be-  
fore they come  
into operation.

20. The existing practice of this Court, with reference to issuing and serving Writs of Subpœna to appear to and answer Bills and Writs of Summons or Claims, is also to continue in force with respect to Bills and Claims filed before these Orders come into operation.

Subpœna and  
Summons.

21. Bills are to be addressed, at present, to the three Judges of the Court, and are to state by what means the defendant or defendants is or are respectively subject to the Jurisdiction of the Court, but are otherwise to be in the form prescribed by the Orders of the High Court of Chancery, of the 7th of August, 1852,\* with such variations as the nature and circumstances of each particular case may require.

Address of  
Bills.

\* See the form of Bill prescribed by these orders in the Appendix, page 43.

## PROCEEDINGS WHEN THE DEFENDANT FAILS TO APPEAR.

Plaintiff may apply for leave to enter appearance for defendant, not an infant or lunatic.

Grounds.

22. The plaintiff may apply to the Court for leave to enter an appearance for any defendant who, not being an infant or a person of weak and unsound mind, unable of himself to defend the suit shall, after having been duly served with a copy of any Bill of Complaint, fail to appear thereto within the time limited for such appearance, and upon proof by affidavit of the due service of a copy of the Bill on such defendant, and a certificate that no appearance has been entered, such leave shall be granted as of course, if the application for the same shall be made within three weeks after the time limited for the appearance of the defendant, and may be granted or refused at the discretion of the Court, if the application for the same shall not have been made within such three weeks; and on obtaining such leave, the plaintiff shall cause an appearance to be entered for the defendant, and thereupon may proceed in the cause as if the defendant had actually appeared.

Appearance entered by plaintiff for an infant or lunatic defendant, irregular and void.

23. Any appearance entered at the instance of a plaintiff for a defendant, who, at the time of the entry thereof, is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind, unable of himself to defend himself, is irregular, and of no validity.

If on default of appearance it appears that defendant is an infant or of unsound mind, Court may assign a solicitor as guardian.

24. If upon default made by any defendant in not appearing to any Bill of Complaint, it appear to the Court that such defendant is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind, not so proved by inquisition, so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, upon the application of the plaintiff, order that one of the solicitors may be assigned guardian of such defendant, by whom he may appear to the Bill and defend the suit; but no such Order is to be made, unless it appears to the Court, on the hearing of such application, that a copy of the Bill was duly served, and that notice of such application was, after the time limited for the appearance of the defendant, and at least six clear days before the hearing of such

application, served upon or left at the dwelling-house of the person, with whom, or under whose care such defendant was at the time of serving a copy of the Bill; and (in case of such defendant being an infant, not residing with, or under the care of his father or guardian) that notice of such application was also served upon or left at the dwelling-house of the father or guardian (if any) of such infant, unless the Court, at the time of hearing, shall think fit to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

25. In case it appears to the Court, by sufficient evidence, that any defendant against whom process to appear to a Bill has been issued under the preceding Orders, has been within the jurisdiction of the Court at some time not more than two years, before the issuing of the process; and that he is still subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, but that such defendant is beyond the sea, or that upon enquiry at his usual place of abode, he cannot be found so as to be served with a copy of the Bill, and that there is just ground to believe that he is gone out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or has otherwise absconded to avoid being served with the process of the Court, then and in such case the Court may order that such defendant do appear at a certain day to be named in the Order, and a copy of such order, together with a notice thereof to the effect set forth at the foot of this Order, may, within fourteen days after such Order made, be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published as the Court may direct; and in case the defendant does not appear within the time limited by such Order, or within such further time as the Court appoints, then, upon proof of such publication as aforesaid of the before-mentioned Order, the Court may direct an appearance to be entered for the defendant, on the application of the plaintiff, who may thereupon proceed *ex-parte* against such defendant, as if he had appeared to the Bill, and had not answered or been required to answer the same:—

Practice in default of appearance if defendant has been in the jurisdiction within two years, and has absconded.

Order to be printed in *Government Gazette*.

NOTICE.—A. B. take notice, that if you do not For n of notice.

*appear pursuant to the above Order, the plaintiff may enter an appearance for you, and the Court may afterwards grant to the plaintiff such relief as he may appear to be entitled to on his own showing.*

When defendant is out of jurisdiction, but personally subject. 26. When a defendant in any suit is resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, but is personally subject to such jurisdiction, the plaintiff may proceed as follows :—

1st. Upon satisfying the Court in what place or country such defendant is, or may probably be found, he may obtain an Order that a copy of the Bill be served on such defendant, in such place or country, or within such limits as the Court may direct.

2nd. Such Order is to limit a time (depending on the place or country within which the copy of the Bill is to be served) within which the defendant is to appear to the Bill, and also a time within which such defendant is to plead answer or demur, or obtain from the Court further time to make his defence to the Bill.

3rd. Such Order shall be served upon the defendant, together with a copy of the Bill.

4th. If, upon the expiration of the time for appearing, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant was duly served with a copy of the Bill and a copy of the Order, the Court may order an appearance to be entered for the defendant, on the application of the plaintiff, who may thereupon proceed against such defendant as if he had appeared to the Bill.

Costs of appearance to be paid by defendant in any event. 27. The plaintiff having duly caused an appearance to be entered for any defendant, is entitled, as against the same defendant, to the costs of and incident to such appearance, whatever may be the event of the suit ; and such costs are to be added to any costs which the plaintiff may be entitled to receive from the defendant, or set off against any costs which he may be ordered to pay such defendant ;

but payment thereof is not to be otherwise enforced, without leave of the Court.

28. A defendant, notwithstanding that an appearance may have been entered for him by the plaintiff, may afterwards enter an appearance for himself in the ordinary way, but such appearance by such defendant is not to affect any proceeding duly taken, or any right acquired by the plaintiff, under or after the appearance entered by him, or prejudice the plaintiff's right to be allowed the costs of the first appearance.

Defendant may enter appearance himself after appearance entered for him by plaintiff.

29. The Court may make such Orders as may be just, touching the service on a defendant, for whom an appearance has been entered by the plaintiff, of all notices and other proceedings, which, according to the practice of the Court, may be served on the solicitor of the defendant, who appears by his own Solicitor, or for the substitution or omission of such service.

Service of proceedings upon defendant for whom appearance has been entered by plaintiff.

30. No process shall issue against the person of a defendant to any Bill to be filed under the preceding Orders, for the purpose only of compelling him to appear thereto, and no such Bill shall be taken *pro-confesso* for want of appearance; any former Order or practice of the Court notwithstanding.

No process against person of defendant for want of appearance, and Bill not to be taken *pro-confesso*.

#### INTERROGATORIES.

31. The Interrogatories for the examination of the defendant to a Bill may be in a form similar to the form prescribed by the Orders of the High Court of Chancery, of the 7th of August, 1852,\* with such variations as the nature and circumstances of each particular case may require.

Form of Interrogatories.

32. The plaintiff who requires an answer to any Bill from any defendant thereto, must file the Interrogatories for the examination of such defendant.

Interrogatories to be filed 8 days after appearance except by leave of Court.

\* See the form of Interrogatories prescribed by these orders in the Appendix, page 45.

dant, within eight days after the time limited for his appearance, and no Interrogatories are to be filed after the expiration of such eight days, without special leave of the Court to be applied for upon notice.

Copy Interrogatories when served, if defendant has appeared.

33. If the defendant appear in person, or by his own Solicitor, within the time limited for that purpose, by the Rules of Court, the plaintiff is, within eight days after the time allowed for such appearance, to deliver to the defendant required to answer, or to his Solicitor, a copy of the Interrogatories so filed as aforesaid, or of such of them as he shall be required to answer.

Copy Interrogatories when served if defendant has not appeared.

34. If the defendant do not appear in person, or by his own Solicitor, within the time limited for that purpose by the Rules of Court, and the plaintiff has filed Interrogatories for his examination, the plaintiff may deliver a copy of such Interrogatories to the defendant, at any time after the time allowed to such defendant to appear, and before his appearance in person, or by his own Solicitor, or to the defendant, or his Solicitor, at any time within eight days after the appearance of such defendant in person, or by his own Solicitor.

Copy Interrogatories how prepared.

35. The copy of the Interrogatories to be delivered as aforesaid, is to be examined with the original file, and the number of folios counted by the Sworn Clerk, who is to sign the same as an office copy, and for so doing is to receive a fee of Two Rupees Eight Annas for each copy, and at the foot of every such copy is to be written a notice to the defendant, served to the following effect:—"Take notice that if you do not answer these Interrogatories within one month from the date of the delivery thereof, or within such further time as the Court shall allow for that purpose, or make such other defence to the plaintiff's Bill, as, the Rules of the Court permit, you will be liable to be arrested and imprisoned."

36. A defendant required to answer a Bill must put in his plea answer or demurrer thereto, not demurring alone, within one month from the delivering to him or to his Solicitor, of a copy of the Interrogatories which he is required to answer ; but the Court shall have full power to enlarge the time from time to time, upon application being made to it for that purpose.

Time to answer, &c.

#### FORM OF ANSWER.

37. Answers are to be in a form similar to the form prescribed by the Orders of the High Court of Chancery of the 7th of August, 1852, with such variations as the nature and circumstances of each particular case may require.

Form of answer.

#### PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL AN ANSWER.

38. If a defendant, to whom a copy of the Interrogatories to be answered by him shall have been delivered under the preceding Rules, shall not put in his answer thereto within one month from the day of such date of such delivery, or within such further time as the Court shall grant for that purpose, an Attachment for want of answer may be issued against him by the Registrar upon the usual proof of default.

Proceedings to compel an answer.

#### PROCEEDINGS WHERE THE DEFENDANT IS NOT TAKEN OR DETAINED UNDER SUCH ATTACHMENT.

39. If the plaintiff is unable, with due diligence, to procure a Writ of Attachment for want of an answer to be executed against the defendant by reason of his being out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or being concealed, or for any other cause, or if by reason of the defendant's residing at a distance of more than 100 miles from Calcutta, or for any other cause, such Writ of Attachment cannot

Proceedings where defendant cannot be taken under attachment.

\* See the form of an Answer prescribed by these orders in the Appendix, page 46.



## NEW EQUITY RULES.

be executed without great delay or expense, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed as follows:—

If defendant appeared, motion upon 14 days' notice that Bill be taken *pro-confesso*.

1st. The plaintiff may serve upon the Solicitor of the defendant, if he has appeared by his own Solicitor, or upon the defendant himself, if he has not appeared by his own Solicitor, a notice, that on a day not less than fourteen days after service of such notice, the Court will be moved that the Bill may be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant, and on the hearing of such motion, if the answer shall not, in the mean time, be filed, the Court may order the Bill to be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant, either immediately, or at such time, or upon such further notice, as under the circumstances of the case it may think fit.

If plaintiff has entered appearance for defendant and cannot serve notice of motion, Court may order Bill to be taken *pro-confesso* on motion upon notice printed in *Government Gazette*.

2nd. If the plaintiff has caused an appearance to be entered for the defendant, and such defendant has not afterwards appeared by his own Solicitor, and the plaintiff is unable to serve the defendant himself with a notice of motion, the plaintiff may cause to be inserted in the *Government Gazette*, a notice that on a day therein named, being not less than four weeks after the first insertion of such notice in the *Gazette*, the Court will be moved that the Bill be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant; and the plaintiff is, upon the hearing of such motion, to satisfy the Court that he could not serve the defendant with a notice of motion; and that such Notice of Motion has been inserted in the *Government Gazette* at least once in every week, from the time of the first insertion thereof, up to the time for which the said Notice of Motion was given; and the Court being so satisfied may, if the answer has not been filed, order the Bill to be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant, either immediately or upon such further notice as under the circumstances of the case the Court may think proper.

If defendant shall put in answer before order to take Bill *pro-confesso*, he shall pay costs

40. If the defendant shall file his answer after a notice of motion to take the Bill *pro-confesso* shall have been given or inserted in the *Gazette*, and before any Order to take the Bill *pro-confesso*

shall have been made, the necessary costs of any proceedings under the preceding Order to take the Bill *pro-confesso* shall, nevertheless, be deemed to be, and shall be recoverable as part of the costs of contempt incurred by the defendant.

41. No Writ in the nature of a commission of rebellion, and no *sequestration* shall hereafter be issued for the purpose of compelling an answer, unless the Court shall, under the special circumstances of the case, expressly direct either of such Writs to be issued.

of such proceedings.

No commission of rebellion or sequestration shall issue for compelling answer, unless Court so direct.

42. If the plaintiff is not willing to proceed under the foregoing Orders to take the Bill *pro-confesso*, he may after a return of *non est inventus* to any Writ of Attachment, cause other Writs of Attachment to be issued, according to the present practice of the Court, until he succeed in taking the defendant; or he may, if he shall be so advised, give notice of motion for a Decree, or join issue by filing a Replication in the cause as if he had not required an answer from the defendant; and the defendant, after such Notice of Motion for a Decree shall have been set down, or after the filing of such Replication shall not be allowed to file his answer, except by special leave of the Court.

Proceedings if plaintiff is not willing to take Bill *pro-confesso*.

#### DEFENDANT ATTACHED FOR WANT OF ANSWER.

43. If the defendant be in custody, or being already in prison, be detained under an Attachment for not answering, and be not brought to the Bar of the Court within thirty days from the time of his being actually in custody or detained (being already in custody under such Attachment,) he is to be discharged from the process for want of answer under which he was arrested or detained by the Sheriff or Keeper of the Gaol, in whose custody he is, without payment of the costs of his contempt, which in such cases are to be paid by the plaintiff; but if such defendant does not put in his answer within eight days after his discharge, the plaintiff may cause a new

If defendant be in custody under attachment and not brought to the bar within 30 days, he is to be discharged.

Costs.

If defendant does not put in answer 8 days after discharge,

a new attachment may be issued. **Attachment to be issued against him for want of his answer.**

Proceedings to be taken by plaintiff when defendant is attached

44. Upon the execution of an Attachment for want of answer against any defendant, or at any time within three weeks afterwards, the plaintiff may cause such defendant to be served with a notice of motion to be made on some day not less than three weeks after the day of such service, that the Bill may be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant; and thereupon, unless the defendant has, in the mean time, put in his answer to the said Bill, or obtained further time to answer the same, the Court, if it so think fit, may order the Bill to be taken *pro-confesso* against such defendant, either immediately or at such time, and upon such terms, and subject to such conditions as under the circumstances of the case the Court may think proper.

#### PRO-CONFESSO HEARING—DECREE.

When causes in which an order to take the Bill *pro-confesso* is made to be heard.

45. No cause, in which an Order is made that a Bill be taken *pro-confesso* against a defendant, is to be heard on the same day on which the Order is made but the cause is to be set down to be heard, and the Court, if it so thinks fit, may appoint a special day for the hearing thereof.

Defendant may come in at hearing and be heard upon the merits as stated in the Bill.

46. A defendant against whom an Order to take a Bill *pro-confesso* is made, is at liberty to appear at the hearing of the cause; and if he waives all objection to the Order, but not otherwise, he may be heard to argue the case upon the merits, as stated in the Bill.

Decree in cause in which a Bill has been ordered to be taken *pro-confesso*.

47. Upon the hearing of a cause in which a Bill has been ordered to be taken *pro-confesso*, such Decree is to be made as to the Court seems just; and in the case of any defendant, who has appeared at the hearing and waived all objections to such Order, to take the Bill *pro-confesso*, or against whom the Order has been made upon notice duly

served upon himself, or his own solicitor, the Decree is to be absolute.

48. In pronouncing the Decree, the Court may, either upon the case stated by the Bill, or upon that case and a petition presented by the plaintiff for the purpose, as the case may require, order a Receiver of the real and personal estate of the defendant against whom the Bill has been ordered, to be taken *pro-confesso* to be appointed with the usual directions, or direct a sequestration of such real and personal estate to be issued, and may (if it appear just) direct payment to be made out of such real or personal estate of such sum or sums of money as at the hearing, or any subsequent stage of the cause, the plaintiff appears to be entitled to, provided that unless the Decree be absolute, such payment is not to be directed without security being given by the plaintiff, for restitution, if the Court afterwards thinks fit to order restitution to be made.

Court may by decree, order a receiver, or direct a sequestration.

49. A Decree founded upon a Bill taken *pro-confesso*, is to be passed and entered as other Decrees.

Decree how passed.

50. After a Decree founded on a Bill taken *pro-confesso* has been passed and entered, an office copy thereof is (unless the Court dispenses with service thereof) to be served on the defendant against whom the Order to take the Bill *pro-confesso* was made or his solicitor; and if the Decree be not absolute under Order 47, such defendant, or his solicitor, is to be at the same time served with a notice to the effect, that if such defendant desires permission to answer the plaintiff's Bill and set aside the Decree, application for that purpose must be made to the Court, within the time specified in the notice, or that such defendant will be absolutely excluded from making any such application.

Office copy decree if not absolute to be served on defendant, and if he does not upon notice apply to put in an answer, decree will be made absolute.

51. If such notice as is mentioned in Order 50, is to be served within the jurisdiction of the Court, the time therein specified for such application to be made by the defendant, is to be three weeks after

If such notice is to be served in jurisdiction the time limited is to be 3

weeks: if out of service of such notice; but if such notice is to be jurisdiction, served out of the jurisdiction of the Court, such such time as time is to be especially appointed by the Court on Court may appoint. the *ex-parte* application of the plaintiff.

No proceedings to compel performance of a decree can be taken without leave of the Court. 52. No proceeding is to be taken, and no Receiver appointed under the Decree, nor any Sequestrator under any sequestration issued in pursuance thereof, is to take possession of, or in any way intermeddle with, any part of the real and personal estate of a defendant, and no other process is to issue to compel performance of the Decree without leave of the Court, which is to be obtained on motion with notice served on such defendant, or his solicitor, unless the Court dispenses with such service.

When defendant can have cause re-heard upon the merits stated in the Bill. 53. Any defendant waiving all objection to the Order to take the Bill *pro-confesso*, and submitting to pay such costs as the Court may direct, may, before enrolment of the Decree, have the cause re-heard upon the merits stated in the Bill, the petition for re-hearing being signed by Counsel as other petitions for re-hearing.

Where a decree is not absolute, defendant may apply to answer. 54. Where the Decree is not absolute under Order 47, and has not been made absolute under Order 50, and a defendant has a case upon the merits not appearing in the Bill, he may apply to the Court by petition, stating such case, and submitting to such terms with respect to costs and otherwise, as the Court may think reasonable, for leave to answer the Bill; and the Court being satisfied that such case is proper to be submitted to the judgment of the Court, may, if it thinks fit, and upon such terms as seem just, vacate the enrolment (if any) of the Decree, and permit such defendant to answer the Bill; and if permission be given to defendant to answer the Bill, leave may be given to file a separate Replication to such answer, and issue may be joined and witnesses examined, and such proceedings had as if the Decree had not been made, and no proceedings against such defendant had been had in the cause.

55. The rights and liabilities of any plaintiff or defendant, under a Decree made upon a Bill taken *pro-confesso*, extend to the representatives of any deceased plaintiff or defendant, and to any persons or person claiming under any person who was a plaintiff or defendant at the time when the Decree was pronounced ; and with reference to the altered state of parties, and any new interests acquired, the Court may, upon motion or petition, served in such manner and supported by such evidence as under the circumstances of the case the Court deems sufficient, permit any party and the representatives of any party to file such Bill or Bills, or adopt such other proceedings as the nature and circumstances of the case require for the purpose of having the Decree (if absolute) duly executed, or for the purpose of having the matter of the Decree (if not absolute) duly considered and the rights of the parties duly ascertained and determined.

Effect of decree made upon a Bill taken *pro-confesso*.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER AN INTERLOCUTORY DECREE  
TAKEN *PRO-CONFESSO*.

56. If the decree made upon any Bill taken *pro-confesso* shall not be final, the defendant, against whom such Bill shall have been taken *pro-confesso*, shall, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, be entitled to be served with the usual notice of subsequent proceedings and to attend and resist any proceedings taken against him ; but shall not be entitled to take any substantive proceeding under the Decree for his own benefit, except by leave of the Court and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as the Court may see fit to impose.

As to defendant's right to have notice of, and resist proceedings subsequent to an interlocutory decree taken *pro-confesso*.

MOTION FOR A DECREE.

57. One month's notice is to be given by the plaintiffs to the defendant of the motion, for a Decree or Decretal Order.

One month's notice of motion for a decree.

58. The Affidavits to be used in support of such a motion are to be filed before the service of such notice, and a list of such Affidavits is to be set forth at the foot of such notice.

Affidavits in support of motion.

**Defendant's Affidavits.** 59. The defendant, within fourteen days after service of such notice, is to file his Affidavits in answer and to furnish the plaintiff or his solicitor with a list thereof.

**Plaintiff's Affidavits in reply.** 60. Within seven days after the expiration of such fourteen days the plaintiff is to file his Affidavits in reply, which Affidavits shall be confined to matters strictly in reply, and he is to furnish the defendant or his solicitor with a list thereof; and except so far as these Affidavits are in reply, they are not to be regarded by the Court, unless upon the hearing of the motion the Court shall give leave to the defendant to answer them, and in that case the costs of such Affidavit and of the further Affidavits consequent upon them, shall be paid by the plaintiff, unless the Court shall otherwise order.

**No other evidence without leave of Court.**

61. No further evidence on either side is to be used upon such motion for a Decree or Decretal Order, without leave of the Court.

**Entry of notice of motion and setting down the same.**

62. Every notice of motion for a Decree or Decretal Order is to be entered with the Registrar, who is to make out a list of such motions, and set down the same in the special Peremptory Board.

**Where a defendant shall not have been required to answer and not answered, Replication to be filed.**

63. Where a defendant shall not have been required to answer, and shall not have answered the plaintiff's Bill, so that under the 12th\* Section of Act VI. of 1854, he shall be considered as having traversed the case made by the Bill, issue is nevertheless to be joined by filing a Replication in the form or to the effect of the Replication now in use.

**Application to dismiss Bill for want of prosecution.**

#### DISMISSAL FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION.

64. A defendant in a suit commenced by Bill, who shall not have been required to answer the Bill, and shall not have answered the same, shall be at liberty, at any time after the expiration of three months, from the time of entering his appearance,

\* See page 7.

and a defendant, who shall have answered the Bill, shall be at liberty, at any time after the expiration of two months from the time of filing such answer to apply for an order to dismiss the Bill for want of prosecution, unless a notice of motion for a Decree or Decretal Order shall have been set down in the mean time, or the cause shall have been set down to be heard; and the Court may, upon such application, if it shall think fit, make an Order, dismissing the Bill, or make such other Order, or impose such terms as may appear just and reasonable.

65. The application to be made for the costs of any impertinent matter introduced into any Bill, answer or other proceeding, is to be made at the time when the Court disposes of the case or matter, and not at any other time. When application to be made for costs of impertinence.

66. Notice of every application to be made under the 15th Section of Act VI. of 1854,\* for an Order that the parties may be at liberty to verify their respective cases by Affidavit, must be given within seven days after issue joined in the suit; and every application under the 16th Section of the same Act,† for using any Affidavit or Affidavits as to particular facts and circumstances, must be made at least one week before the cause has been set down in the Peremptory Board, unless the Court shall, on special grounds, see fit to permit such application to be made at a later period. Notice of application to verify by and to use Affidavits as to particular facts.

#### ADDING TO DECREE.

67. The time within which a party served with notice of a Decree under the 8th Rule of the 21st Section of Act VI. of 1854,‡ may apply to the Court to add to the Decree, is to be one month after such service. Adding to decree.

68. A memorandum of the service upon any person or persons of notice of the Decree in any Memorandum of service of notice of decree.

\* See page 8.

† See page 8.

‡ See page 10.



suit, under the 8th Rule of the said Section, is to be entered in the office of the Registrar, upon due proof by Affidavit of such service.

#### SUMMONS.

Form of Summons under Sections 24 or 25 of the Act.

69. The Summons to be obtained under the 24th or 25th Sections of the above-mentioned Act, may be in a form similar to the form set forth in Schedule C. to these Orders, with such Variations as the circumstances of the case may require.

#### REVIVOR AND SUPPLEMENT.

Order to revive.

70. Any party under no disability, or under the disability of coverture, who may be served with an Order to revive any suit, or to carry on the proceedings therein, may apply to the Court to discharge such Order within twelve days after such service; and any party being under any disability, other than coverture, who may be so served, may apply to the Court to discharge such Order within twelve days after the appointment of a guardian or guardians *ad litem* for such party; and until such period of twelve days shall have expired, such Order shall have no force or effect against such last-mentioned party.

#### NEW FACTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES.

New facts or circumstances.

71. If the plaintiff in any cause which is not in such a state as to allow of an amendment being made in the Bill, shall desire to state or put in issue any facts or circumstances which may have occurred after the institution of the suit, he may with the leave of the Court state the same, and put the same in issue by filing in the Sworn Clerk's Office a statement either written or printed to be annexed to the Bill; and such proceedings, by way of answer, evidence and otherwise, are to be had and taken upon the statement so filed as if the same were embodied in a supplemental Bill. Provided always that the Court may make any Order which it may think fit for accelerating the proceedings thereunder,

or proceedings therein, in any manner which may appear just and practicable.

#### POWER OF COURT.

72. The Power of the Court to enlarge or change the time for doing any act or taking any proceedings in any cause or matter upon such, if any, terms as the justice of the case may require is unaffected by these Orders. Power of the Court as to time and imposition of terms unaffected.

73. All former Orders of the Court touching proceedings for default of appearance or answer, or for taking the Bill *pro-confesso*, or for obtaining or proceeding under a Decree upon a Bill so taken, or touching any other matter to which these Orders relate, so far as they are inconsistent with these Orders or any of them, but not further or otherwise, are hereby abrogated and discharged. All former orders of the Court, so far as they are inconsistent with the new Orders, abrogated.

74. In these Orders the following words have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, over and above their several ordinary meanings, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, *viz.* :— Interpretation clause.

1st. Words importing the singular number include the plural number.

2nd. Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

3rd. The word "Bill" includes "Information."

4th. The word "party" includes a "body politic" or "corporate."

5th. The word "Affidavit" includes "Affirmation."

6th. The word Court includes a Judge sitting in Chambers, in respect of all matters of which a Judge so sitting is competent to dispose by virtue of the 42nd Section of Act No VI. of 1854, or otherwise.

## SCHEDULE A.

---

### FORM OF INDORSEMENT ON BILL OF COMPLAINT.

VICTORIA R.

To the within named defendant C. D. greeting.  
 We command you, that within                      days after  
 the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of  
 such service, you cause an appearance to be entered  
 for you in our Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort  
 William in Bengal, to the within Bill of Complaint  
 of the within named A. B., and that you observe  
 what our said Court shall direct. Witness Sir Law-  
 rence Peel, Knight, Chief Justice at Fort William  
 aforesaid, the                      day of                      , in the Year  
 of Our Lord 185                      and in the                      Year  
 of Our Reign.

NOTE.—Appearances are to be entered at the  
 Equity Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court at  
 Calcutta, and if you do not cause your appearance to  
 be entered within the time above limited, the plain-  
 tiff will be at liberty to proceed against you in his  
 suit in your absence.

### FORM OF INDORSEMENT ON CLAIM.

VICTORIA R.

To the within named defendant C. D. greeting.  
 We command you, that within                      days after  
 service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service,  
 you do cause an appearance to be entered for you  
 in our Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort Willi-  
 am in Bengal, to the within claim of the within  
 named A. B., and further that, on the                      day  
 after the service hereof, or on the motion day then  
 next following, you do personally or by Counsel  
 appear in the said Court at eleven of the clock in the  
 forenoon, and then and there show cause why the  
 said A. B. should not have such relief against you  
 as is within desired, or why such order as shall be

just with reference to the claim should not be made.  
 Witness Sir Lawrence Peel, Knight, Chief Justice at  
 Fort William aforesaid, the            day of            , in the  
 Year of Our Lord 185            and in the  
 Year of Our Reign.

NOTE.—Appearances are to be entered at the  
 Equity Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court at  
 Calcutta; and if you neglect to enter your appear-  
 ance, and either personally or by Counsel to appear  
 in the said Supreme Court at the time above-men-  
 tioned, you will be subject to such order as the Court  
 may think fit to make against you in your absence,  
 for payment or satisfaction of the said Claim, as the  
 nature and circumstances of the case may require.

## SCHEDULE B.

### TABLE OF FEES.

|  | As. | P.     |
|--|-----|--------|
| For making a Copy of the Bill or<br>Claim for the Printer, per folio. Co.'s Rs.  | 0   | 8 0    |
| For correcting the proof sheet,<br>per folio .....   | „   | 0 4 0  |
| For Printer's Bill (as paid,) de-<br>ducting any copies paid for by<br>the defendant .....   | „   | 0 0 0  |
| For amending each Copy of a<br>Bill or Claim to serve, where<br>there is no re-print.....  | „   | 10 0 0 |
| Instructions for Brief to be allow-<br>ed on a Replication being filed,<br>or on a motion for a Decree on<br>a Bill, or in an Injunction Cause<br>on moving for the Injunction:<br>but so that this fee be charged<br>only once in the progress of<br>the cause..... | „   | 16 0 0 |
| For amending each Brief of Bill<br>or Claim where there is no re-<br>print.....  | „   | 10 0 0 |

For perusing and considering  
the Bill on behalf of each de-  
fendant, or set of defendants ap-  
pearing by the same solicitor. Co.'s Rs. 16 0 0

---

## SCHEDULE C.

### FORM OF SUMMONS.

#### *In Equity.*

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
ESTATE OF A. B. DECEASED.

C. D.

*vs.*

E. F.

Upon the application of C. D. of &c., who claims to be a Creditor (or a Legatee, &c., as the case may be) of the above-named A. B., let E. F., the Executor (or other Representative, as the case may be) of the said A. B., attend at my Chambers on the            day of            at            o'clock, and show cause if he can, why an order for the administration of the personal (or moveable and immoveable, as the case may be) Estate of the said A. B., by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, should not be made. Dated this            day of            185 .

G. H.,

*Chief Justice or Puisne Justice.*

---

# APPENDIX.

## FORM OF BILL.

### *In Chancery.*

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| John Lee.....                          | <i>Plaintiff.</i>  |
| James Styles }<br>and<br>Henry Jones } | <i>Defendants.</i> |

### *Bill of Complaint.*

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD BURTON-  
SHAW, BARON ST. LEONARDS, OF SLAUGHAM,  
IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, LORD HIGH  
CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Humbly complaining, sheweth unto his Lordship, John Lee, of Bedford Square, in the County of Middlesex, Esq., the above-named plaintiff as follows;—

1. The defendant James Styles, being seized in fee simple of a Farm called Blackacre, in the Parish of A, in the County of B, with the appurtenances, did, by an indenture, dated the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and made between the defendant James Styles of the one part, and the plaintiff of the other part, grant and convey the said Farm with the appurtenances unto and to the use of the plaintiff, his heirs and assigns, subject to a proviso for redemption thereof, in case the defendant James Styles, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, should on the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, pay to the plaintiff, his executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of five thousand pounds, with interest thereon, at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, as by the said indenture will appear.

2. The whole of the said sum of five thousand pounds, together with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, is now due to the plaintiff.

3. The defendant Henry Jones claims to have some charge upon the Farm and Premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage of the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which charge is subsequent to the plaintiff's said mortgage.

4. The plaintiff has frequently applied to the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones, and required them either to pay the said debt, or else to release the equity of redemption of the Premises, but they have refused so to do.

5. The defendants James Styles and Henry Jones pretend that there are some other mortgages, charges and incumbrances affecting the Premises but they refuse to discover the particulars thereof.

6. There are valuable oak, elm, and other timber and timber-like trees growing and standing on the Farm and Lands comprised in the said indenture of mortgage of the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, which trees and timber are a material part of the plaintiff's said security; and if the same or any of them were felled and taken away, the said mortgaged Premises would be an insufficient security to the plaintiff for the money due thereon.

7. The defendant James Styles, who is in possession of the said Farm has marked for felling a large quantity of the said oak and elm-trees and other timber and he has by hand-bills, published on the second December instant, announced the same for sale, and he threatens and intends forthwith to cut down and dispose of a considerable quantity of the said trees and timber on the said Farm.

*Prayer.*

The plaintiff prays as follows:—

1. That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said mortgage.
2. That the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due, together with his costs of this suit, by a short day to be appointed for that purpose, or, in default thereof, that the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones and all persons claiming under them, may be absolutely fore-closed of all right and equity of redemption in or to the said mortgaged Premises.
3. That the defendant James Styles may be restrained by the injunction of this Honourable Court from felling, cutting or disposing of any of the timber or timber-like trees now standing or growing in or upon the said Farm and Premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage, or any part thereof.
4. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

Names of defendants.

The defendants to this Bill of Complaint are

JAMES STYLES,  
HENRY JONES,

Y. Y.

(*Name of Counsel.*)

NOTE.—This Bill is filed by Messrs. A. B. and C. D., of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitors for the above-named plaintiff.

## FORM OF INTERROGATORIES.

*In Chancery.*

John Lee ..... *Plaintiff.*  
 James Styles }  
           and        }  
 Henry Jones } ..... *Defendants.*

Interrogatories for the examination of the above-named defendants in answer to the plaintiff's Bill of Complaint.

1. Does not the defendant Henry Jones claim to have some charge upon the Farm and Premises comprised in the indenture of mortgage of the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in the plaintiff's Bill mentioned?

2. What are the particulars of such charge, if any, the date, nature and short effect of the security, and what is due thereon? •

3. Are there or is there any other mortgages or mortgage, charges or charge, incumbrances or incumbrance, in any and what manner affecting the aforesaid Premises or any part thereof?

4. Set forth the particulars of such mortgages or mortgage, charges or charge, incumbrances or incumbrance; the date, nature and short effect of the security; what is now due thereon; and who is or are entitled thereto respectively; and when and by whom, and in what manner, every such mortgage, charge or incumbrance was created.

The defendant James Styles is required to answer all these Interrogatories.

The defendant Henry Jones is required to answer the Interrogatories numbered 1 and 2.

Y. Y.  
*(Name of Counsel.)*



## FORM OF ANSWER.

*In Chancery.*

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| John Lee.. .....     | <i>Plaintiff.</i>  |
| James Styles } ..... | <i>Defendants.</i> |
| and                  |                    |
| Henry Jones }        |                    |

The answer of James Styles, one of the above-named defendants, to the Bill of Complaint of the above-named plaintiff.

In answer to the said Bill, I, James Styles, say as follows;—

1. I believe that the defendant Henry Jones does claim to have a charge upon the Farm and Premises comprised in the indenture of the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in the plaintiff's Bill mentioned.

2. Such charge was created by an Indenture, dated the 1st of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, made between myself of the one part, and the said defendant Henry Jones of the other part, whereby I granted and conveyed the said Farm and Premises, subject to the mortgage made by the said indenture of the 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, unto the defendant Henry Jones, for securing the sum of two thousand pounds and interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum, and the amount due thereon is the said sum of two thousand pounds, with interest thereon from the date of such mortgage.

3. To the best of my knowledge, remembrance and belief, there is not any other mortgage, charge or incumbrance affecting the aforesaid Premises.

M. N.

(*Name of Counsel.*)

# I N D E X.

## ACCOUNT—

|                |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Directions for | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

## ADDITIONS TO BILLS OR CLAIMS—

|                               |     |     |     |    |     |    |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|
| May be interleaved in writing | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 22 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|

## ADMINISTRATION—

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Residuary legatee or next of kin may have decree for, of personal estate                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Parties interested in real estate, heirs, devisees, &c., may have decree for, of estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Executors or Administrators may have decree for ..                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Creditor may obtain order for, of immoveable property or real estate...                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Order for, on summons to Executor or Administrator                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Ad litem  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |

(See *Summons*.)

## ADMINISTRATOR —

|               |     |     |     |    |     |        |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|
| Summons to .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11, 42 |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|

## AFFIDAVIT —

|  |     |     |     |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| To be in first person and in paragraphs numbered consecutively | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8      |
| Judge may overlook informality                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8      |
| Answer to be deemed an   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6      |
| Party making, may be cross-examined                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9      |
| Of Jurisdiction  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20     |
| Of due service of copy of Bill                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24, 26 |
| In support of application for decree or decretal order         | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6      |
| In verification of case after issue joined                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8, 37  |
| To be filed before notice                                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35, 6  |
| Against motion within fourteen days after receipt of notice    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36, 6  |
| Further Affidavits within seven days more                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36, 6  |
| In cases concerning injunction or receiver                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16     |

## AMENDMENTS—

|  |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| May be made in writing ..  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Copy of amended Bill or Claim to be served upon defendant or his Solicitor | ..  | ..  | ... | ..  | ... | 23 |
| To be endorsed by Sworn Clerk with date of filing                          | ..  | ... | ... | ..  | ... | 23 |
| In lieu of Supplemental Bill   | ... | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| In case of misjoinder of parties   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Of Bills and Claims filed before 1st May, 1854                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |

## ANSWER—

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| When defendant not obliged to put in  | ... | .   | ... | ..  | ... | 5  |
| Defendant may, though not required to   | ... | ... | ... | ..  | ... | 5  |
| To be in form prescribed by Chancery Orders of 7th August, 1852   | 29, | 46  | ... | ... | ... | 46 |
| To reply to interrogatories, may also contain defendant's statements in paragraphs numbered consecutively | ... | ... | ... | ..  | ... | 6  |
| Defendant must, (unless Court allow further time) within one month  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Proceedings to compel   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| When defendant may, after decree on Bill taken pro-confesso   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Formalities in swearing   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7  |

|   |     |     |     |     |        |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| To be deemed an Affidavit   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6      |
| In cases connected with injunctions and receivers                     | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 16     |
| <b>APPEARANCE—</b>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| Plaintiff may enter, for defendant                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24, 26 |
| Effect of entry   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26, 27 |
| Defendant may afterwards enter for himself                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27     |
| Effect of subsequent entry  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27     |
| Invalid entry   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 24     |
| For defendant beyond seas, absconded, or resident beyond jurisdiction | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25     |
| Of parties added to Bill in consequence of revival, &c.               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14     |
| No process to issue for want of                                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27     |
| Bill not to be taken pro-confesso for want of                         | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 27     |
| <b>ATTACHMENT—</b>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| May issue for want of answer  | ... | ..  | ... | ..  | 29     |
| Proceedings when, not enforced...                                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29     |
| Proceedings where, enforced   | ... | ... | ..  | ... | 31, 32 |
| May be renewed  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32     |
| <b>BILLS OF COMPLAINT—</b>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| To be in form prescribed by Chancery Orders of 7th August, 1852       | 23, | 43  |     |     |        |
| To be a concise narrative of material matters divided into paragraphs |     |     |     |     |        |
| and numbered consecutively  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5      |
| To be addressed to the three Judges, &c....                           | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 23     |
| To state grounds of jurisdiction...                                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23     |
| To pray specific as well as general relief                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5      |
| To contain no interrogatories   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5      |
| To be printed   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19     |
| To be filed with Sworn Clerk  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19     |
| Copy filed to be interleaved  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19     |
| Defendant to be served with printed copy indorsed in prescribed form  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 19     |
| <i>(See Indorsement.)</i>   |     |     |     |     |        |
| Countersigned by Registrar  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20     |
| <i>(See Registrar.)</i>   |     |     |     |     |        |
| And sealed  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 20     |
| Effect of filing printed Bill   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20     |
| Effect of serving printed copy  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 20     |
| Written copy of Bill when to be filed                                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21     |
| <i>(See Written Copy.)</i>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| May be amended in writing   | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 22     |
| <i>(See Amendments.)</i>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| Additions may be interleaved  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22     |
| <i>(See Additions.)</i>   |     |     |     |     |        |
| Filed before 1st May, 1854, practice as to                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23     |
| Dismissed for want of prosecution...                                  | ... | ... | ..  | ... | 8      |
| <i>(See Dismissal.)</i>   |     |     |     |     |        |
| <b>BOOKS OF ACCOUNT—</b>  |     |     |     |     |        |
| To be prima facie evidence  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15     |
| May be objected to  | ..  | ... | ... | ... | 15     |
| <b>CERTIFICATE—</b>   |     |     |     |     |        |
| Of no appearance entered  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24     |
| <i>(See also Sworn Clerk.)</i>  |     |     |     |     |        |

## CESTUIS QUE TRUST—

|   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| May have decree for execution of trusts | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Trustee may represent                   | ... | ..  | ... | 11 |

## CHANCERY ORDERS OF 7TH AUGUST, 1852—

|                     |     |     |     |    |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Forms prescribed in | ... | ... | ... | 43 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

## CLAIMS—

|   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| To be printed   | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| To be filed with Sworn Clerk  | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Copy filed to be interleaved  | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Defendant to be served with printed copy indorsed in prescribed form .. | ... | ... | ... | 19 |

(See Indorsement)

|                            |     |     |     |    |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Countersigned by Registrar | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|

(See Registrar)

|                                   |     |     |     |    |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| And sealed                        | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Effect of filing printed Claim    | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Effect of serving printed Copy    | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Amendments may be made in writing | ... | ... | ... | 22 |

(See Amendments.)

|   |    |     |    |    |
|---|----|-----|----|----|
| Additions may be interleaved in writing | .. | ... | .. | 22 |
|---|----|-----|----|----|

(See Additions)

|  |    |    |    |    |
|--|----|----|----|----|
| Filed before 1st May, 1854, practice as to | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
|--|----|----|----|----|

## COMMISSION—

|                      |    |    |    |   |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---|
| To examine witnesses | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---|

## CONSENT—

|                          |    |    |    |      |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|------|
| To the use of Affidavits | .. | .. | .. | 8, 9 |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|------|

## COSTS—

|  |     |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Of printed work  | ..  | ..  | ..  | 22, 41 |
| Of written Copy of Bill                                    | ..  | ..  | ..  | 21     |
| — where printed Copy not filed                             | ..  | ..  | ..  | 22     |
| Of entering appearance                                     | ..  | ..  | ..  | 26     |
| Of scandalous and impertinent matter                       | ..  | ... | ... | 6, 37  |
| Of examination of witnesses and production of Documents... | ... | ... | ... | 9      |
| Of examining party who has made an Affidavit               | ... | ... | ... | 10     |
| Of Affidavits  | ... | ... | ... | 36     |
| Of notice of motion that Bill may be taken pro-confesso    | ... | ... | ... | 31     |
| Of rectifying defective proceedings                        | ... | ... | ... | 16     |

## COURT—

|   |     |     |     |        |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| May direct substitution of service of printed Bill or Claim     | ..  | ... | ... | 21     |
| May permit plaintiff to enter appearance for defendant          | ... | ... | ... | 24     |
| — beyond jurisdiction, &c                                       | ... | ... | ... | 25, 26 |
| May dispense with service of notice of application for guardian | ... | ... | ... | 25     |
| May grant defendants further time to answer, &c.                | ... | ... | ... | 5, 29  |
| May direct sale of mortgaged property                           | ... | ... | ... | 13     |
| May make declarations of rights                                 | ... | ... | ... | 13     |
| May determine legal right or title                              | ... | ... | ... | 16     |
| Power of as to decrees, &c.                                     | ..  | ... | ... | 6      |
| Powers of   | ... | ... | ... | 39     |

(See also Documents, Judge, Master, &amp;c.)

## CREDITOR—

|  |     |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| May have summons against Executor or Administrator                         | ... | ... | ... | 11, 42 |
| May obtain order for administration of real estate and immoveable property | ..  | ... | ... | 12     |

**CROSS BILL—**

Interrogatories may be filed by defendant in lieu of  
 Defendant may file, by leave of Court, &c. ...

**DECREES AND DECRETAL ORDERS—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Plaintiff may move for, before replication                       | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Parties who may attend proceedings under                         | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| May be declaratory   | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Supplemental   | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| For account  | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| On Bill taken pro-confesso                                       | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| — when absolute  | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| — how to be passed   | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Office Copy to be served on defendant or his Solicitor           | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Effect of decree made on a Bill taken pro-confesso               | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| When defendant may answer Bill taken pro-confesso after          | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Memorandum of service of notice of, to be entered with Registrar | ... | ... | ... | 37 |

**DEFECTIVE PROCEEDINGS—**

|                  |     |     |     |     |    |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Rectification of | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

**DEFENDANT—**

|   |     |     |     |        |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Leaving jurisdiction, written Copy of Bill may be filed against                       | ... | ... | ... | 21     |
| Proceedings against, resident beyond jurisdiction, &c.                                | ... | ... | ... | 25, 26 |
| May move to dismiss Bill for want of prosecution                                      | ... | ... | ... | 8, 36  |
| In custody proceedings against  | ... | ... | ... | 31     |
| — when discharged   | ... | ... | ... | 31     |
| May appear at hearing after Bill taken pro-confesso                                   | ... | ... | ... | 32     |
| Terms on which, may answer after decree on Bill taken pro-confesso                    | ... | ... | ... | 34     |
| Rights under interlocutory decree taken pro-confesso                                  | ... | ... | ... | 35     |
| To furnish plaintiff with list of Affidavits to be used in reply to motion for decree | ... | ... | ... | 36     |

(See also *Appearance, Answer, Bill, Claim, Amended Bill, Service, Traverse, &c.*)

**DEVISEE—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| May have decree for administration of estate | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

**DISMISSAL—**

|  |     |     |     |       |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| When defendant may move for, for want of prosecution | ... | ... | ... | 8, 36 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|

**DOCUMENTS—**

|   |     |     |     |      |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Court may order production of, by plaintiff | ... | ... | ... | 7, 9 |
| — by defendant                              | ... | ... | ... | 6, 9 |
| — by witnesses                              | ... | ... | ... | 8, 9 |
| — by party making Affidavit                 | ... | ... | ... | 9    |

**EVIDENCE—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| May be taken orally                      | ... | ... | ... | 8  |
| Upon motion for decree or decretal order | ... | ... | ... | 36 |

(See *Book of Account.*)

**EXCEPTIONS—**

|   |     |     |     |   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| To proceedings for scandal, &c., abolished        | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| To report of Judge or Master (see <i>Master</i> ) | ... | ... | ... |   |

**EXECUTORS—**

|            |     |     |     |        |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Summons to | ... | ... | ... | 11, 42 |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|

**EX-PARTE—**

|                       |     |     |     |        |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Plaintiff may proceed | ... | ... | ... | 25, 30 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|

**FEEs—**

(See Costs, Sworn Clerk, &c)

**FORECLOSURE—**

|                                      |     |    |     |     |    |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Court may direct sale instead of     | ... | .. | ... | ... | 13 |
| Deposit in case of prior incumbrance | ... | .. | ..  | ... | 13 |

**FORMS—**

|   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Of Indorsement on Bills of Complaint                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| "    "    on Claims   | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 40 |
| Of notice that plaintiff may enter appearance for defendant and proceed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| ex-parte  | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 28 |
| Of notice at foot of interrogatories                                    | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 42 |
| Of summons to Executor or Administrator                                 | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 42 |

(See also Chancery Orders.)

**GOVERNMENT GAZETTE—**

|   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Order for defendant to appear to be inserted in...  | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Where plaintiff has entered appearance for defendant, notice that Bill will be taken pro-confesso for want of answer, to be inserted in | ... | ... | ... | 30 |

**GUARDIAN AD LITEM—**

|   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| In cases of revival, &c.                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| May apply to discharge order for revival, &c. | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 38 |

**HEARING—**

|   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Where Bill ordered to be taken pro-confesso | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

**HEIRS—**

|  |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| May have decree for administration of estate | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

**HINDOO—**

|  |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Court may order administration of immoveable property of | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

**IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY—**

|  |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Court may make allowances to parties interested in | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

(See also Administration.)

**IMPERTINENT MATTER—**

|                                     |     |     |     |     |    |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Judge's order respecting            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
| Costs of, when to be applied for... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |

**INDORSEMENTS—**

|   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Forms of (see Forms)                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| To be counter-signed by Registrar         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| Judge's order for counter-signature       | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| To be sealed                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| To be translated where defendant a native | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

**INFANT—**

|   |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Written copy of Bill may be filed to make a ward of Court | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Plaintiff may not enter appearance for                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Court will assign guardian                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Consent to use of Affidavits                              | ... | ..  | ... | ... | 9  |

**INJUNCTION, WRIT OF—**

|  |     |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Written copy of Bill praying, may be filed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| Proceedings in cases concerning.           | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |

**INTERLOCUTORY DECREE—**

|                                       |     |    |     |     |    |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|
| Proceedings under, taken pro-confesso | ... | .. | ... | ... | 35 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|

**INTERPRETATION CLAUSES—...**

|    |     |    |     |     |        |
|----|-----|----|-----|-----|--------|
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 17, 39 |
|----|-----|----|-----|-----|--------|

## INTERROGATORIES—

|   |     |       |
|---|-----|-------|
| To be in form prescribed by Chancery Order of 7th August 1852 | 27, | 45    |
| To be filed in Sworn Clerk's Office..                         | ... | 5, 7  |
| Within eight days after time limited for appearance           | ..  | 27    |
| Copy to be delivered to defendant or his Solicitors           | ... | 5, 28 |
| Copy to be examined by Sworn Clerk                            | ... | 28    |
| Defendant may file, in lieu of cross Bill...                  | ... | 7     |

## JUDGES—

|                                 |     |    |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|
| May make Rules of Practice, &c. | ... | 17 |
| Powers of, in Chambers          | ... | 17 |

(See Court, Master, &amp;c)

## JUDGE'S ORDER—

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| For counter-signature of indorsement     | ... | 20 |
| To receive and file written Copy of Bill | ... | 21 |
| To expunge scandalous and other matter   | ... | 6  |

## JURISDICTION—

|   |     |        |
|---|-----|--------|
| Written Bill or claim may be filed against defendant leaving... | ... | 21     |
| Affidavit of,   | ... | 20     |
| Proceedings where defendant is beyond                           | ... | 23, 26 |

(See also Bill)

## LEGAL TITLE OR RIGHT—

|                            |     |    |
|----------------------------|-----|----|
| Court of Equity may decide | ... | 16 |
|----------------------------|-----|----|

## LEGAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE—

|                                  |     |    |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|
| Court may proceed in absence of, | ... | 11 |
| Or appoint,                      | ... | 11 |

## LEGATEE—

|  |     |        |
|--|-----|--------|
| May have decree for administration of estate       | ... | 10     |
| May have summons against Executor or Administrator | ... | 11, 42 |

## LIS PENDENS—

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| Effect on, of filing summons to Executor or Administrator | ... | 12 |
|---|-----|----|

## LUNATIC—

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| Plaintiff may not enter appearance for | ... | 24 |
| Court will assign guardian             | ... | 24 |

## MAHOMEDAN—

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| Court may order administration of immoveable property of | ... | 12 |
|--|-----|----|

## MARRIED WOMEN—

|                                  |     |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|
| Consent of, to use of Affidavits | ... | 9 |
|----------------------------------|-----|---|

## MASTER—

|   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| Powers of, vested in Court or Judge     | ... | 16 |
| Exceptions to report of Judge or,       | ... | 16 |
| Proceedings on exceptions being allowed | ... | 17 |

## MOTION FOR DECREE—

|                                |     |    |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|
| One month's notice to be given | ... | 35 |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|

## MORTGAGE—

(See Fore-closure)

## NATIVE—

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| Indorsement to be translated where defendant a | ... | 20 |
|--|-----|----|

## NE EXEAT REGNO, WRIT OF—

|  |     |    |
|--|-----|----|
| Written Copy of Bill praying, may be filed | ... | 21 |
|--|-----|----|

## NEXT OF KIN—

|  |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|--------|
| May have decree for administration of estate..     | ..  | ..  | 10     |
| May have summons against Executor or Administrator | ... | ... | 11, 42 |

## NOTICE—

|   |     |     |     |            |
|---|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Of application for guardian   | ... | ... | ... | 25         |
| That plaintiff may enter appearance for defendant, and proceed ex-      | ... | ... | ... | 30, 25     |
| parte   | ... | ... | ... | 6          |
| Of application for Decree or Decretal Order                             | ... | ... | ... | 11, 37     |
| Of Decree   | ... | ... | ... | 37         |
| Memorandum of service of notice of Decree                               | ... | ... | ... | 11         |
| That legal personal representative of deceased person will be appointed | ... | ... | ... | 28         |
| by Court  | ... | ... | ... | 32         |
| At foot of interrogatories  | ... | ... | ... | 33         |
| That Bill will be taken pro-confesso                                    | ... | ... | ... | 31, 35, 36 |
| To be given with Office Copy Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso          | ... | ... | ... | 37         |
| Of motion for Decree  | ... | ... | ... | ...        |
| Of application for order that parties may verify their respective cases | ... | ... | ... | ...        |
| by Affidavit  | ... | ... | ... | ...        |

## ORDER—

|  |     |     |     |        |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| For guardian   | ... | ... | ... | 21     |
| For defendant to appear  | ... | ... | ... | 25     |
| That defendant may be served with Copy of Bill in places beyond juris- | ... | ... | ... | 26     |
| isdiction  | ... | ... | ... | 26     |
| That defendant do enter appearance and answer in due course            | ... | ... | ... | 26     |
| That plaintiff may enter appearance for defendant beyond jurisdic-     | ... | ... | ... | 26     |
| tion, &c.  | ... | ... | ... | 14     |
| For revival  | ... | ... | ... | 14, 37 |
| For discharge of order for revival                                     | ... | ... | ... | 8      |
| That parties may verify their respective cases by Affidavit            | ... | ... | ... | 15     |
| For account  | ... | ... | ... | 12     |
| For administration on summons to Executor or Administrator             | ... | ... | ... | ...    |

## OBJECTION—

|                                |     |     |     |        |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| For want of parties, abolished | ... | ... | ... | 10, 11 |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|

## PARTIES—

|   |     |     |          |
|---|-----|-----|----------|
| Not required to be joined in certain suits                        | ... | ... | 10, & 11 |
| Practice of objecting for want of, abolished                      | ... | ... | 10, 11   |
| Court may order, to be joined and give directions regarding       | ... | ... | 10, 11   |
| To whom notice of Decree must be given                            | ... | ... | 11       |
| Time within which they must apply to add to Decree                | ... | ... | 11, 37   |
| Suit not to be dismissed for misjoinder of                        | ... | ... | 13       |
| Proceedings in case of misjoinder of                              | ... | ... | 13       |
| Court may adjudicate in absence of interested                     | ... | ... | 13       |
| Interested in real and immoveable or personal property, Court may | ... | ... | 16       |
| make allowances to,   | ... | ... | ...      |

## PARS—

|  |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| Court may order administration of immoveable property of | ... | ... | 12 |
|--|-----|-----|----|

## PAYMENT—

|   |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| Court may order, by Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso | ... | ... | 33 |
|---|-----|-----|----|

## PEREMPTORY BOARD—

|   |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| Registrar to enter motions for Decree, &c. in special | ... | ... | 36 |
|---|-----|-----|----|

## PETITION—

|  |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| For receiver or sequestration when Bill taken pro-confesso | ... | ... | 33 |
|--|-----|-----|----|



**PLAINTIFF—**

|  |     |     |     |   |
|--|-----|-----|-----|---|
| May move Court for Decree or Decretal Order                  | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| To supply defendant or his Solicitor with list of Affidavits | ... | 35, | 36  |   |

(See also *Appearance, Costs, Guardian, &c.*)

**PRINTED COPY—**

|                                      |     |     |     |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Of Bill and Claims to be made        | ... | ... | ... | 19     |
| To be served on defendant            | ... | ... | ... | 19, 20 |
| To be paid for by defendant          | ... | ... | ... | 22     |
| Defendant not to demand more than 10 | ..  | ... | ... | 22     |

(See also *Costs.*)

**PRO-CONFESSO—**

|   |     |     |     |        |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Bill not to be taken, for want of appearance                | ... | ... | ... | 27     |
| — may be taken, for want of answer                          | ... | ... | ... | 30     |
| Proceedings where plaintiff is unwilling to have Bill taken | ... | ... | ... | 31     |
| Proceedings upon execution of attachment                    | ... | ... | ... | 32     |
| — on order that Bill be taken                               | ..  | ... | ... | 32, 33 |
| Decree on Bill taken  | ... | ... | ... | 33     |
| — when absolute   | ... | ... | ... | 33     |
| — how made absolute   | ... | ... | ... | 33     |
| — Court may appoint receiver or order sequestration         | ... | ... | ... | 33     |

(See also *Answer, Re-hearing, &c.*)

**PROPERTY—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Part of, included in Wills, Settlements or instruments may be sued for | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

**PROPERTY, PROTECTION OF—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Person interested in, may sue on behalf of self and others | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

**REAL ESTATE—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Court may make allowances to parties interested in | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

(See *Administration, Sale, &c.*)

**REDFILION, WRIT IN THE NATURE OF COMMISSION OF—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Not to issue for want of answer unless Court so direct | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

**RECEIVER—**

|   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Proceedings in cases concerning                         | ..  | ... | ... | 16 |
| Court may appoint, by Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| Not to act without leave of Court                       | ..  | ..  | ... | 34 |

**REGISTRAR—**

|   |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|----|
| To counter-sign indorsements  | ..  | ..  | ... | 20 |
| To state date of filing of Bill or Claim                            | ..  | ..  | ... | 20 |
| Copy of summons to Executor or Administrator to be filed with       | ..  | ... | ... | 12 |
| Copy to be served to be counter-signed by                           | ..  | ..  | ... | 12 |
| May issue Writ of Attachment for want of answer                     | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| Entry of notice of motion   | ..  | ..  | ... | 36 |
| To set down motion for Decree, &c., in the special Peremptory Board | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| To enter Memorandum of service of notice of Decree                  | ..  | ... | ... | 37 |

**RE-HEARING—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| When defendant may have cause re-heard upon merits | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

**REPLICATION—**

|   |     |     |            |    |
|---|-----|-----|------------|----|
| When issue to be joined by filing                 | ... | ... | 7, 31, 34, | 36 |
| To be in form or to the effect of that now in use | ... | ..  | ...        | 7  |

**REPORT—(See *Master, &c.*)****REPRESENTATIVES—**

|  |     |     |     |    |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Proceedings by or against, under a Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|----|

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| <b>REVIVAL—</b>   |        |
| In case of misjoinder ... ..  | 13     |
| Order for ... ..  | 14     |
| —Application to discharge .. ..   | 14, 37 |
| <b>SALE—</b>  |        |
| Court may direct, of mortgaged property instead of fore-closure                                       | 13     |
| Of real estate ... ..   | 15     |
| — directions as to profits, possession, &c. ... ..  | 15     |
| <b>SEALER—</b>  |        |
| Not to seal indorsement without counter-signature of Registrar  | 20     |
| <b>SECURITY—</b>  |        |
| When payment directed by Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso  | 33     |
| <b>SEQUESTRATION—</b>   |        |
| Not to issue for want of answer unless Court so direct .. ..  | 31     |
| Court may order, by Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso .. ..   | 33     |
| Not to be proceeded with without leave of Court .. ..   | 34     |
| <b>SERVICE—</b>   |        |
| Of printed Copy, Bill or Claim how to be effected .. ..   | 20     |
| — Court may direct substitution of ... ..   | 21     |
| Of written Copy of Bill ... ..  | 21     |
| Of amended Bill where defendant appears in person ... ..  | 23     |
| Of Order, Copy Bill, &c., on defendant beyond jurisdiction, &c  | 25, 26 |
| On defendant for whom appearance has been entered by plaintiff  | 27     |
| Of summons on Executor or Administrator ... ..  | 12     |
| Of order for revival ... ..   | 14     |
| Of Decree on Bill taken pro-confesso .. ..  | 33     |
| <b>SOLICITOR—</b>   |        |
| To pay defendant's costs if printed Copy Bill not filed ... ..  | 22     |
| <b>SUBPOENA—</b>  |        |
| To appear and answer abolished ... ..   | 19     |
| — except as to Bills filed before 1st May, 1854 ... ..  | 23     |
| Ad Testificandum .. ..  | 8, 9   |
| Duces tecum... ..   | 8, 9   |
| <b>SUMMONS—</b>   |        |
| Upon Claims abolished ... ..  | 19     |
| — except as to Claims, filed before 1st May, 1854 .. ..   | 23     |
| To Executor or Administrator .. ..  | 11     |
| — form of ... ..  | 42     |
| — order on .. ..  | 12     |
| <b>SUPPLEMENTAL BILL—</b>   |        |
| Unnecessary for stating matters arising after institution of suit                                     | 15     |
| Proceedings in lieu of... ..  | 15, 38 |
| <b>SWEARING—</b>  |        |
| Formalities as to, of Affidavits sufficient as to pleas, answers, disclaimers and examinations ... .. | 7      |
| <b>SWORN CLERK—</b>   |        |
| Certificate of Bill or Claim filed ... ..   | 20     |
| To take written Copy off the file ... ..  | 21     |
| — Certificate ... ..  | 22     |
| Memorandum endorsed on Copy amended Bill or Claim .. ..   | 23     |
| Interrogatories to be filed in office of ... ..   | 5, 7   |
| — Fee for examining Copy and marking number of folios... ..   | 28     |

**TRAVELER—**

|  |    |    |
|--|----|----|
| Defendant deemed to have traversed plaintiff's case when no answer required or put in .. | 8, | 36 |
|--|----|----|

**TRIAL—**

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Within which plaintiff may enter appearance for defendant as of course .. | 24        |
| Within which defendant beyond jurisdiction may appear, answer, &c ..      | 26        |
| Defendant may plead answer or demurr ..                                   | 5, 29, 31 |
| To file exception to report of Judge or Master ..                         | 16        |
| To file interrogatories and deliver copy ..                               | 28        |
| — where defendant does not appear ..                                      | 28        |
| To answer defendant's interrogatories ..                                  | 7         |
| Defendant in custody to be brought to Bar of Court ..                     | 31        |
| To apply to set aside decree on Bill taken pro confesso ..                | 33        |
| Notice to be given of motion for Decree ..                                | 33        |
| When defendant may move for dismissal of Bill for want of prosecution ..  | 8, 36     |
| To apply for costs of any impertinent matter ..                           | 37        |
| Application to file Affidavits ..   | 37        |
| — to use Affidavits ..  | 37        |
| To apply to discharge order for revival, &c. ..                           | 38        |

**TRUSTS—**

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Decree for execution of .. | 10 |
|----------------------------|----|

**TRUSTEE—**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| May have decree for execution of trusts .. | 10 |
| May represent cestui que trust ..          | 11 |

**WITNESSES—**

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Attendance of ..                | 8, 9 |
| Commission to examine absent .. | 8    |

**WRITTEN COPY—**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Of Bill of Complaint or Claim may be filed ..  | 21 |
| Plaintiff or his Solicitor must undertake to file printed Copy within three weeks .. | 21 |
| Sortage of ..  | 21 |
| Sworn Clerk to take off the file if printed Copy be not filed within three weeks ..  | 21 |

(See also Costs.)

FINIS.





